GENERAL BUSINESS.

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Are now prepared to furnish their

Best Quality Selected Lime

By the Car Load at all STATIONS on the ALBERT and INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAYS.

This Lime differs from all other Brands in the market—having peculiar cement qualities, which hardens it like stone, and makes it imprevious to the action of water. It requires no cement to improve it, and is the CHEAPEST in the market for all purposes.

For Agricultural purposes it can be furnished by the car load in bulk, CHEAP, and is the best as well as the cheapest fertilizer known.

All orders should be addressed

THOMAS McHENRY,

Manager A. B. Lime & Cement Company,

Hillsboro, Albert County

NEW LIVERY

AND

Boarding Stable.

ADJOINING THE ADAMS HOUSE.

CHATHAM, N. B.

The subscriber has just fitted up these stables put in first class stock and hopes by strict attention to business to win a share of public patronage.

FRANK S. GRIFFIN.

Proprietor

NEW GOODS.

Black Grenadines,

Nun's Veilings,

Checked India Muslins,

LACE CURTAINS,

LAMBREQUINS.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

TUBULAR BRAIDS,

Black and Colored.

B. FAIREY

NEWCASTLE, June 10th, 1885.

NOTICE.

FLETT'S CARDING MILL, Nelson, is in full operation and persons bringing their wool to the mill get it carded with neatness and dispatch and persons leaving their wool at John Brown's, Esq., Chatham, or Mrs. Smallwood's, Newcastle, will get it cardedand ret urned weekly and good work warranted.

THOMAS AMBROSE.

Nelson, June 8th, 1885.

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard

J. A. Early

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a Capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS G, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1885—182d Monthly Drawing.

CAPTIAL PRIZE, 75,000

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE	$75,000
1	do do	25,000
1	do do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF $6000	12,000
5	do 2000	10,000
10	do 1000	10,000
20	do 500	10,000
100	do 200	20,000
300	do 100	30,000
500	do 50	25,000
1000	do 25	25,000
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9	Approximation Prizes of $750	6,750
9	do do 500	4,500
9	do do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to	$265,500

Application for rates to Clubs should be made only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. Dauphin,
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or **M. A. Dauphin,**
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

New Orleans National Bank,
New Orleans, La

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which wil help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Portland, Maine.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

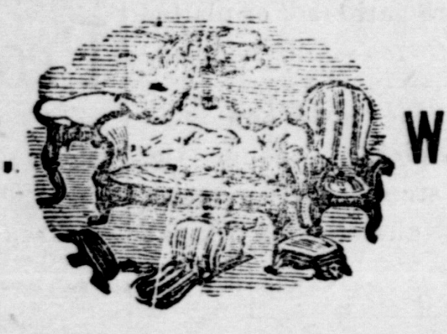
The Subscribers having opened

Furniture Warerooms

—ON— OPPOSITE

WATER STREET. W. S. LOGGIE'S

Chatham. Stores.



beg to inform the public that their Stock of FURNITURE, now complete, has been bought direct from the factories, and will be offered at

LOWEST FIGURES.

We would particularly call attention to the following, which we are selling at a small advance on cost.

BEDROOM SETS, Ash and Walnut,
BEDROOM SETS, pine painted,
COTTAGE BEDSTEADS,
PANEL BEDSTEADS,
WASH STANDS,
COMMON CHAIRS,
DINING ROOM CHAIRS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CENTRE TABLES,

in walnut and imitation. Also a full assortment of

Cribs, Swinging Cots, Baby Carriages.

UPHOLSTERY! UPHOLSTERY!!

In connection with our Warerooms we have opened an UPHOLSTERING ESTABLISHMENT, where our finest furniture is manufactured under the supervision of a Practical Upholsterer, and will guarantee the goods we manufacture equal in workmanship to any imported, and at prices to suit the times.

PARLOR SUITES

in Silk and Plush, Reps, Haircloth, etc., etc,

STUDENTS' EASY CHAIRS.

Lounges, Bed-Lounges, Ottomans, Mattresses Upholstered in Wool and Excelsior,

REST FOR THE WEARY—Our COMBINATION SPRING MATTRESS, the most comfortable and healthful bed made, can be ordered from our factory to fit any bed. Call and examine.

Repairing.

