POOR COPY

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

FAT CATTLE.—See advt.

OATS ETC. at auction. See Mr. Wyse's advt.

FARM at Bay du Vin River for sale. See advt.

MR. GEORGE MOFFAT is to be a candidate for the vacant Dominion seat for Restigouche.

MR. STABLE advertises an attractive auction sale at Nelson on 8th June.

THE ICE opposite Chatham started on Tuesday afternoon and was running out all day yesterday, leaving clear water from side to side of the river.

MR. THOMAS BUCKLEY's meat stalls are advertised in another column. They are a great accommodation to down-town people and those between Chatham and Nelson also.

AN OVERFLOW of water was caused by the inadequate size and choking of the culvert near Ullock's stable yesterday afternoon. Cellars in the vicinity and on Wellington and other streets were inundated.

THE GIRLS' OWN.—The members of the Girls' Own meet for work every Wednesday afternoon at their room, opposite Masonic Hall, and will be pleased to receive orders from all interested in their work.

THE SPACE occupied by the report on Maritime Bank affairs and extra local matter obliges us to hold over several letters including a part of our Ottawa correspondence, also part of the Parliamentary report etc.

THE LATE MR. FRANK SWEENEY:—Referring to the death of this gentleman, who had quite a large circle of friends on the North Shore the St. John *Globe* says:—

"The death of Mr. Francis R. Sweeney, late yesterday afternoon, was quite sudden, apoplexy being the cause. Mr. Sweeney had been slightly unwell, but no serious consequences were expected. The deceased, who was on the I. C. R. staff at Moncton, was a very popular official, and he had many friends in Moncton and St. John to mourn his death."

THE "GENERAL MIDDLETON," which was used as a fishery cruiser last year, is still lying in Carleton. No orders have been received to get her in readiness for cruising this season. It was the intention of the Fishery department to again place her in commission, and for this reason the "Vigilant" was not permitted to take her boats, and she had to have new boats built.—*Globe* 30th april.

ARBOR DAY.—In pursuance of the suggestion of the Chief Superintendent in his circular of 13th ultimo that the Inspectors recommend such day as they deem most suitable within their several Inspectorates for the observance of an Arbor Day, I hereby recommend that Friday, the 27th day of May, be set apart for this object in every school district within my Inspectorate, and duly observed as recommended in the circular referred to.

GEO, W. MERSEREAU.
Inspector of Inspectoral Dist. No. 1
May 3rd, 1887.

Inspectoral district No. 1 comprises the three counties, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche.

SUMMER TRAVEL TO THE STATES.—Commencing on the 9th inst. the full Summer Time-table of the International S. S Co. goes into effect. They will run three trips per week from St. John to Boston, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, via Eastport and Portland and one trip direct, every Saturday night. This latter trip proved to be very popular last season and a great convenience to the travelling public. They will also run a steamer from Annapolis to Boston every Tuesday p. m., thus making five trips per week from the Provinces to Boston.

The Palace Steamers of this Line are the finest of their class afloat and are the only Side wheel Steamers plying between the Provinces and New England. They are luxuriously fitted and furnished, nothing being spared that will add to their safety and comfort.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. MOFFAT, M. P.—A despatch to *Globe* from Dalhousie on Friday afternoon last, says: The funeral of the late Robt. Moffat, M. P. for Restigouche, took place at eleven o'clock to-day. The remains of the deceased gentleman arrived at Campbellton by the regular express of Thursday, and were met there by a special train from Dalhousie carrying a delegation of nearly one hundred persons from all parts of the county, most of whom remained in town and attended the funeral to-day, in addition to a large number from Campbellton who arrived by a special train this morning. A number of the officials of I. C. R., from Moncton and Campbellton, and representative men from Northumberland and Gloucester were also present. The funeral was one of the largest which ever took place in the county. Floral tributes from members of the House of Commons were placed on the coffin. The services at the residence of the deceased were conducted by the Rev. A. Russell, of Dalhousie, and Rev. Mr. Fisher, of Campbellton, and at the grave by the Rev. A. O. Brown, of Campbellton. Very deep sympathy is expressed for the family by all persons throughout the county.

Bricks.

Messrs. G. A. & H. S. Flett, of Nelson, whose advertisement is in another column, are running their brick works in a very enterprising and efficient manner, having all the advantages of clay that has no superior in the province, together with equally good sand and other natural requirements of the business. They have steam machinery of the most improved kinds, and their brickyard has a siding leading from the Intercolonial Railway into it, while it has, also, its own wharf, for loading craft carrying by water. They can therefore fill orders and ship them at the shortest notice. At the recent Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London they showed the clay and other materials out of which they manufacture bricks, as well as the manufactured article, and were awarded a medal and certificate of special excellence. Builders and others will, therefore, find their interest in placing their orders with Messrs. Flett, as they may be assured of being satisfactorily treated.

What's Position.

