POOR COPY

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

[illegible]ross & Son's advt.

BUSINESS for sale at Kingston, Kent Co·—See Mr Morrison's advt.

THE DOUGLASTOWN Branch will, we are assured, be commenced this summer

THE YACHT CLUB will have its second cruise on Saturday afternoon, weather permitting.

SURVEYS are being made with the view of extending the Chatham Branch Railway to deep water.

ANOTHER steam yacht is about being completed by Mr Blake of Chatham. It is for Mr Yeoman of Newcastle.

FANCY SALE.—The sale held in St Mary's Sunday School room, Chatham, on Tuesday evening, by the ladies of St Mary's Guild, was a success, the sum netted being about $100.

VISITORS.—Mr. and Mrs. A. McKay of San Francisco are here, visiting their friends on the Miramichi after an absence of twenty eight years. Mr. McKay is in the lumber business in San Francisco.

LARGE AVERAGE.—Ten salmon were taken in Messrs. J. W. & J. Anderson's and A. & D. Loggie's nets on 1st inst., at Portage Island, which weighed 228 lbs. This is a very large average for Miramichi.

72 LB. SALMON.—Mr. E. G. Blackford received on Monday last, a salmon weighing 72 lbs., the largest ever brought to this market. It was caught in the Columbia river Oregon.—*N. Y. Fishing Gazette, May 28.*

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH services, Chatham, will be conducted by by Rev A Ogilvie Brown, of Campbellton, the next two Sundays, in the absence of the pastor, Rev E Wallace Waits, who is to attend the general Assembly at Hamilton, Ont.

MR G M BLAIR, of the Bank of Montreal service, is enjoying a visit at his home and among his old friends in Chatham, after an absence of some four years He is to return to the Winnipeg branch in a few days.

ASCENSION DAY SERVICES will be held as follows in St Mary's Church, Chatham, to-day—

Holy Communion at 7 30 a m
Morning Prayer at 11 a m
Evening Prayer at 7 30 p m

THE STRONGEST MAN.—A Montreal despatch of 20th says,—"At Pref. Reid's benefit in Nordheimer's hall last night Louis Cyr beat the world record for weight-lifting. With a steady push from the shoulder, he lifted 225 pounds, and he lifted on his back 2,550½ pounds. The weights were all tested by reliable men."

TIME TABLE.—The Summer Time Table of the Caraquet Railway, commencing Tuesday, June 1st, is as follows:—

Leave Burnsville,	6.00 a. m.
Arrive at Bathurst,	8.20 a. m.
Leave Bathurst,	5.00 p. m.
Arrive at Burnsville,	7.20 p. m.

Calling at intermediate points for freight and passengers.

LOBSTER-FISHING.—A Shippegan correspondent, writing on Friday last, says the lobster-fishing commenced on that shore about 8th and "showed up well." Those engaged in the industry began to feel encouraged over the prospect; when a storm came up on Monday night, 24th, darkening the bright outlook. Up to the time of writing—4 days—there was no improvement and it was feared that the traps would get a bad shaking.

1105.—Miramichi Council No. 441, Royal Arcanum, is opened for regular duty on the first and third Fridays of each month, in their rooms, Masonic Hall, Chatham, N. B. John S, Benson, M. D., Regent and Medical Examiner Wm. Wilson, Collector; John Fotheringham, Secretary. Present membersnip of the order 62,000.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND was married at the White House, last evening, June 2nd, to Miss Frances Folsom. The recent death of a relative of Miss Folsom had changed the original plans for the wedding, and invitations were limited to a few near relatives. The ceremony was followed by a collation and the wedding in all details was plain and unostentatious.

$10.000 LIBEL-SUIT.—A Montreal despatch of last Thursday says,—"Messrs. Trenholme, advocates here, have entered a suit for libel against the *Herald* Printing and Publishing Company for $10,000 damages on behalf of the Rev. William Hammond, an American minister. The plaintiff's likeness and a column describing his antecedents were published in the *Herald* on the 6th inst. The sketch of the plaintiff's career, which he denies is true, was copied from the Boston *Journal.*"

CANADA'S TROUBLES,—The Quebec *Mercury* says:—Canada no sooner gets out of one trouble than she dives into another. Last year we had the Northwest troubles on hand and now we have the Fishery difficulty, and the threatened secession of Nova Scotia from the Confederation. One year the troubles come from the West; next year from the East; while Quebec and Ontario keep jostling each other over questions of race supremacy and "better terms." It is a kettle of fish no matter how we look at it.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.—Conductor R. W. Vye rescued a lady from Chatham, named Miss McCarty, from instant death on Wednesday. She attempted to cross in front of the Northern accommodation near Weldford, where the trains pass. The train was in motion and unfortunately the young lady's foot turned under, and but for the presence of mind of Conductor Vye she would have been crushed to death. The cow catcher was not three feet from her when he hauled her from her perilous position.—*Telegraph.*