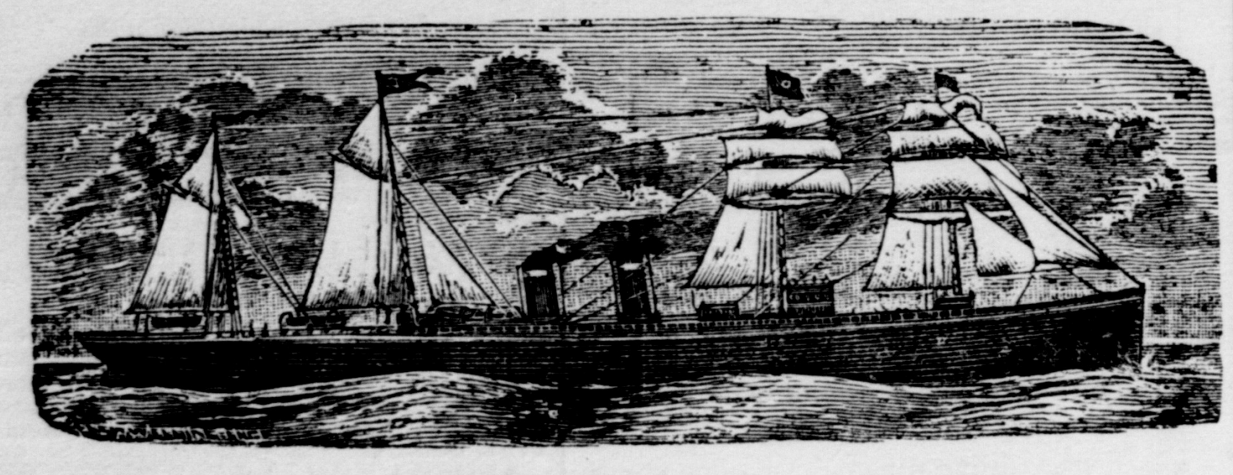
Old Furniture re-upholstered and polished made to look like new; done neatly and promptly, at shortest notice and reasonable prices.

PURDIE & CURRIE.

Chatham, 6th May, 1885.

North Atlantic Steamship Company

(LIMITED.)



BETWEEN

MIRAMICHI, CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND and GREAT BRITAIN.

The Pioneer Steamer of this line the

1 * S. S. "CLIFTON,"

2665 tons, CAPTAIN McFEE,

It is intended to make regular trips between Miramichi, Charlottetown and London or Liverpool and any other port in the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe as may be found to suit the trade. This route offers special facilities for the shipment of

FISH, CATTLE and all other products from the North shores of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and also P. E. Island

Good accommodation for a limited number of passengers,

For freight or passage, apply to

R. A. & J. STEWART,
CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI.

FENTON T. NWBERRY,
CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

STEWART BBOS,
3 FEN COURT, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E. C.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - JULY 2, 1885.

Dominion Day.

Yesterday, having been proclaimed a public holiday, we went to press at an earlier hour than usual in order to afford the office employees a half-holiday, which will account for omissions of matter which may be apparent to some of our readers.

◆

Our Fisheries.—A Very Loose Arrangement.

The correspondence on the subject of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty has been made public. It is between Mr. West, the British Minister at Washington and Mr. Bayard, the United States Secretary of State. Under date of March 12th Mr. West addressed Mr. Bayard directing his attention to the fact that the fishery clauses of the Treaty would expire on 1st July and making certain suggesions which are fully given in another column. Mr. Bayard replied, in behalf of the United States Government, substantially agreeing to the propositions of Minister West, and subsequent communications passed closing the matter in a mutually satisfactory manner, so far as the "high contracting parties" are concerned.

Briefly stated, it is determined and agreed that American fishermen shall enjoy all the privileges they have had under the fishery clauses of the Treaty—viz., free fishing, bait-taking, curing and supply rights, etc., in the waters and on the coasts of British America, British fishermen to have similar rights in American waters and on the American coast—this arrangement to continue in force up to 1st January, 1886. The consideration in the matter is that the President of the United States will recommend that Congress take such action in December next as will lead to the appointment of a Commission, on which the United States and British Governments shall be duly represented, whose duty it will be to settle the entire fishery rights of the respective nations on an equitable basis.

This arrangement appears all right upon its face, but those acquainted with the subject will wonder at the apparent anxiety on the British side to meet the United States more than half way. The Commissioners who met at Halifax under the Washington treaty to determine the amount of compensation due from the advantaged party under that treaty, awarded $5,500,000 as the money value of the twelve years' fishery privileges given to the Americans, over and above those given by them to British fishermen. The Americans, under this new arrangement, have, therefore, secured an extension of privileges which are worth more than a quarter of a million dollars, for which they are to pay only in "amity and good will." Meantime, our fishermen will have to pay the United States' protective revenue charges on all the fish they export to the United States, which, as we all know, on the North Shore of New Brunswick, will have a very prejudicial effect on our most important trade next to lumber. It is true that Minister West reminds Mr. Bayard that the agreement is a temporary one, and that its conclusion must not be held to prejudice any claim which may be advanced to more satisfactory equivalents by the colonial governments in the course of the negotiations for a more permanent settlement. The friends of our Government will, no doubt, take shelter under this proviso against the adverse criticism which their loose and unsatisfactory bargain invites. They will say that it will enable them to submit a compensation claim for settlement by the commission which the President is pledged to have appointed. As, however, this proviso appears in the diplomatic correspondence only as an afterthought, it will, in all probability, be treated as such, and our valuable fisheries be sacrificed for the balance of the year to Imperial expediency and Ottawa indifference. The British Government has been so much absorbed in looking after its Egyptian and Afghan pets and our Ottawa rulers in such straits to save themselves from the Pacific Railway vultures and the consequences of general misrule in the Northwest that this important Maritime interest has been sacrificed. No worse arrangement could have been made, nor could the Americans have been accorded more of their own way. The Mackenzie Government succeeded in having an honest value placed on our fishing privileges, but the present Ottawa Government attaches no importance to them. The position of the two Canadian parties, in this respect, ought not to be forgotten by the people of Canada, and especially by those of the Maritime Provinces.