The Montreal *Witness*, referring to the Home rule resolution recently carried at Ottawa, says:—"not a single French member of the Canadian House voted against the resolutions."

To which the St. John Globe replies:—

Our contemporary does not note the fact that one French-Conservative member—Mr P. A. Landry, Kent, New Brunswick.—shirked the vote on the resolutions. This was not of much importance as showing his position on the question, however, for he had previously voted in favor of Mr. McNeill's amendment, which was intended to destroy Mr. Curran's resolutions. Mr. Landry's attitude, has, to say the very least, surprised the public."

War! War!! War!!!

Members of the Salvation Army appeared at Police Magistrate Murray's court, Chatham, on Monday last as complainants in two cases of assault, the hearing of the first and the partial hearing of the second occupying the whole afternoon.

The time set down for the hearing to begin was two o'clock, but, as usual, it was nearly three when proceedings commenced. The street in the vicinity of the Police Court was crowded by an unusually large number of persons—most of them representatives of the Army's following and the class who have nothing better to do than furnish either the annoyances or encouragement thereof out of which the organization makes so much capital. It was with difficulty that the policemen kept these people from forcing their way from the street into the small and crowded room where the court was held. They were told to keep back, etc, but they pushed the harder to get in and a vicious and forcible slam of the door which was anything but decorous, would now and then satisfy the policeman's idea of his duty. The ordinary Chatham hoodlum seems to have learned that the policeman, under such circumstances, thinks it is his duty to threaten, fifty times over, that he will enforce obedience to his orders, without having the slightest inclination or intention of doing more than be laughed at.

The first case that occupied the attention of the court was a complaint of Neil McArthur, "a soldier in the Army" against a lad named John Buckley, whom he charged with assault.

Sam'l Thomson, Esq., Q. C. appeared for the complainant and L. J. Tweedie, Esq., for the defendant.

There was a good deal of time spent over objections made by defendant's counsel, and in what might be called "meandering" evidence, but the main facts stated were as follows—and by the witnesses named—

Neil McArthur—was marching with the Army on last Thursday evening about dusk along the north sidewalk of Water Street and just past the "Bevan" store building and near Mr. Murray's store, was struck on the back of the head by a dead fowl, of unknown gender, thrown by the defendant, Buckley; did not see Buckley throw the fowl, but had sworn it was he to the best of his knowledge; saw Buckley—just before he was struck—swinging the fowl; had not thrown defendant off the sidewalk on that occasion, or seen any one else do so; did not think that the Army blocked the streets at any time or that anyone thereon was interfered with by their processions. On the occasion referred to they did not take up the whole sidewalk, but walked single file. The crowd in which Buckley was, numbered perhaps twenty and they were loitering on the sidewalk.

Richard Walker, who does not belong to the army, swore that when the army had about passed the stone building—McArthur being behind, he saw Buckley step off the sidewalk, pick up the fowl and throw it, striking McArthur as stated. The crowd standing on the sidewalk had obliged the army to stop; would not swear that Buckley threw the fowl with the intention of striking McArthur with it. The army was marching in single file.

Thomas McMahon "a soldier" swore that he saw Buckley pick up the dead fowl, swing it and then "fire it" striking McArthur. He had a conversation just afterwards with Buckley and told him he saw him throw the fowl, but Buckley made fun of him. It was the crowd that blocked the sidewalk. The army never blocked the roads, as they always leave room for people and horses to pass; would not say whether McArthur shoved Buckley or not; was anxious to have Buckley convicted; McArthur was, at first, not disposed to proceed against Buckley, but witness instigated him to do so; could not say that he alone instigated him, but he, with others, did so; could not say who the others were

The complainant's case closed here.

John Buckley swore that McArthur came along with the army and shoved him off the sidewalk, whereupon he saw the "hen or rooster," and, picking it up, threw it after him. When McArthur came along to where witness was standing, on the sidewalk, he took hold of witness and saying "get out of the way!" shoved him off the sidewalk. Then he threw "the hen."

In cross-examination witness swore he never saw "the hen" before he was shoved off the sidewalk and that McArthur perjured himself when he testified that he did not shove witness off the sidewalk.

Addresses of counsel and decision were deferred.

The second case was also a charge of assault and battery preferred by John Venadestine of the army, against a lad named Thomas Steele on the same occasion as the above, the assault, as stated by Venadestine, consisting in Steele shoving him off the sidewalk just in front of "Bevan's" stone building. Venadestine swore that the crowd loitering on the sidewalk stopped the army in its march, and Steele told the captain to take the middle of the street. Witness thought the big drum did not interfere with people on the sidewalk as it was only about 20 inches long. The person beating the drum had to take the drum-stick by the middle to shorten it up, so as not to interfere with people on the widewalk. When the army was marching there was room for as many more to pass them going the opposite way. The army kept on the outside of the sidewalk. Steele and young Keenan, as well as a number of others stood in the way, but the captain passed right along.