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—The number of *The Living Age* for May 22nd and 29th contain the Recent Progress of Astronomy "Edinburgh;" Matthew Paris, "Quarterly;" Mr. Foster, "Fortnightly;" The Fame of Turner. "National;" The Buchholz Family, "Blackwood;" Thomas Love Peacock, and Archbishop Trench, "Macmillan;" A Pilgrimage to Sinai, "Leisure Hour;" Musical Literature, "Spectator;" The Decay of Evangelicalism, "Saturday Review;" The Limits of Enterprise, "St. James's;" Tobacco Growing in England, "Times;" with instalments of "Canon Saintley's Promise," "Desmond's Destiny," "This Man's Wife," and "Zit and Xoe; their Early Experiences," and poetry.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4.00 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid, Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

U. S. BUSINESS.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in his statement for the current financial year of the imports and exports of the United States, reports that the total value of exports of merchandise for the twelve months ended April 30th, 1886, were $667,004,570, and for the preceding twelve months, $756,867,121, a decrease of $89,862,551. The imports of merchandise during the twelve months ended April 30th, 1886, were $623,348,623 and for the twelve months ended April 30th, 1885, $590,838,990, an increase of $32,509,633.

DID THE LADIES DO IT?—William Miller, of Oxford, N. S., who for a long time has been selling liquor in defiance of the law, and has made himself obnoxious to well-disposed inhabitants, was recently offered $125 for his stock-in-trade on condition of his going out of the business. The offer was refused, and Mr. Miller, on opening his saloon the other morning, was disagreeably surprised to find his varied stock of tanglefoot had mysteriously vanished, and that all his bottles and kegs were empty. The ladies of Oxford are said to be responsible for the sudden decline in liquors.—*Exchange.*

THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY.—About two miles of the International Railway line in the western part of the state is now undergoing construction, so it was reported here yesterday. The company are as yet undecided whether or not to prosecute vigorous operations through the state this summer. Their engineering corps is now engaged in running a line from Greenville eastward, which will probably pass south of Kathadin Iron Works. The engineers are constantly seeking to improve their location. There is said to be no truth in the report that the road will run by way of Fredericton or that there will be any great change from the route already decided upon.—*Bangor Whig.*

YANKEES IN DANGER.—Captain Myers, of the packet schooner Amos B., which arrived here yesterday from Canso, reports the Dominion fishery police boat L. Houlett is cruising in that neighborhood. The Gloucester schooners James A. Garfield, Captain Whitman; Frederick Gerring, Captain Morris, and Greenleaf, have been reported to the proper authorities for purchasing bait within the limit, and it is believed, should they be met by any of the cruisers, the latter will attempt to seize them. It is understood that several other American fishing schooners, the names of which have not been ascertained, were also reported for violations of the treaty. The James A. Garfield is charged with purchasing bait in the Bras d'Or Lake, and the other two named at Canso and Fox Island. These three are suspected to be still on the Nova Scotia coast.—Halifax *Chronicle.*

A LETTER signed "M. F. Richard," and professing to be a "reply to the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE's charges" against him, reached us, through the *World* of yesterday afternoon, just as we were about to go to press. It is, we presume, intended as a rejoinder to *Mr. Smith's* reply to to that gentleman's attack on him, and will receive attention from Mr. Smith next week. Mr. Richard should distinguish between the writings which appear under the signature of gentlemen he attacks and those which are editorials. As he singled out "the Councillor," the "pretended proprietor," "the editor" and "D.G. Smith" by name, the ADVANCE leaves the subject to personal controversy. Meantime Mr Smith and the ADVANCE hasten to express their sympathy with Mr Richard in the personal affliction with which he deals in opening and closing his letter—an event which renders a week's postponement of further reference to the subject of controversy the more fitting.

PERSONAL.—Mr. John Black returned from a visit to Boston on Monday, bringing home Mrs. Black, who had been spending the winter under the musical tuition of Madame E. M. de Angelis, well known as one of the foremost teachers of vocal music on the continent.

Mrs. Black has benefitted greatly by her instructions, and the daily intercourse with many of the most eminent musicians resident in the Modern Athens of America.

Speaking of a soiree musicale held just previous to her departure, the Boston Post's musical critic says: "The soiree musicale at Chickering Hall last evening called out a very large audience of the friends of Mme. E. M. de Angelis and her pupils. Where all the numbers were so well sung, it may seem invidious to single out particular efforts for special mention, but the admirable manner in which Mrs. Black sang Beethoven's scena and aria "All Perfido," merits exceptional recognition. The "Bella Figli," from Verdi's "Rigoletto," was also sung by Miss Wood, and Miss Greenwood and Mr. Endicott, and Mr. Fuller, in a very superior manner.