The Contest in York.

It seems a pity that a promising young man like Mr. Hazen should make so bad a start in political life as to associate himself with a party such as that led in the New Brunswick legislsture by Mr. Wetmore. A man must be judged in politics, as well as in social life, by the company he keeps and it will be strange indeed if the electors of York, on Saturday next do not reject Mr. Hazen, notwithstanding his personal popularity. Noone denies that Mr. Hazen possesses good abilites, but that fact renders it all the more a duty of the electors to reject him, for the magnitude of his mistake in associating himself with his present political company must be measured by the intelligence he outrages in joining hands with those who have, time and time again, shown themselves ready to sacrifice the interests of York to further their party designs. It has been said by Mr. Wetmore's friends that the party he leads would insist on attacking York's interests in spite of him and leaving him no alterative but to follow, instead of lead them, or to vote against them. On some occasions he was unable to carry even one man with him of all his party when his followers insisted on attacking Mr. Blair's efforts for York's benefit, showing that, at best, he was and is but a figure-head and not the real leader of the Opposition. A thorough-going leader would carry his party with him or have more self-respect than to cling to a leadership that was one only in name. Mr. Hazen asks to be elected as a joint in the political tail of such an invertebrate leader. In spite of his reputed ability he must lack some qualities that are very essential for a representative, or he would never be found in such a position. To elect such a man would be suicidal just now on the part of York. He would be forced by the second-rate leader of a party of soreheads to sacrifice his county's interests. That party, and especially Mr. Wetmore, have shown that they are prepared to do almost anything to turn Mr. Blair and his party out of office, which would be a great misfortune for York as well as the Province at large. We believe the electors of York understand their own interests. If they do so they will reject Mr. Hazen and elect Mr. Wilson on Saturday.

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THE PACIFIC RAILWAY RESOLUTIONS have received the sanction of the House of Commons. The amount of the loan is increased and the nature of the security for the previous loan which has been changed is of a lower kind. The government has given up its mortgage and its right to enter into possession of the property for default, and for both loans, the old and the new, it has agreed to take bonds which are not even exclusive, $8,000,000 of other bonds standing on the same footing. It does not follow that the security, as it stands, is not sufficient. The danger is that it may again, at some future time, be diminished.—*Monetary Times.*

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(From N. Y. Herald.)

The Fisheries.

A DIPLOMATIC AGREEMENT EXTENDING PRIVILEGES OF AMERICAN FISHERS.

INFORMAL EXTENSION OF TREATY RIGHTS UNTIL CONGRESS ACTS.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1885.—An Executive notice was issued from the State Department to-day announcing that a temporary diplomatic agreement had been entered into between the government of the United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, in relation to the fishing privileges which were granted by the fishery clauses or the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of May 8, 1871, whereby the privilege of fishing, which would otherwise have terminated with the treaty clauses on the 1st of July prox., may continue to be enjoyed by the citizens and subjects of the two countries engaged in fishing operations throughout the season of 1885.

MUTUAL GOOD WILL.

This agreement proceeds from the mutual good will of the two governments, and has been reached solely to avoid all misunderstanding and difficulties which might otherwise arise from the abrupt termination of the fishing of 1885 in the midst of the season. The immunity which is accorded by this agreement to the vessels belonging to citizens of the United States engaged in fishing in the British American waters will likewise be extended to British vessels and subjects engaged in fishing in the waters of the United States.

The joint resolution of Congress of March 3, 1883, providing for the termination of the fishing articles of the treaty of May 8, 1871, having repealed in terms the act of March 1, 1873, for the execution of the fishing articles, and that repeal being express and absolute from the date of the termination of the said fishing articles, under due notification given and proclaimed by the President of the United States July 1, 1885—the present temporary agreement in no way affects the question of stutatory enactment or exemption from customs duties, as to which the abrogation of the fishing articles remains complete.

AWAITING THE ACTION OF CONGRESS.