Mr. Tweedie:—Then there was a large concourse of people, you were jostled and you, therefore, bring this complaint?

Witness:—Yes.

To Mr. Thomson:—There was plenty of room for Steele and Keenan to have stood aside and let us pass, had they been so disposed.

John Doherty—the captain in charge,—swore that the army, under his leadership, marched out on Thursday evening and were passing, in single file, up on the north—because it was the least frequented—sidewalk of Water Street, keeping on the outside thereof. At the stone building Steele and Keenan were standing in the way and he asked them to let the army pass when Steel asked if they had not as much right on the sidewalk as the army. Witness said, "yes, but we are moving on and you are loitering in the way. Just then there appeared to be room between Keenan who was on the outside and Steel on the inside, and he passed along, and as he turned around, as was his custom, to walk backwards, so as to see how the march was getting on, he saw Steele come against Venadestine and push him off the sidewalk. There was a crowd of lads at the place—say 10 to 15 or 16.

In cross-examination the captain said that was the first time they had taken the sidewalk and they did it because of the mud in the middle of the street; did not think the marching on the sidewalks interfered with others travelling on them at same time; considered the army had a right to march on sidewalks; army was not in habit of blocking the streets, at any time; did not push either Steele or Keenan off the sidewalk or see anyone else do so; was trying to pass Steel on the outside of the sidewalk.

Thomas Steel swore that he did not shove complainant off the sidewalk; when the army came up, Witness, Keenan and others were standing on the sidewalk and when the captain told them to give them room to pass he replied that they (the loiterers) would not go through the crowd to clear the way for the army and that the captain and army could take to the middle of the street if they liked. There was then plenty of room for the army to pass on the inside. When the army moved on witness was pushed by the crowd and couldn't help touching Venadestine, but did not do so purposely.

Cross examined:—Was doing nothing but standing on the sidewalk and when the army came along witness told Keenan not to get off the sidewalk for them and he wouldn't. He and Keenan left room for them to pass; had heard Venadestine swear to a lie in this court two years ago and believed he would do so now.

At this stage, it being six o'clock further hearing was adjourned until 2.30 on Tuesday.

The hearing of the Venadestine-Steele case was resumed on Tuesday about three o'clock, the order among the crowd outside the Police court being little better than that of the day before.

Wm. Ronan swore he and Steele were standing close together on Thursday evening last on the sidewalk—did not see Steele shove Venadestine, but both Steele and witness were shoved out to the outside of the sidewalk by the crowd and could not help going there. Steele said, in reply to the captain, that he would not get off the sidewalk to accommodate the the army. It would take nearly all the room on the sidewalk to allow the beating of the drum.

Mr. Tweedie—was there sufficient room for the army to pass unmolested between Steele and Keenan?

Objected to by Mr. Thomson.

Objection overruled.

Witness:—There was room.

In cross-examination witness said he had no talk with anyone as to what testimony he was to give; was present all the time while the army was coming up, but heard nothing said by anyone as to anything to be done when the army came up; heard nothing said by Steele or Keenan. The captain said "Let us pass" and Steele said he would not get off the sidewalk to accommodate the army. He told the captain to get on the middle of the street. I will swear that Steele did not shove Venadestine off the sidewalk. The army walked on the outside of the sidewalk.

Re-examined—The captain did not attempt to pass on the inside of the sidewalk or elsewhere save on the outside.

James Keenan swore that he was on the outer edge of the sidewalk and Steele was two and a half feet from him and there was plenty room for the army to pass. The captain asked to be let pass and Steele told him there was room between him and me to pass. Then the captain ran at me with his head down and pushed me off the sidewalk, and when I got back again, he and Venadestine had passed. I did not see Venadestine pushed by anyone. It was a minute after the captain shoved me off before I got on the sidewalk again.

Cross-examined. There was a crowd two tier deep behind Steele and Ronan. The space between Steele and I was the only one open for the army to get through. I saw nothing take place between Steele and Venadestine. I will not swear that Steele did not shove Venadestine off the sidewalk. I will swear I did not see him shove Venadestine. Steele and I said, before the army came up, that we would not get off the sidewalk when there was room enough for them, and I stood there until I was shoved off.

To Mr. Tweedie—We said this before the army came up, for they had interfered with people previously and took up more room than they were entitled to. We had no intention of assaulting them.

This closed the testimony.

Mr. Tweedie put in evidence the Municipal By-laws in reference to Preservation of Order "on Streets, Sidewalks and Squares."