Miss Laura B. Wood mentioned above is also one of Fredericton's sweet singers, now residing in Boston.

Mrs. Black's many friends are welcoming her back with enthusiasm, and the general public hope soon to hear again the sweet voice of the Fredericton nightingale.—*Capital 29th.*

Items of Local Interest.

[From the "Advocate."]

INSURANCE.

The amount of insurance on Mr. Hugh P. Crocker's residence, burned last week was, on house $1500, on furniture $700. The furniture was so much damaged by its hasty removal that it might as well have been left in the house.

NEW VESSEL.

Mr. E. Sinclair, of Bridgetown is having preparations made for building a new vessel of about 250 tons register, in his yard. The keel pieces were hauled up on Monday and work has been commenced on them. She will be built of Juniper to class 9 or ten years. Mr. P. Desmond, of Chatham, is to be the master builder.

LUMBER DRIVES.

Mr E Sinclair's drive came out on Monday last, and that of Mr C Sargeant was passing Redbank yesterday morning. Satisfactory news of the progress of other drives has been received and with but few exceptions all the logs cut during the past winter on the N W and S W branches of our river will be got out.

MR. CROCKER'S NEW STEAMER.

Mr T W Crocker's new steamer "Bersie," was launched yesterday morning, and was towed down by the *Andover* in the afternoon to the wharf of the Miramichi Foundry, Chatham, at which establishment her machinery is being fitted up. It is expected that the steamer,—which is to be used in connection with the fish business of Mr T W Crocker—will be on the route between Newcastle and Fox Island in the course of a week or ten days. We extend to the enterprising owner our best wishes for a successful season.

OBITUARY.

The many friends in Miramichi of John Henderson, foreman of the New York "Herald," formerly of Chatham, deeply sympathize with him in the loss of his only son, Frank P. Henderson, who died at his father's residence, in Brooklyn of gastric fever, at the age of 21.

Deceased was a young man of fine abilities and generous qualities. His light heartedness and buoyant disposition endeared him to all who knew him, and made him the genial centre of a wide range of companions and the brightness of a happy home.

The "Morning Journal," of New York, says:—

"The sympathy of the entire fraternity of printers in this city and of scores of journalists, his friends, goes out to big-hearted John Henderson, the able foreman of the "Herald" composing room, in his loss in the death of his only son, Francis Perry Henderson."

Resolution of Sympathy.

DOUGLASTOWN, May 25th, 1886.

At a regular Meeting of Caledonian Div. No. 126 held this evening it was unanimously resolved that whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst by death our dearly beloved Brother Hedley Henderson, a good consistent Son of Temperance, we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his parents, brother and sisters in their deep affliction.

We pray that when their journey through this life is finished they may meet in that Haven of Rest where sorrow is never known and where love and harmony reign forever.

Resolved that these resolutions be published in the local papers and a copy be forwarded to the bereaved family

R. H. JESSEMIN,
JAMES FALCONER,
WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, } Committee

A Trip Over the Northern and Western Railway to Boiestown.

(By a Correspondent.)

FREDERICTON, May 28.—Monday last, the 24th, being the Queen's birthday, the writer took a trip over this road as far as Boiestown. Leaving Gibson station at 8 a. m. with a goodly passenger list (among whom were a number of disciples of Isaac Walton with line and hook bound for the haunts of the finny tribe) the thriving village of Marysville was soon reached, where our passenger list was largely augmented. About a mile and a half above Marysville the road crosses to the eastern side of the Nashwaak stream, which is spanned by a substantial bridge of the Howe truss pattern. All of the bridges so far built on this road are of that pattern except that at Burnt Land Brook, which is known as the Bedstead Howe Truss. This bridge is 515 feet long, and was completed on Saturday last, and the rails partly laid on Monday.

The road from the mouth of the Tay skirts some of the finest farms, and the scenery along the line to Cross Creek is grand. From the latter place to Boiestown the railroad runs through some splendidly wooded land. The track from Cross Creek to Boiestown, with the exception of three and a half miles at the Boiestown end of the road, is well ballasted, and driver George Logan showed it by the rapid manner in which he made our train glide along the rails. The smoothness of the road was remarked by a number of the excursionists. At noon we reached Boiestown, which is at present quite a stirring place, and contains four stores, the proprietors of which stated that business is very good and hail with delight the completion of the road to that place. A handsome station house, 26x42, has just been completed; adjoining the same is a large freight house. A ballast train, with a crew of over fifty men, are engaged in ballasting the track near the station. The head of the corporation drive, consisting of Messrs. Richards', Smith's, Lynch's and others, was at Boiestown, the distance from that place to the boom down the South West Miramichi being about seventy miles. The flag stations along the line are painted a light drab, and are neat and tasty, reflecting much credit on the company.