As part of this agreement the President will bring the whole question of the fisheries before Congress at its next session in December and recommend the appointment of a joint commission by the governments of the United States and Great Britain to consider the matter in the interest of maintaining good neighborhood and friendly intercourse between the two countries, thus affording a prospect of negotiation for the development and extension of trade between the United States and British North America.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Under date of March 12 last the attention of the new administration was called to the fishery question in the following memorandum sent by Minister West to Secretary Bayard:—

"The fishery clauses of the treaty of Washington of 1871 will expire on the 1st of July next. It has been represented by the Canadian Government that much inconvenience is likely to arise in consequence, unless some agreement can be made for the extension of the period. When the time comes (1st of July next) American ships will be actually engaged in fishing within the territorial waters of the Dominion. These vessels will have been fitted out for the season's fishing and have made all their usual arrangements for following it up until its termination in the autumn. If under these circumstances the provincial or municipal authorities in Canada were to insist upon their strict rights and to compel such vessels on pain of seizure to desist from fishing, considerable hardship would be occasioned to the owners, and a feeling of bitterness engendered on both sides which it is clearly the interest of both governments to avert. It seems, therefore, desirable, in order to avoid such possible complications, that both governments should come to an agreement under which the clauses might be in effect extended until January 1, 1886. If this were done the existing state of things would come to an end at a date between the fishery season of 1885 and that of 1886, and an abrupt transition at a moment when fishery operations were being carried on would be thus avoided."

On April 22, Mr. Bayard sent the following memorandum to the British Minister, as embodying the views of the United States government on the question under consideration:—

"The legislation passed by the Congress of the United States, act of March 1, 1873, for the execution of the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington, has been repealed by the joint resolution of March 3, 1883, the repeal to take effect July 1, 1885. From that date the effects of the fisheries articles of the Treaty of Washington absolutely determine, so far as their execution within the jurisdiction of the United States is concerned, and without new legislation by Congress modifying or postponing that repeal the Executive is not constitutionally competent to extend the reciprocal fisheries provisions of the treaty beyond the 1st of July next, the date fixed by the action of Congress.

"Mr. West's memorandum of March 12, 1885, suggests the mutual practical convenience that would accrue from allowing the fishing ventures commenced prior to July 1, 1885, to continue until the end of the season for fishing for that year, thus preventing their abrupt termination in the midst of fishing operations on July 1.

CANADIAN CONCESSIONS.

"It has been, moreover, suggested on the part of the province of Newfoundland and of the Dominion of Canada that in view of the mutual benefit and convenience of the present local traffic consisting of the purchase of ice, bait, wood and general ship supplies by the citizens of the United States until the end of the season of that year, and that the local authorities of Newfoundland and of the Dominion of Canada, in a spirit of amity and good neighborhood, should abstain from molesting such fishermen or impeding their progress or their local traffic with the inhabitants incidental to fishing during the remainder of the season of 1885, and all this with the understanding that the President of the United States would bring the whole question of the fisheries before Congress at its next session in December and recommend the appointment of a commission in which the governments of the United States and of Great Britain should be respectively represented, which commission should be charged with the consideration and settlement, upon a just, equitable and honorable basis, of the entire question of the fishing rights of the two governments and their respective citizens on the coasts of the United States and British North America.

"The President of the United States would be prepared to recommend the adoption of such action by Congress, with the understanding that, in view and in consideration of such promised recommendation, there would be no enforcement of restrictive and penal laws and regulations by the authorities of the Dominion of Canada or the Province of Newfoundland against the fishermen of the United States resorting to British American waters between the 1st of July next and the close of the present year's fishing; the mutual object and intent being to avoid any annoyance to the individuals engaged in this business and traffic and the irritation of ill-feeling that might be engendered by a harsh or vexatious enforcement of stringent local regulations on the 'fishing coast' pending an effort to have a just and amicable arrangement of an important and somewhat delicate question between the two nations."

A TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENT.

In a communication to Mr. Bayard on the 20th inst., relative to the length of time that the agreement should be in force, Mr. West says:—

"In authorizing me to negotiate this agreement Earl Granville states, as I have already had occasion to intimate to you, that it is on the distinct understanding that it is a temporary one, and that its conclusion must not be held to prejudice any claim which may be advanced to more satisfactory equivalents by the colonial governments in the course of the negotiation for a more permanent settlement.

"Earl Granville further wishes me to tell you that Her Majesty's government and the colonial governments have consented to the arrangement solely as a mark of good will to the government and people of the United States and to avoid difficulties which might be raised by the termination of the fisheries articles in the midst of a fishing season, and also the acceptance of such a *modus vivendi* does not, by any application, affect the value of the inshore fisheries by the governments of Canada and Newfoundland. I had occasion to remark to you that while the colonial governments are asked to guarantee immunity from interference to American vessels resorting to Canadian waters, no such immunity is offered in your memorandum to Canadian vessels resorting to American waters, but that the Dominion government presumed that the agreement in this respect would be mutual. As you accepted this view, it would, I think, be as well that mention should be made to this effect in the notes. Under the reservations, as above indicated, in which I believe you acquiesce, I am prepared to accept the understanding on behalf of British North America and to exchange notes in the above sense."