In opening his address Mr. Tweedie said this was the first time he had appeared in this court since the death of the late esteemed Police Magistrate, G. A. Blair, Esq., and it was fitting that he should express his sense of the ability of that gentleman in the position he held. In a practice before him extending over a good many years—and while not at all times entirely agreeing with him—he yet felt justified in bearing testimony to his worth as a man and one well qualified for the office he held. No man was more conscientious or careful in the discharge of his duties and few of his decisions were ever questioned. Next in importance to the Police Courts of the cities were those of Chatham and Newcastle, because they had often to deal with matters relating to shipping, and it was therefore necessary that the magistrates who presided over them should possess the best qualifications. The late Mr. Blair met the requirements of the position creditably and efficiently and both as a citizen and in his official capacity his place was not easily filled. He congratulated Mr. Murray on his succeeding to the office and in view of his experience as a lawyer and other qualities which seemed to fit him for the position had no doubt that he would fill it creditably.

He then proceeded to deal with the two charges preferred respectively against Buckley and Steel, arguing that they were frivolous in themselves, as shown by the evidence, but clothed with some local importance because of the circumstances of the parties interested and the public feeling and sentiment displayed in connection with them. He argued that the complainants, who sought to sustain themselves by peculiar methods, in which the creating of public excitement on the streets was largely a factor, were not in the same position as persons who conducted themselves in ordinary and quiet ways, nor were they, because they fitted what they might deem religious words to such tunes as "Marching through Georgia" or "Jim Crow" altogether in a position to violate the laws and excuse themselves in the name of religion. The Municipal by laws say that "whoever shall shout or make any "unusual noise in or upon the streets, highways, lanes, squares or wharves of the "County calculated to disturb or annoy "the inhabitants, shall be liable to a penalty of four dollars for each "offence" and he had been surprised that the police officers had allowed the drum-beating, shouting, etc of the army to go on both Sundays and Saturdays unchecked, and he supposed that because a large number of persons seemed to sympathise with the army and its methods, such dangerous practices would be permitted until some horse is made to run away, or some serious accident is caused by it, when people will be brought to take a different view of it. In saying this he did not wish to be understood as claiming that army members should be prohibited from marching on the streets, but they should be obliged to obey the laws just the same as other people—having the same privileges, but not allowed—because they called it religion—to do what would not be tolerated in others. On last Thursday they were breaking the municipal laws and what happened was the natural outcome of their wrong-doing.

It was unfortunate that many people in Chatham were in the habit of breaking another by-law by standing on the corners and impeding passers by on the sidewalks, and Buckley and Steele were doing this on Thursday evening. But if grown up men think it right to join in these processions and follow the drums and tambourines and engage in shouting as they march through the mud and dirt, it was not to be wondered at that these mere boys should be found standing and looking at the fun. As to the alleged assault by Buckley, it was proved to be but a passing incident, to which the complainant had attached no importance until he was instigated by other parties to set the law in motion and make the most of the matter. Then, Capt. Doherty was violating another by-law in the fact that, according to his own testimony, he was keeping on the left hand side of the sidewalk and tried to pass those whom he met in his march, on that side. The by-law says that "any "person or persons walking on any of the "sidewalks or public footpaths in the said "county shall on meeting any other "person or persons, keep to his or their "right hand side of said sidewalk or "footpath, not occupying more than one "half of the breadth of said sidewalk or "footpath," etc and Capt. Doherty could have been fined for his disregard of that law. It is not for a party who is engaged in violating the law to complain of another who is also violating it. Capt. Doherty could have passed to the right where the witnesses swear there was ample room for him, and if he insists on taking parts of the sidewalks to which he is not entitled, people would be great fools for giving way to him.

Mr. Tweedie claimed and argued from the evidence that there was no evidence in either case of any intention to assault either of the complainants, but, in Steele's case it was clear that he was pushed, and if he interfered with anyone else it was an accident.

In what he had said of the army's methods and checking their illegal practices he did not desire to be understood as encouraging people to take the law in their own hands, or that boys should interfere, but that legal remedies should be applied, and he hoped hereafter that the authorities would do their duty better in the premises. These people sought to raise excitement and the trouble grew out of their own work and they were, therefore, not entitled to the consideration which should be accorded persons who behaved in a quiet and ordinary way, notwithstanding they might set up a plea in the name of religion. He hoped no false sentiment of religion would be extended to shield those who violated the law with impunity.

Mr. Thompson paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Blair, whom he had known socially and officially for 25 years and esteemed for his great integrity, courtesy and ability which had commanded the admiration of friends and associates. He congratulated Mr. Murray also and hoped the same courtesy and sense of justice would mark his record in the office.