At 1 o'clock "all aboard" was heard and we were off for Gibson, which was reached at 4.30 o'clock. The fishing along the line cannot be beaten; and fishermen contemplating a trip should make a note of this. Superintendent Hoben accompanied the excursion party to Boiestown and return.

The Late Mr. Toland.

Referring to the funeral of the late Mr. John Toland, which took place from Passekeag, K. C., on 26th ult., a correspondent of the *Telegraph* says,—

Mr. Toland has for a number of years prior to his illness been identified with the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Bible societies, acting as lecturing agent, an office he discharged with faithfulness and success, being endowed with an excellent memory, combined with fine scholarly attainments. His discourses were listened to by thousands of people in both provinces, with interest and instruction. Although his illness occurred nearly twelve months ago no effort was made by the committee to appoint a substitute, firmly cherishing the hope that health would soon be restored; but hope was vain. The sands of life were running fast. The last Sabbath on earth was spent, and ere the sun had arisen on that beautiful Monday morning to dispel the mists of night, the white-winged messengers waited his spirit aloft to enter upon an eternal Sabbath keeping. The deceased was a consistent member of the Reformed Presbyterian church, Barnesville, and was alway ready, in the absence of the pastor, to expound the scriptures, having ability of an extraordinary degree in this direction. His death has caused a vacancy in the various spheres in which he moved that will be long felt. Many are the expressions of sympathy for the widow and six fatherless boys in their sad bereavement, but while we committed his body to the grave we heard a voice saying, "Well done, good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful in a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Death of Thos. M. Reed.

The St. John papers record the death of Thomas M. Reed, Esq., one of the best known of St. John's citizens, which took place on Thursday evening last. The *Globe* says,—

"It was only a few days since he had been seen on the streets, in his customary health. On Sunday he complained of feeling unwell, but on Monday he felt so much better that he went out for a walk. On returning home he was again attacked with illness, which in a short time developed into a severe form of erysipelas in the head. His physicians did all they could to check the disease, but in vain. Congestion of the lungs set in yesterday and his case was given up as hopeless. At seven o'clock last evening he passed peacefully away. Mr. Reed's familiar form and cheery voice will be sadly missed from the streets. He was one of the prominent men of the city, and from early life took an active interest in its welfare. He was born in St. John, June 16, 1827, his father being Capt. Thomas Reed, who commanded the 'Royal Tar,' the first steamer running between this port and Boston. On the 10th of March, 1851, Mr. Reed was made a freeman of the city. By profession he was a druggist, and for many years he carried on a lucrative business at the corner of Dock Street and North Market wharf, He entered public life in 1857, when he was elected a councillor to represent King's ward. In 1860 he was chosen alderman for the same ward. He served four terms as Mayor of the city, beginning 1870, and was one of the most active Mayors the city ever had. On the death of Mr. W. H. A. Keans in 1876, Mr. Reed was appointed County Treasurer, which position he filled efficiently and honorably to the time of his death. In 1873 he was appointed a member of the Pilot Commission. Four years later he received the appointment of Water and Sewerage Commissioner. The deceased was also a justice of the peace since 1870. He occupied the position of President of the Victoria Skating Rink for a term. He was also a prominent member of the Masonic Society. In whatever position of trust he was found he fulfilled its duties manfully, honorably and well and gained the respect and regard of all his fellow citizens. Personally he was kind hearted to a fault, warm in his friendship, and pleasant with everybody whom he met on business or socially, and everybody who knew him will hear of his death with feelings of regret. Mr Reed leaves a widow, a daughter of the late L. McMann, Esq., and three sons, only one of whom is now a resident of St. John. Flags are flying at half-mast on the United States Consul's office, on the city building, and in other places, out of respect to his memory."

The Owens Art Gallery.

The Owens Art Institution is becoming an important element of interest in this community. The trustees have sent in two pamphlets, from which it is learned that the collection of pictures now number nearly 300, and that the school which commenced 12th October last with 20 pupils, had at the close of the term on the 12th inst., increased to 114 pupils. Preparation is now going on for an exhibition of the work of the pupils, executed during the term, which is to open 17th proximo. Specimens consisting of several hundred pieces, contributed by 107 pupils, will be shown—oils in the annex; oils, water colors and crayons in the antique drawing room: and crayons in the free hand and model drawing room.

Since the close of the school sketching classes have been formed, which up to the present time number over fifty pupils. The scene of their present operations is beyond the Carleton heights: any fine day about one o'clock Mr. Hammond may be seen at the ferry floats accompanied by a bevy of our fair young citizens, wending their way across the harbor for the purpose of outdoor study. In this connexion it may be mentioned that Mr. Hammond has become an exhibitor in the Royal Academy as well as in the Paris Salon—his name appearing in the catalogue of the former institution for the present year, as exhibiting in the 1st room an oil styled Evening; he is thus placed in the front rank as an English artist, in addition to the high place he attained last year in the Paris Salon.