SECRETARY BAYARD'S REPLY.

Mr. Bayard replied:—

"Undoubtedly it is our clear and mutual understanding that the agreement now made is only temporary, and that it proceeds from the mutual good will of our respective governments, and solely to avoid all difficulties which might otherwise arise from the termination of the fishing of 1885, in the midst of the season. I understand also that the same immunity which is accorded by this agreement to the vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States engaged in fishing in the British American waters will be extended to British vessels and subjects engaged in fishing in the waters of the United States."

In acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Bayard's communication Minister West concludes:—

"As, therefore, there exists no substantial difference between our respective propositions and the statements as contained in our correspondence on the subject I shall consider the agreement as embodied in our memorandum and the correspondence between us as thus concluded, and shall inform Her Majesty's government and the governments of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland accordingly."

THE CANADIAN VIEW.

DOMINION STATESMEN WOULD NOT BE SATISFIED WITH A PARTIAL AGREEMENT.

[By Telegraph to the Herald.]

OTTAWA, Ont., June 25, 1885.—The announcement in the lobbies of Parliament to-night that the President of the United States has issued a diplomatic approval between the United States and Great Britain continuing the privileges granted by the Fisheries Treaty throughout the season of 1885 has caused considerable uneasiness among representatives from the maritime provinces. From the information telegraphed from Washington, which is somewhat meagre, it is understood that the Dominion government have agreed to allow American fisherman to continue fishing in Canadian waters without any consideration having been promised from the United States government in return.

JUDGES DAVIES' OPINION.

Judge Davies, who was employed as counsel by the Dominion Government during the sitting of the Fishery Commission at Halifax, states to-night that he has repeatedly endeavored during the present session to ascertain from the Dominion Government what action they were taking with regard to a renewal of the treaty, but without success, it being apparent that the government were not disposed to enlighten Parliament on the subject or submit any proposal for their consideration upon which further negotiation might be based, preferring to complete all negotiations and then trust to Providence to have the arrangement, whatever it might be, ratified afterward. If an arrangement has been arrived at between the two governments, as telegraphed to-day, Judge Davies says that the Dominion government may as well hand the fisheries of Canada over at once to the United States. The matter will be brought up before the Parliament in a few days.

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A DARK RECORD.—The country under five years of Tory rule has seen provincial rights assailed, the cause of centralization rapidly pushed blow after blow struck against the federal system, the country burdened under annually increasing taxation: the commercial interests of our country paralyzed, and a bloody rebellion brought on in the Northwest Territorics.—*Ottawa Free Press*

◆

The Northwest.

It is reported that the Montreal Garrison Artillery will be retained at Reginia until after the trial of Riel and the country in that district is entirely tranquil.

A *Witness* special of 25th from Winnipeg to-night says:—Mr. Osier, one of the Crown prosecutors on the Riel trial, has arrived and will take part in the hearing of the motion in the Connors murder trial, which brings up the question of Manitoba jurisdication on appeal,

Geo. Kerr, just returned from Batoche, says a good deal of suffering will likely be felt among the poor people. No crops are in, the men being mostly away, and those at home are seeking employment as freighters. The half-breeds do not care whether Riel hangs or not, but do not want to see him again. They take no stock in his new religion. After Riel was arrested he told them he would be hanged, but that he would be back with them in a year.

BEAVER RIVER, June 24, via Straubenzie N. W. T., June 26.—Rev. Cannon McKay, who set out from this place to help the prisoners in, on reaching the camp of the Wood Crees found that a party had gone with them towards Pitt almost a week before. The Crees have Wandering Spirit a prisoner, and forty lodges are coming to the mission here and will arrive in four days to surrender. The few then left will likely disperse.

Advices from the Edmonton country say that the half breed scouts sent towards Lac La Biche, under Capt Besgeorge, by Col. Ouimet, came upon wounded men in almost every tepee. Thus we have learnt ed of one other killed and another wounded at the skirmish of Frenchmen's butte. The total loss of the enemy there was three killed and five wounded.

The sixty-fifth are under orders to march to Pitt to-morrow, and they are jubliant at the prospect of their release from inactivity. A waggon train of supplies will also leave to-morrow morning, so that when a general movement is made there may be as little delay as possible. The reason of our remaining was lest the prisoners should come here, and to afford protection to the Chippewayans, who were afraid of 150 Crees at Lac Les Isles, until some other arrangements were made regarding them.