He was glad to hear Mr. Tweedie admit the right of the army to march, and dwelt eloquently upon the freedom and liberty enjoyed under our laws by all men, and said God forbid that any man should be forbidden to act according to the dictates of his conscience. The by-laws quoted did not apply, for there was no charge of shouting or making disturbing noises on the streets by the army, for they only sang their hymns, which they had a right to do, and they had a right to march when they did not interfere with the rights of others. If Mr. Tweedie had not criticised the army's methods he would not refer to them. It was true that if the army met any persons going in the opposite direction they ought to pass them to the right, but that by law did not apply when the parties, as shown in the evidence were loitering upon and obstructing the sidewalk, which was forbidden by the by-law, which Mr Tweedie had not read, but which said. "Nor shall any person or persons by "negligence or misbehaviour prevent or "hinder any other person from passing "him or them under a penalty of one dollar," etc—and any person or persons "who shall obstruct any sidewalk or "crossing in the towns of Chatham or "Newcastle by standing or loitering "thereon, or impede or deter any person "or persons from passing along or upon "such sidewalk or crossing, shall be subject to a fine of not less than $2 and "it shall be the duty of the police of "Chatham and Newcastle to take into "custody any person or persons who "shall be guilty of a breach of the provisions of this section."

Mr. Thomson proceeded to show from the evidence that Buckley was seen swinging the fowl with which he struck the first complainant, for two or three minutes before he threw it and he must have intended to throw it and if so it did not matter whether he intended it to strike complainant or not, it was, in law, an assault all the same, for he was doing an illegal act. In the case of Steele the conversation about holding the sidewalk against the army as it was approaching showed intent to commit an illegal act—viz standing and loitering and it could not be believed that persons could stand four deep on a four and a half foot sidewalk and have 2½ ft. clear passage between any two of them. And that there was no such passage left was shown by capt. Doherty requesting them to let him pass. He did not claim protection for the army if they were doing what was illegal, but if circus and other organizations were allowed to parade the streets with music etc, why not they also? He had no doubt his honor would decide rightly as to what testimony was best entitled to credence and give judgment according to law and justice.

Mr. Murray in opening his remarks first referred in fitting terms to the late Mr. Blair and said although, himself, trained to the law, he felt he could not discharge the duties of the office with the ability of that gentleman.

He summed up at considerable length and said, that, without expressing any opinion in reference to singing, drum-beating, etc—questions which did not arise in the case—the army had a right to march in the streets so long as, in doing so it did not interfere with the rights of others under the laws—the same rights as people who pass in twos and threes along the streets going to or coming from the churches or other public assemblages. He expressed no opinion as to the drum-beating, tambourine-playing and shouting. He referred to the by laws, which he said applied to all alike. No one had a right to obstruct another as these lads had the army, as shown by the evidence and the rule for passing to the right did not apply to persons standing still, but only to those passing in opposite directions.

He treated these people not as belonging to the Army, but as individuals, and the question was whether complainants were assaulted or not. In Buckley's case it was clear that he had committed the assault charged, for he, himself, said he threw the fowl at the complainant, because the latter pushed him off the sidewalk. Even if he was so pushed it would not be a justification of the assault, though it might go to mitigate the punishment. His honor referred fully to the evidence and law bearing on this matter and said he would convict Buckley, but not put the full penalty upon him, because of the alleged provocation. The fine would be five dollars and costs.

The case of Steele was perhaps less clear, but he had, even in giving his testimony, displayed great animus against Venadestine by referring to alleged false swearing in his part on another occasion. But Steele had said Capt Doherty's testimony was fair and Capt Doherty had sworn that he saw Steele push Venadestine off the sidewalk. He could not think the crowd had left sufficient room for the army to pass, for, it would be unreasonable to think so in view of Capt Doherty having been obliged to ask for room to get along. He referred to the evidence in detail showing that there was intention on the part of the lads to obstruct the army and that the weight of testimony justified the decision that the assault was committed as charged. Mr. Thomson had intimated that a person obstructed as Capt Doherty had been would be justified in throwing the obstructors off the sidewalk. He did not believe in that doctrine, for the law provided a proper mode of obtaining redress and people must not take the law in their own hands but make complaint.

His Honor convicted Steele and fined him, also, $5 and costs.

Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA April 26.

THE QUEEN'S, N.B., ELECTION.

Mr. Skinner gave notice that on Thursday he would move that Mr. King's name be substituted for Mr. Baird's in the return for Queen's County.

Mr. McCarthy introduced a Bill to amend the Canada Joint Stock Company's Act, the object of which is to enable loan companies to issue debentures.

THE LATE MR. MOFFATT.

On the orders of the day being called, Sir John Macdonald rose to pay tribute to the memory of Mr. Moffatt the member for Restigouche, who was found dead in his bed last week. He spoke in graceful terms of that gentleman.

Mr. Mitchell followed Sir John, and spoke in terms of high praise of Mr. Moffatt, who had entered into political life at the instigation of Mr. Mitchell. He had known Mr. Moffatt from boyhood, and therefore was able to speak from personal knowledge. He referred feelingly to his long acquaintance with the deceased gentleman whose death, he said, no one regretted more than he did.

Mr. Burns also paid a fitting tribute to Mr. Moffatts memory.

THE FISHERIES CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Blake called attention to the fact that the Fisheries correspondence had not been brought down, although promised for last Friday.