The gallery walls are now filled to the cornice, the latest addition consisting of twenty-six pieces embracing works by Sir Joshua Reynolds, P. R. A. Copley Fielding, J. D. Harding, Sir Edwin Landseer, Frederick Nash, Horace Vernet and his grandfather Joseph Vernet, L. I. Lautherburg, R. A. John Constable, RA, Clerkson Stanfield, RA. PF Poole, RA. P. DeWint, John Crome (known as old Crome,) the celebrated Dutch painter, JanVan der Heyden and others equally meritorious. Altogether the Owens art gallery and school may be styled a grand success. —*Telegraph.*

A Gay Adventurer in Charlottetown.

Says the *Examiner*: About three months since there arrived on our hospitable shores a person representing himself as an ex-French Cavalry officer of wealthy parentage and distinguished connection. Society received him with open arms, and he was the "lion" of the day. Attentions were showered upon him, and in return he was prodigal in his hospitality. Many little eccentricities were looked upon as evidences of his "high breeding," whilst his reckless extravagance was but a sign of his unbounded wealth. The notice of our citizens was attracted by his many and elegant costumes, the elegance and number of the equipages he drove and the sang froid with which he lost (?) what to our people seemed immense sums of money but to him were "trifles light as air." Hotels, livery stables, saddlers' stores, jewelry stores, clothiers, gents' outfitters and restaurants were taxed to the utmost for supplies deemed good enough to be in keeping with the style assumed, and all went merry as a marriage bell—until Saturday last.

For some little time, however, reports have been in circulation that all was not right from a financial point of view and various and many were the conjectures made as to what the outcome would be. By a process peculiar to reports, the total amount of liabilities and assets were not only discovered but almost any one could give in detail the various items which went to make up each individual bill. A report that the ci-devant officer was negotiating for a passage in the steamer "Clifton," which sailed for England on that day, aroused suspicion and a still hunt was begun for "spot cash," or its equivalent which culminated in the arrest and incarceration of the individual just as the shades of night began to fall—and the "Clifton" to get up steam. A concise account of the various creditors who presented themselves, and their claims would occupy more space than we care to give it; but a curious aggregation of queer facts was revealed. The one salient point brought out was that all the style had been kept up "on paper," and that some one other than our hero would have to pay the piper. A mad rush to "cover" shorts ensued, and hitherto indulgent creditors were glad to seize whatever they could lay their hands upon in lieu of the cash. In this rush some were successful and some were not. More jewelry changed hands than has so done in Charlottetown for "many's a day;" while riderless saddles told their tale of woe. Clothiers were seized with a "tight fit," and bankers looked askance at anything in the shape of a cheque that was not gilt edged. Curious stories of bogus telegrams concerning mythical remittances were afloat, and as the stories grew the claims grew, and are still growing. What the end may be no one at present can tell, but while the matter is in abeyance, it will suffice to say that, having been consigned to the tender mercies of the Hotel de-Harvie to avoid "leg bail," our hero remains there to ruminate on "what might have been," while his creditors take what solace they can from the saying "a bird in hand is worth two in a bush."

The Fisheries Question at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1886.—Mr. Dingley, of Maine, from the Committee of Conference, submitted the report of that committee on the Shipping bill.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, thought that the consideration of the report should be postponed until the members of the House had an opportunity to examine the provisions of the bill carefully. The question involved in the Frye amendment was broader than at first blush it might appear to be. It not only conferred a privilege, but imposed a duty upon the President to withdraw from foreign vessels certain commercial privileges when those privileges had been denied to American vessels in the country to which such foreign vessels belonged. The supposed need for the provision rose out of the recent troubles with Canada, but there was not a word in this bill about fishing vessels. There was no hurry for the passage of this bill, and it could be considered more fully at some future day than it could now. There was no danger of a war, and the Executive had under consideration the settlement of the Canadian fishery trouble.

Mr. Dunn, of Arkansas, said that the provision did not apply to the fishing question.

Mr. Breckenridge thought that, if they were true, there was the less necessity for haste in passing the bill, because there was no other pending question relative to commercial privileges between the United States and any other country The objection to the provision was that it enabled the President to place an embargo upon Canadian vessels. He would go as far as the gentleman from Maine to protect the fishing interests of Massachusetts and Maine, but he wanted to be clear as to what he was doing. He did not believe in retaliatory or revengeful legislation. He believed more in diplomatic intercourse, in patient and honest, candid correspondence, with a view of reaching a settlement, than he did in executive interference and retaliatory measures. He had no doubt that the Canadian difficulty would be satisfactorily settled. Two great nations like the United States and England were not going to fall out about a matter of fishing which could be settled by negotiation.