FORT PITT, June 23, via Straubenzie, N. W. T., June 26.—Andrew Nault and Abram Minture, charged with inciting Indians to acts of violence and murder, were brought before Colonel Herchimer to-day. The witnesses against them were W. J. McLean and and J. B. Parrig, two of the released prisoners. The despositions of Father Legoff, Cannon McKay, Capt. Steele and W. B. Cameron were taken before Gen. Middleton. A letter was produced in Minture's handwriting and signed by Nault, addressed to a half-breed at Lac La Biche, which had been intercepted by Canon McKay. The letter spoke of having gained a victory at Frog Lake, asked the half-breeds and Indians to join Big Bear, and sent Big Bear's and the writer's compliments to the people of Lac La Biche. Father Legoff's deposition was the Chippewayans would not join Big Bear had not Minture urged them to do so. Both were committed for trial. Eighty teams were sent out to day to bring in Strange's column for Beaver River. They will not return for several days the weather is very sultry. The force will probably leave in three or four days, when it is expected Strange's force will have arrived and the Indians sent to the Wood Crees will have returned.

TORONTO, June 29.

Fort Pitt, June 27, via Stranbenzie, June 27.—Gen. Strange's column arrived here on the steamer "Northcote" from Frog Lake this morning. The review of troops is being held to-day, and the start for home will be made to-morrow or Monday.

The *Mail's* special says:—

Battleford, N. W. T., June 27. A priest has just arrived here who has been stopping with the Indians at Poundmaker's reserve. He says they are very unruly and many are anxious to go on the warpath. The telegraph line has been cut.

Mr. McFarlane, telegraph repairer, who left here for Edmonton on Monday last, reports to-day, finding the line cut ten miles west of Straubenzie. He also found marks of a large party of mounted Indians going north. Several breeds who surrendered here with Poundmaker, have disappeared, no one knows where, but many suppose they are not far from stolen horses which have gone south. Private reports to-day say the breeds in the neighbourhood of Duck Lake are openly carting stolen good which were cached in the bluffs to their houses. General satisfaction is expressed here by all at the Government increasing the police force. They feared at first the work might be left to the volunteers, but anyone who has lived here knows nothing but mounted troops can cope with the Indians.

The "Alberta" arrived here at four p. m. with the McLeans and other rescued prisoners, all well. Mann and family remain here for the present. Orders have been received by the Queen's Own to return at once if they have no chance of catching Big Bear.

The Edmonton *Bulletin* of June 13th to hand says:—"On Sunday morning last, about nine o'clock, Capt. Des Troismaisons ordered No. 2 Company of the 65th Battalion to fall in for church parade, it being the intention to have the Company parade to St. Albert to take part in the services of Procession Sunday on Corpus Christi day. One of the privates, named Cawthorne, a Protestant, refused to fall in, saying that he had promised the minister to attend the Presbyterian church on that day. The captain demanded what right he had to promise to attend any church without consulting him, and after some words, ordered him into the guardroom. Six others also refused to fall in. Col. Ouimet was then sent for, and he ordered the men to fall in. Private Conway said he would fall in, but would not go to church, and used some disrespectful language. He was sent to the guardroom. The remaining five fell in and the Colonel told off three for extra guard duty and ordered those remaining, on their still refusing to go, to the guard room with Conway and Cawthorne. On Monday the four who had been sent to the guard room were brought up for trial before the Colonel. Conway was not allowed to speak in his own behalf, and was sent to the bastion for eight days on bread and water. The remaining three were dismissed. If the foregoing is not a gross violation of the Queen's regulations, as well as an outrage on religious liberty, besides being most impolitic, it certainly bears that appearance."

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WHERE THE MONEY GOES.—There is every reason to believe the Canadian Pacific Railway before completed and supplemented by sufficent feeding franchise to make it of real practical value for the developement of the untouched resources of the Dominion, will make over a score of millionairies, not one in five of whom would ever reach such wealth in open trade competition.—*Winnipeg Commercial*

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Riel's Defence.

ENDEAVORING TO MAKE PEOPLE BELIEVE HE DID NOT INTEND THAT BLOOD SHOULD BE SHED.

The Regina correspondent of The Montreal Star writes as follows:—It would be amusing to witness the efforts that have been made during the past few weeks to catch a glimpse of or engage in conversation with the prisoner. Newspaper men here, refused admission to the guardroom, never despaired for a time, and resorted to all tactics imaginable in order to attain their end. Capt. Deane, of the Mounted Police, and acting adjutant at the barracks, was inexorable; and still the scribes never despaired until a final appeal to Lieut.-Governor Dewdney proved how utterly useless was their task. Of all the interview seekers perhaps Mr. H. Trounce, a practical English farmer and promoter of the temperance colony at Saskatoon, was the most fortunate. Mr. Trounce was engaged by Capt. Young to furnish means of transport for his prisoner to Moosejaw. On the way down Riel became very sociable shortly after the Elbow was passed, and in a long conversation with Mr. Trounce gave some interesting information regarding the intentions of the Half-breeds at

THE OUTSET OF THE UNFORTUNATE REBELLION.