Mr. Foster said that it was on Tuesday last permission had been obtained to print the later papers, and they were now in the printer's hands, and would be brought down when ready.

Mr. Blake objected to this indefinite promise. The papers had been presented to the British Parliament, and one MS copy might have been prepared and laid on the table.

Mr. Mitchell concurred in this. It was reported that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries had caused to be denied the statement that the British Government had made certain proposals tantamount to a partial return to the Washington Treaty, and it was highly important to the country that Parliament should be made aware at once of how the matter stood.

HOME RULE.

The debate on the Home Rule resolutions was then resumed by Mr. Freeman, of Queens, N. S.

Messrs. Mills and Gigault followed Mr. Freeman in favor of the Curran resolutions. Mr. Wood (Westminster) spoke against them. Mr. Curran concluded, accepting Mr. Blake's suggested amendments. On division Mr. McCarthy's amendment was lost by 94 to 133. Sir John Mcdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. T. White and Hon. J. A. Chapleau were absent.

Mr. Davin then moved, "That the House learns with regret that it has been considered necessary to pass a coercion measure for Ireland and it reaffirms its convictions as expressed in the resolutions of 1882 and 1886 that a plan of local Government for Ireland, which would leave unimpaired the bonds binding Ireland to the Empire, and guard the rights of the minority, would be conducive to the prosperity of Ireland and the stability of the Empire."

A debate ensued, Sir Richard Cartwright alluding to the absence of four members of the Cabinet, whom he called distinguished bolters, and who should be present to guide the House but who had been silent. He held that Canada had the right to pass resolutions concerning Ireland since British Ministers had declared Canada's right to compensation for raids could be raised.

Mr. Ives having retorted that Messrs. Langelier, Weldon and Davies were also bolters by not being here—

Mr. Mitchell spoke in indignant tones of the want of taste of Mr. Ives in making such a reference to Mr. Langelier, who was at what was feared to be the death-bed of his wife, and of Mr. Davies, whose wife also was dangerously ill. Mr. Weldon had left some days ago to attend an important commercial case in New Brunswick. He continued by stating his strongly felt opinion that Ireland should be given Home Rule. All nations are entitled to self-government, and what men are more capable of exercising it than Irishmen. He referred to the former useless and cruel acts of coercion that had been passed for Ireland and condemned such methods of attempting to govern a country that should have all the liberties of Great Britain.

Sir Donald Smith congratulated the Government on having made this an open question. Canada had a perfect right to express her opinion on this or any other question affecting the Empire, but he could not vote for the resolutions. Those who were against them felt as keenly for the Irish who were in distress and for the Scotch also as any others could do. While hoping that some measure of local self-government might be given, consistent with the supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament, he did not think it advisable for the Canadian Parliament to dictate to those who were in full knowledge of the facts and acting under responsibility.

After some other speaking Sir John Macdonald referred to the resolutions on former occasions, which, though studiously moderate, he regretted if they were to give rise to a succession of useless resolutions. A distinct answer to the first ones had been given by Mr. Gladstone's Government telling Canada in other words that it was not her business, but even in spite of that he could vote for these resolutions if they could possibly be of any good, but the bill would be passed by both houses of the British Parliament in spite of anything this House could do. He deprecated these kinds of issues in Canada. If he had been here he would have voted for Mr. McCarthy's amendment. He agreed with him that it was unwise and inexpedient to attempt to interfere with British legislation. He would not offer any opinion on the coercion bill which he had not been able to study. No one was in a position here to offer an opinion whether such a bill were necessary or not. The question of coercion was entirely apart from that of Home Rule. He thought it disastrous to have the question forced on the people of Canada. Our duty was to avoid matters likely to create differances between Canada and the Imperial Government, which had been considerate to Canada.

After a long rambling debate on a variety of subjects totally unconnected with Ireland, Mr. Curran's resolutions passed as altered, at the suggestion of Mr. Blake. The alteration makes them less hostile and more likely to receive attention in England—For 125, against 47. Sir John, Messrs. Bowell, White, McLelan, Carling, Pope and Foster voted against the resolutions; Sir Hector Langevin, Messrs. Caron and Chapleau for them.

A telegram from Northumberland states that Mr. Mitchell's seat has not been protested.

Canada's Home Rule Resolutions.

ENGLISH PRESS OPINIONS.

(Special to Globe)

TORONTO, April 29.

The London correspondent of the *Mail* cables that paper as follows: The resolutions of the Dominion parliament with reference to the Irish crimes bill were unnoticed by the London yesterday morning papers, but are subjected to criticism in the evening journals.