Mr. Dingley said that the necessity for the proposed legislation had been suggested by the recent denial of certain privileges to United States vessels in Canadian ports, but the law ought to be on the statute books without regard to the fishery trouble. In 1823 the United States had offered to place vessels of any foreign country in our ports on the same basis as our own vessels if the foreign country would place American vessels in its ports on the same basis. At that time the discrimination against American vessels was in the form of discriminating charges and duties. Now it had been shown that certain United States vessels were being denied commercial privileges—the privileges of buying supplies, ice or bait, and all commercial privileges except simply those of shelter, repairing, purchasing wood and obtaining water. In view of the fact that a country was attempting to discriminate against a certain class of American vessels it was proposed by this bill simply to extend the authority given by the act of 1823, so that the President might issue his proclamation withholding from the vessels of any country which discriminated against our vessels precisely the privileges which were denied to us.

Mr. Breckenridge inquired whether any country except Canada now denied any privileges to American vessels.

Mr. Dingley replied in the negative.

Mr. Breckenridge said he had understood the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. Dunn) to state that this bill had nothing to do with the Canadian trouble.

Mr. Dingley replied that it might be applicable to that trouble, but the provision was a general one and applicable to all countries, and it ought to be put on the statute book without reference to the present difficulty. Did the gentleman think that this country ought to allow Canadian vessels certain privileges which were denied to our vessels in Canada?

Mr. Breckenridge replied that he was in favor of the most free and untrammelled commercial relations, and he was therefore in favor of letting Canadian vessels come into our ports as freely as Canada would allow our vessels to go into her ports to buy or to sell.

Mr. Dingley said the very essence of the principle of maritime reciprocity was the granting of concessions on our part to the extent—and to the extent only—that they were granted to us.

Mr. Dunn said that the Frye amendment did not pretend or undertake to settle the pending trouble with Canada. All that the fishing question had to do with the provision was that it had furnished the incident showing that any country could withdraw privileges from American vessels and that there was no law conferring on the President the authority to retaliate. He was not accustomed to make the American Eagle scream, but he was for his country and for his country's interests. He was in favor of the freest commercial intercourse, but he was not unmindful of the law of self-preservation.

Mr. Belmont, of New York, in order to correct any impression that might prevail to the contrary, inquired whether the provision was not a general one, instead of being applicable alone to the Canadian difficulty, and whether it did not confer merely a discretionary power on the President—a question which Mr. Dunn answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, hoped that the conference report would be agreed to, and that the English government might be notified that the United States meant to insist on equal privileges for its vessels to those which it accorded Canadian vessels.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, said the present difficulty arose out of the attempt of Canada to ignore all the advances of civilization in the matter of the commercial relations of the world. The pending proposition was simply to arm the President with the right to deprive the Canadians of the privileges of which they deprived citizens of the United States.

The report was then agreed to without division.

Dominion Government Advertising.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal *Star*, writing on Friday last says,—

Mr. Blake yesterday afternoon got off one of the good jokes of the session. When the House went into committee on the Government printing bill, Hon. Peter Mitchell, the self-constituted leader (and entire personnel) of the "third party" in Parliament, assailed the Government's present method of distributing its advertising patronage, and wanted some assurance that there would be an improvement under the new machinery. He said the Government gave all its advertising to servile party papers, while honest independent papers (like the *Herald,*) which criticised both sides fairly and freely, were ignored. Here Mr. Blake came in. Mr. Blake first backed up Mr. Mitchell, claiming that the Government advertising should be placed where it would do most good to the public rather than to one party or the other; but before sitting down he said he had a crow to pick with the proprietor of the *Herald.* The *Herald,* Mr. Mitchell had claimed, criticised "both parties" fairly and freely. But, continued Mr. Blake, the honorable member forgot there were three sides to the House, and Mr. Blake was bound to say he had never observed in the *Herald* any criticism *of the third party!*

There was a general war at this, and the third party, ruffling like a basket of chips, rose to remark that he never needed any criticism.

From this the House launched into a *tu quoque* discussion of Government advertising iniquities, which lasted the rest of the afternoon. The Liberals accused the Government of over-advertising, and unbusiness-like advertising and over-paid advertising and raked up facts and figures against all sorts of Conservative papers. The Conservatives retorted by quoting Liberal practice at the time when the Liberals were in power, and also by quoting sums paid for advertising to Liberal papers by the Ontario (Liberal) Government to-day, members on both sides waxed warm in the matter, and doubtful compliments were bandied across the floor in spite of the protests of the chairman. There was also some fun of a good natured kind. The Montreal *Herald* came up again, some member remarking that it got $226 for advertising last year. "Oh, yes, it did get something," said Mr. Mitchell, "but that was while it was tolerably quiet and civil." Mr. Blake, who seems to like to exchange chaff with Mr. Mitchell, remarked that as his paper was getting no advertising now, it was no doubt because the Government considered it become "intolerably noisy and abusive." Mr. Mitchell was in a beaming state of exultation all afternoon at the *Herald* receiving so much notice.