Riel left the impression that the agitgtion of the Half breeds was never anticipated to have taken such a course, and that the hot-headed but courageous Gabriel Dumont had gone further than was intended. Riel avoided making any statements regarding the precise claims of his countrymen, but confined himself to a conversation about the various engagements that transpired during the campaign. At Duck Lake, according to Riel's assertion, it was never intended to shed a drop of blood. The Halfbreeds, Riel maintained, had struggled unsuccessfully for years for the attainment of their rights, and as a last resort determined to capture Major Crozier and the Mounted Police of Prince Albert before addressing themselves to the authorities at Ottawa. In conformity with this plan, the halfbreeds assembled at Duck Lake

NEVER ANTICIPATED FIRING A SHOT,

but were confident that the handful of police would gladly lay down their arms. Unfortunately, however, Crozier forced the fighting, and without a word of warning poured a murderous volley into the concealed foe. Smarting under the loss of a companion the enraged and now uncontrollable Halfbreeds returned the compliment and defeated the volunteers and police in short space. Riel, who admitted that he participated in the engagement, added that Crozier needlessly left the dead upon the field. He subsequently sent a messenger to Prince Albert assuring the authorities that the bodies could be removed without molestation on his part. Sanderson, the man who bore the message, met with ill success, and in camping with another individual days after conveyed the bodies to Prince Albert. Riel added that a number of Indians participated and displayed great bravery. He also maintained that the wounded on the field would have been slaughtered but for his interference. The result of the first fight was that fighting was pushed upon the halfbreeds who had no other alternative than

TO DEFEND THEMSELVES.

Throughout the entire campaign, the principle of self-defence was advocated, and the halfbreeds unanimously agreed to act only in preservation of their families. When the near approach of Middleton was learned, Gabriel Dumont was sent out to reconnoitre with positive instructions not to give battle. The impetuous halfbreed, however, disobeyed, and with only sixty followers, held several hundred volunteers and artillerymen at bay. Riel did not appear to be proud of the reputation Dumont had won, and left Mr. Trounce under the opinion that he alone planned the fortifications and undertook the

DEFENCE OF BATOCHE.

The captive leader also spoke in loud terms of praise of the courage and bravery displayed by his dusky allies—the Crees. His entire force at Batoche never exceeded four hundred and fifty, not including one hundred and fifty others stationed on the opposite bank of the river in anticipation of an attack from that point. During the one hundred and seventy miles' journey across the prairie, from Saskatoon to Moosejaw, Riel appeared to be apprehensive of attempts at assassination. The day before the trip was accomplished the prisoner brightened up and spoke freely with the air of a well educated and level-headed man upon general subjects.

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Immigration and the Maritime Provinces.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday morning, (in committee of supply) on the item of $386,000 for immigration—

Mr. Gillmor said he had heard a great many statements of the number of persons who came in and the number of persons who went out, and the conclusion to which he came was that the whole matter was in confusion and nobody really knew how it stood. What he did know was that four hundred thousand dollars of the people's money was spent every year for immigration, and he believed to very little purpose. He had before him a pamphlet, of which he believed ten thousand copies were to be printed in German. It seemed to contain everything the Germans didn't want to know and nothing that would be useful to them. It contained statements regarding the forests of New Brunswick, which were evidently compiled from some ancient records of the Province. At a later stage Mr. Gillmor spoke of the advantages of New Brunswick as a home for tenant farmers.

Mr. Somerville (Brant) asked regarding a Rev. Mr. Wilson of New Brunswick, a special agent who had received $1,245 in salary and travelling expenses. He was informed that this gentleman, being ill, was sent to England on the recommendation of Sir Leonard Tilley to enjoy a pleasant trip, that he did enjoy it and returned in better health.

Mr. Wood (New Brunswick) said Mr. Wilson was an able man and a good speaker.

Mr. Pope said Mr. Wilson delivered many lectures, but he did not know where or when nor could he say what had become of his report if he made any.

Mr. Davies said that in seeking immigration the Maritime Provinces had been entirely neglected. There had been great emigration from those Provinces, some to the Canadian North West, many, he was sorry to say, to the United States. There were thus many farms vacant in the Maritime Provinces, and he thought there was no better field than the Maritime Provinces for tenant farmers from the Old Country. As a rule he believed these tenant farmers were not a class of men who were fitted to build up homes for themselves in the North West, but they would find in the Maritime Provinces plenty of farms to their hands with churches, schools, and other advantages of civilization. Yet of all this large sum of $400,000, much of which he believed was squandered, nothing was spent in inducing immigration to the Maritime Provinces. He had used the word squandered in reference to Government expenditure, and he thought that word was not too strong. He called the attention of the committee to the National Policy pamphlet, for which five thousand d[illegible] of the people's money had been paid. This work had been published at first as a private enterprise. It contained 126 pages of advertisements, which had, no doubt, been liberally paid for. Then there were some portraits of ministers, and about 500 pages of badly written extracts from blue books and other matter of not the slighest interest to intending immigrants. Among other matters there was a great deal of glorification of the National Policy. To tell people who had been brought up with free trade notions, who had all their lives been taught to believe that protection was wrong, to tell those people that Canada was a country with a high protective tariff was not very likely to induce them to come here. He read extracts speaking in terms of adulation of the present ministers. In speaking of Sir David Macpherson's department it was stated that the Northwest was free from the scenes of bloodshed which had been witnessed in the United States. Sir Charles Tupper's promises regarding the Canadian Pacific Railway were quoted, and the book went on to say in its grandiloquent style that "time had audited h n accounts." Yet this very same gentlema had been imported from England to assist in having another thirty millions given to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

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Lord Salisbury.