The *St. James Gazette* wonders what Canadians would say if the Imperial House of Commons passed a resolution in favor of releasing Nova Scotia from the union. Our colonial cousins, says the *Gazette*, would not like it, and England would have plain words indeed; yet the Imperial parliament has a perfect technical right to interfere in Canadian matters, while the Dominion has none whatever to interfere in British politics. Continuing the *Gazette* says: "While we are not inclined to take the resolutions too seriously it would have shown better taste and statesmanship to have let the matter alone."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* approves of the resolutions and speaks of the significance of the division, which may be attributed to the Irish vote which shows its power in passing so important a resolution. "Parliamentary majorities may wax and wane but the Irish vote is a permanent factor in Colonial politics."

The *Evening News* says "it is very kind of Canadian Liberals and the Irish element to teach us what we ought to do." It pities the Canadian Parliament that it has nothing better to do than pass aimless resolutions of school debating society order.

The *Globe* regrets that Blake lent himself to movements which Canada had nothing to do with. It says Canadian Liberals have gravely disorganized themselves as a party, while the supporters of the government by voting in opposition show a want of patriotism or wisdom which ought to tell against them in the eyes of their constituencies. It is glad to learn that the Canadian press, which is much more representative of public opinion, condemns the vote. It has interviewed many leading Liberal-Unionists and Conservative members and they all concur practically in saying that Canada exceeded her functions in passing judgment on the Imperial Parliament with reference to a question with which England alone has to deal.

The resolutions, it is needless to remark attracted no attention in the house.

Ship Work.

The barques *Borzone* and *Governor Langdon* have been undergoing extensive repairs at Newcastle and Chatham, respectively, during the past winter with a view of having them re-classed in the Record of American and Foreign shipping, of which Capt. J. J. Brown of Chatham is the agent here, and we are indebted to him for the following particulars in reference to each.—

The *Borzone*, owned by Messrs. Ritchie, R. R. Call and John Sadler, has been repaired at Newcastle under the superintendence of Master-builder Sullivan of St. John. The vessel was thoroughly opened up and examined, and the following were put in:—39 new timbers, 110 ft. of new ceiling edge-bolted through clamps and stringers, 8 new beams between decks, 5 strakes new deck-plank, new water-ways, 22 hanging or binding knees and 44 horizontal do. In lower hold—4 strakes of new ceiling 40 ft. long and 10 inches wide, and two tiers of listing 4 in. wide cut fore and aft. The stern was partially renewed and a new cabin and galley made. Two thousand new treenails were driven in the planking after much of the latter, fore and aft, had been removed for examination and some of it renewed. A new lower port was cut in the port bow, and in doing this work the oak timbers were found to be perfectly sound. The vessel was thoroughly caulked from the metal (which is to the 16ft. line) upward, including planking, covering-board, staunchions and deck. Surveyor Brown says the *Borzone* is a stronger ship to-day than she was ten years ago.

The *Governor Langdon* is owned by Henry Muirhead, Esq. and the shipwright work done on her has been carried on under the superintendence of Mr. Jas. Desmond, one of our most experienced master-builders. On the vessel being opened up the beam ends and deck-frame and timbers were found to be well preserved and sound, and the ship, generally in much better condition than was expected. Among the new work put in were new water-ways 12x15 inches, all in long lengths, and lock-strake 9x10—all well and thoroughly bolted to beams and timbers. The old top-gallant forecastle was removed and replaced, with new beams, every beam kneed and well bolted; hanging knees were placed on the after part and knees over the bow sprit. Twelve feet of new stem and 6 feet of new apron were put in, secured with six screw-bolts and also with clinch bolts; new windlass and pall bits, new hawse pipes, topsail sheet bits, and cavil. New castings for the whole windlass, much heavier than the old—the latter being done at the Miramichi Foundry. On the starboard bow, a new frame was put in the lower port, 6 new timbers and eight new plank, the latter well treenail-fastened and butt bolted. On the outside two strakes of boot topping were removed, when the seams were found hard and good. Two strakes were renewed. In the 'tween decks, the first hook was removed and its place built in solid to the forward beam with new timber, all thoroughly bolted in stem and apron; over all of this was placed a heavy knee, well bolted under and over and outside through planking and clinched, besides hanging and horizontal or binding knees. In the lower hold then were put in 5 hanging knees and 15 horizontal do. Twenty feet of new sister keelsons were put in, also new stanchions under beams, and listings cut.

The rudder-braces were also secured with new bolts. When the vessel was "hove down" on 25th ult. so as to expose the keel, the latter—as well as the whole bottom—was found to be perfectly sound. The above are the principal items of repairs and renewals, but there was other work done to make a thorough job of the vessel.

The caulking, which is an extra good job, was done by Mr. John Patterson.

Bower anchors in place of those lost last autumn and also 15 fathoms of new chain cable are to be placed on board.

Both vessels are chartered by Messrs. Wm. Richards, and W. A. Hickson to to load deals.

The Maritime Bank.