Mr. Somerville, of Brant, was particularly active during the discussion, and covered himself with glory in the Grit estimation by several well planned and sharply executed assaults upon the advertising customs of the Tories. He produced a sheet called the *Investigator,* published in Ottawa, and made it famous. The *Investigator* he claimed to be a sample of papers which are published purely to bleed the public. It is a sheet of two pages, about a foot square, published two or three times a year under the motto "The interests of our country paramount," and containing usually nothing outside of Government advertisements except an article eulogising the Government, and another denouncing the Opposition. This sheet, which has probably a paid circulation of fifty copies, last year received over $200 from the Government for advertising. Some of the advertising in the number produced by Mr. Somerville was of Government contracts, the time of receiving tenders for which had expired before the *Investigator* was published.

British Affairs.

LONDON, May 27.—At the Liberal meeting, to day, Gladstone, in his speech, said: Lord Salisbury's recent speech, in which he said the business of England in Ireland was to govern, had decided the condition of the controversy because he was official spokesman of the opposition. The Irish policy of the government's opponents being therefore coercion, the importance of settling the Irish question now was intensified. It has been proposed to settle the matter by the adopted of an abstract resolution affirming the principle of home rule for Ireland, but Mr. Gladstone thought the course proposed by the government would answer better. An attempt had been made to emasculate a principle of autonomy for Ireland and convert the bill into a delusion and a snare. Continuing, the premier said: "The members who voted for the Home Rule Bill would by doing so be, in no way, committed to the support of the Irish Land Purchase Bill, the latter being a matter which would remain wholly within the power of the imperial parliament, even after the adoption of the Home Rule Bill. Let those who said the concession of home rule to Ireland would impair imperial authority," the speaker went on, "remember that the imperial parliament was omnipotent and unable to divest itself of its powers, which belonged to the nation."

The House of Commons having gone into committee on the Arms bill, Mr. Healy moved that the power to put the act in operation be given, not to the Irish Privy Council, but to the Lord Lieutenant, on the ground that the former consisted almost entirely of orangemen. Mr. Dillon seconded the motion. Mr. Morley said that the government could not comply with Mr. Healy's request to let the Lord Lieutenant personally apply the act. Continuing, he said Mr. Healy had asked that the operation of the act be limited to one year, because he feared that the tories might then be in office. The government had no such fears. (Cheers and laughter.) The Irish Privy Council was not composed of orangemen. The act would be impartially enforced wherever needed. Mr. Healy's motion was rejected by a vote of 180 to 104. The committee adopted the amendments providing that the Arms Act shall expire in December, 1887, and annulling the power of magistrates to grant certificates. An amendment to reduce the penalties for unlawful carrying of arms was rejected. The Arms Bill passed the committee stage.

At a meeting of Irish peers, held tonight at the Duke of Abercorn's residence, it was resolved to strenuously oppose Gladstone's scheme for self-government for Ireland.

LONDON, May 28.—The house to-day passed the Arms Act.

LONDON, May 29.—The *Morning Post* says that Mr. Chamberlain will not oppose the second reading of the home rule bill if it then be abandoned, although he will not approve of the measure even if it be modified.

The Queen is prepared to return to London at any moment should political exigencies require her presence.

The government has decided to introduce a comprehensive registration bill into parliament, with a view to the holding of the general election in 1887.

The division in the House of Commons on the Home Rule bill is to take place to night or in the early hours of to-morrow—Friday morning.

(Gleaner.)

Summer Resorts.

THE FISHERIES ALONG THE NORTH SHORE.

TOURISTS WHO VISIT THEM ANNUALLY.

In Saturday's *Gleaner* reference was made to the extent of the salmon fishing on the Restigouche river and the number of tourists that annually found their way there from distant cities, the information having been obtained from Mr. J. Henry Phair, the fishery commissioner. The river and many others in our Province are fast becoming popular resorts for tourists, the number of which are rapidly increasing every year. The local government since it has obtained the sole control of these Inland fisheries on the ungranted lands have made every provision for their protection and for the encouragement of all who are desirous of taking advantage of the fine fishing privileges which our rivers afford. The Restigouche fisheries are the greatest source of revenue for the government, there being a large extent of ungranted territory, the greater portion of which is now leased. But there are on many other rivers in the province a large amount of ungranted fishing grounds where exists the most

EXCELLENT TROUT AND SALMON FISHING,

which are still unleased. Mr. Phair is using every endeavor to have these ungranted fishing rights leased, especially on rivers that are as yet comparatively unknown to fishermen and tourists. He has been successful this year in leasing a fishing right on the N. W. Miramichi, to Mr. Almon, of St. John, who has purchased a lease from the mouth of the Sevogle down. This is the first lease that has been taken out on the Miramichi. Mr. Almon intends fishing here this year with a number of his friends. He will also have a guardian appointed for the protection of his fishing right. Leases have also been taken out this year on the branches of the Upsalquitch and the lower part of the Restigouche.