THE TORY LEADER AND HIS RATHER AMBITIOUS WIFE.

Any one who for a moment imagined, as many seem to do, that the Marquis of Salisbury did not eagerly covet the position of First Minister and would not sieze it if it came at all within his grasp, labored, as the result has shown, under a very grave delusion. * * * The Premiership has been the ambitious dream of his life, or rather that of his wife, the brilliant daughter of the late Baron Alderson, who sways his every thought and action. One afternoon in 1868, on his coming into the title, Mr. Louis J. Jennings, happening to call on some literary business upon Mr. Cook, then editor of the Saturday Review, at his chambers in the Albany, met a lady coming out dressed in deep mourning and in tears. "Do you know who that is?" said Mr. Cook when he came in. "That is the new Marchioness of Salisbury and she is weeping because she says: 'Bob's chances for the Premiership are ruined by his being taken from the House of Commons and transferred to the Lords.'" She contributed with Lady Robert Cecil some remarkable papers on women and their ways to the Sunday Review. The new Premier is not of a very prepossessing appearance, and at the Berlin conference looked clumsy and coarse alongside of the picturesque and romantic figure of Disraeli He is pictured by a good pen painter as a very unwieldy and very ugly man. Massive, and at the same time ill-shaped, and flabby, with a corporation far beyond his years, and shoulders broad and stooped, he is as ungainly a specimen of a man as there is in either House of Parliament. Then his face, which is unhealthily pallid, is surrounded by bristling, black, dishevelled hair, which leaves scarcely a bit of his cheeks uncovered; the eyes are deep set and have a curiously sombre and furtive look, and altogether he looks what would be called a bulking customer. He is, however, extremely genial and agreeable in private conversation. Though his speeches breathe rancor and fire and brimstone, he talks quietly and reasonably, and his boasted imperiousness of will is understood to hide real infirmity of purpose. He is almost a despotic ruler of the House of Lords, which registers his wishes as the Conservative leader.

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Sound Reasoning.

It is quite useless to invest further in manufactures if we are not to manufacture for others than ourselves. And why should we encourage farmers to raise surplus crops and cattle if we are not to be permitted to find foreign markets for them. Why, in fact, should we sink into the condition of a people without ambition or hope in the direction of an extension of our trade with other countries? It may suit some to adopt the "rest and be thankful" policy, but the people of Canada have never adopted it, and now least of all does it commend itself to their judgment.—*Montreal Herald.*

Hon. Peter Mitchell has said in Parliament that the Montreal *Herald* expresses the opinion of Peter Mitchell. Why does Peter Mitchell support a Government which keeps Canadians from exporting by throwing obstacles in the way of their importing? He surely does not want us to send the products of our labor abroad unless we are to get something valuable back in exchange for our products. The man who squeals about our diminished exports and then votes in favor of measures designed to reduce our imports should be sent to a common school and put through a course of sprouts.—*Hamilton Times.*

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Liberal Victories in Ontario.

OTTAWA, June 26.—The Liberals are jubilant to-night over the result of the provincial by-elections. East Kent elected Mr. Ferguson, Liberal, by acclamation last Friday, and to-day East Simcoe elect Dr. Ary, Liberal, by 140 majority. Lennox elected Mr. Hawley, Liberal by 15 majority; Mr. Drury only had 21 majority last time and Hawley's majority was equally as small. The Tories were confident of carrying both seats. The election takes place in East Algoma on Monday next between Mr. Lyon, Liberal, and Mr. Abbot Tory. There is little doubt of Mr. Lyons' election. The effect of these elections will be to help the Liberal candidate in South Grenville. A convention to select one will be held on Tuesday next.

Returns at midnight show that Mr. Commee (Liberal) defeated Mr. Gough (Tory) in West Algoma by 100 majority. This makes a clean sweep.

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If hens must be confined at this season be sure of four things: that they have clean quarters, good shade, plenty of dry feed and as much sand and gravel as they can use.

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PECULATION.—An exchange thus classifies crimes of peculation—

Taking $1000000 is called a case [illegible] genius.
$100,000 is called a case of shortage.
50,000 " " " " " litigation.
25,000 " " " " " insolvency.
10,000 " " " " " irregularity.
5,000 " " " " " defalcation.
1,000 " " " " " corruption.
500 " " " " " embezzlement
100 " " " " " dishonesty.
50 " " " " " thievery.
25 " " " " " total depravity.