[Montreal "Shareholder"]

Since the closing of the doors of this bank all sorts of statements have been circulated respecting its operations and *modus agendi*. These have received a large attention, the morbid appetite for sensational items being impossible to appease. The "Shareholder" has not deemed it in the interests of the country to give currency to these highly colored statements, believing that they emanated from interested parties. We have preferred to wait for reliable and official information, rather than run the risk of misleading our readers. As soon as that is obtained we shall hasten to give it publicity. It is evident, however, that the news-mongers of St. John, N. B, find it a profitable occupation. The slightest scintillation of fact is seized upon and magnified into huge proportions, the fact being stretched to its greatest possible extent and made to serve as a thin or gauzy covering for the stuffing of fiction erected within it. The latest instance of the exercise of this art has just been exposed and shows the expertness of the artists. A week ago there was a startling discovery in connection with the Maritime Bank failure. Bills of Exchange for large amounts were found to have been endorsed by boys, a dozen being used for the purpose. These, it was stated, were never shown the face of the bills, and they were only made aware of the amounts contained in them, when notified of their having been dishonored in England. Further developments were looked for. These developments have now been made. They show the nature of the pretended fraud and at the same time expose the unreliability of the despatches sent out by press correspondents. The sensational part, however, has completely dropped out. The following is the explanation: The practice prevails of drawing bills of Exchange payable as a matter of form to one of the clerks of the bank, so as to make them negotiable without disclosing the name of the real buyer. It is a general practice among banks and the pretention that it is done with fraudulent intent only shows the ignorance which prevails in some quarters, ignorance which however, may be productive of injury to others than its possessors.

In such a case as this it cannot truthfully be said that "where ignorance is bliss it is folly to be wise."

Free Trade.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary medicines, no doubt has largely benefitted the consumers, as well as relieving the burdens of manufacturers. Especially is this the case with *Green's August Flower* and *Boschee's German Syrup*, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The *August Flower* for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the *German syrup* for Cough and Lung troubles, have perhaps, the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size.

DIED.

Suddenly, on the 27th inst., of apoplexy, at the residence of Dr. B. Travers, King Square, Frank B. Sweeny, of Moncton.

At Chatham on Thursday 28th April Mary A. N. only daughter of John and Jane Bell, aged 26 years. [P. E. I. papers please copy.]

At Chatham, N. B. on Saturday the 23rd April, Timothy McCarthy a native of Clanbilly, County Cork, Ireland aged 72 years.

SHIP NEWS.

Bg Alliance, Maynard, sailed Ap'l 15 from Jersey for Shippegan.

Bk Tikoma, Pugh, sailed Ap'l 16 from Liverpool for Miramichi.

Bk Arathusa, sailed Ap'l 17 from Belfast for Miramichi.

Bk Lammergier, do do do do

Bk Hjemkos do Ap'l 8, from Grimstadt for Miramichi.

Bk Regenbuen, do do do do.

—Elanor, sailed Ap'l 7, from Frederikstadt for Chatham, N. B.

Bk Vabona, Andrews, sailed Ap'l 2, from Liverpool for Richibucto.

Bk Cathinka, Overgaard, sailed Ap'l 21, from do for do

Bk Dunatar, sailed from Waterford, Ap'l 19, for Miramichi.

—American, sailed Ap'l 22, from Dublin for Dalhousie.

—Canada, sailed Ap'l 23, from London for Bathurst.

Bk Gerolamo Mortola, Olivari, reported previously from Marseilles, for Miramichi, passed Tarifa Ap'l 15.

Bk Sophie, sailed Ap'l 23, from Liverpool for Campbellton, N. B.

Bk Frey, sailed Ap'l 22, from Havre for Bathurst.

Bk Nymph, sailed Ap'l 23, do do do

Bk Frivold, sailed Ap'l 26, from London for Richibucto.

ARRIVED.

At Dalhousie, May 3rd, Barques Sjofroken and Ellida.

New Advertisements.

FAT CATTLE!

Thos. H. Fleigher has 3 fat cattle FOR SALE at Escuminac.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION.

I am instructed by J. A. Flett to sell at Public Auction at his store in Nelson, commencing on

Wednesday, June 8th

at 9 o'clock a. m.

His entire stock of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, Ready made CLOTHING, HATS, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Glassware,

Groceries, Provisions, Etc.

Also 3 handsome Extension Chandaliers, complete, Counter scales, etc.

TERMS:—All sums of $10 and under, cash, over that amount, 3 months, on approved joint notes.

GEO. STAPLES,
Auctioneer.

Nelson, May 3, 1887.

Co-Partnership Notice.

The subscribes have entered into partnership under the title of

G. A & H. S. FLETT,

and will carry on the manufacture of bricks as well as general business

GEORGE A. FLETT,
HARVEY S FLETT.

Nelson, May 2nd 1887. 3w.

MIRAMICHI SAEAM BRICK WORKS.

The subscribers are now carrying on the business of

BRICK MANUFACTURING

on an extensive scale.

They are located near a siding of the Intercolonial Railway. All