The Nepisiquit river has long been celebrated as the

BEST SALMON RIVER IN AMERICA,

but the greater portion of it is granted. Messrs. Spurr, Jones and Kinnear, of St. John, are large riparian proprietors of the best fishing grounds on this river. Mr. Ivers W. Adams, of Boston, owns the greatest portion of what is known as the "Rough Water." He is also a lessee of the provincial government. Mr. Leckie, of Springhill, Nova Scotia, is also a lessee of the government and occupies the grounds next above Mr. Adams.

The Bathurst salmon club, which is composed of a number of young men of Bathurst, are also large riparian proprietors, and have considerable fishing grounds. Every summer the club lets stretches of their fishing rights to tourists, for which they receive handsome prices. Last year a number of Canadians, including Lady Macdonald and Judge Brooks, fished Mr. Leckie's grounds; and a large number of New York and other American gentlemen spent the greater portion of the fishing season on Mr. Adams' territory. Messrs. Spurr and Kinnear also let their grounds, so that altogether there is now a large number of visitors

FISHING ANNUALLY ON THIS RIVER,

giving employment to a great many settlers, whom they employ as canoe men and boatmen, and the most of their supplies are purchased at Bathurst. Lessees on this river, as on all the other rivers, are compelled to employ at least one guardian for the protection of the waters during the open season.

On Jacquet river Messrs. Cox and Sargent, of Newcastle, have the lease of all the ungranted fishing rights on the river. A good many Americans fish on this river, obtaining the right from these gentlemen. About a mile below the mouth of the Jacquet river, along the bay coast, Mr. Barkley has a large hotel, very pleasantly located, which Mr. Phair claims to be the finest watering place in the province. This place is getting to be a

FAMOUS SUMMER RESORT,

and last year the proprietor, during the whole of the months of July and August, had upwards of seventy guests, and had to turn a number away, being unable to accommodate them. He has built a large addition to his hotel this spring.

Mr. Phair states that there are several other rivers in the vicinity of Bathurst on which there are excellent salmon and trout fishing, but most of the lands are granted. The Tabusintac and big and little Tracadie are celebrated for their trout fishing and are visited by a good many tourists. There is considerable ungranted lands on these rivers for which no leases have been taken out yet.

All the ungranted fishing rights on these rivers are visited annually by the fishery commissioner, Mr. Phair, whose duty it is to appoint guardians and to look after the protection of the rivers. He generally spends about two months during the fishing season on these rivers. He intends this summer after his return from the north, to take an extensive tour on the waters, which have hitherto been mostly uncared for, on the Miramichi and its branches.

Besides the rivers above mentioned there is now good salmon fishing on the Tobique river both on the granted and ungranted lands. A good many of the American tourists go up the Tobique river and portage to the Nepisiguit and the Upsalquitch lakes.

On the Green, Orand and Madawaska rivers and the numerous lakes in their vicinity there is, as is well known, good trout fishing and large numbers of tourists find their way to these rivers every summer.

In the southern part of the province are also some good fishing waters. Three years ago there was no salmon caught in the St. Croix river, but the headwaters of this river and the lakes in the vicinity have now become a favorite fishing ground, the salmon fry having been placed in the waters by the State of Maine. The New Brunswick railway company are appreciating the advantages to be derived from such a large influx of tourists in the province and are having the lakes and waters along their line carefully looked after. In many of the lakes, such as the Magaguadavic and Oromocto lakes, the company have had what is known as land locked salmon placed in them. On Skiff lake and North lake are excellent trout fishing, and a fish breeding establishment is now talked of for the former lake, which lake is at present under lease by an English gentleman.

DIED.

At Douglastown, on the 28th inst., at the residence of Mr. Wm. Porter, his foster son Andrew Wyse, aged 2 years.

At Richibucto on the 20th ult., William, infant son of James and Mary Fitzpatrick, aged one year and six months.

On Friday, 21st May, Hedley V. Henderson, aged 20 years, son of James and Mary Henderson of Douglastown.

Port of Chatham.

ARRIVED

May 22—Bk Dronning Sophie, 735, Sunde, Whitehaven, bal, J I Snowball.
Bk Atlas, 690, Petersen, Stravanger, bal N B Trading Co.
25—Bk Plutarch, 445, Roer, Valencia, bal, N. B. Trading Co.
Bk Australia, 696, Christophersen, Soom, bal. J B Snowball.
26 - Bk Erato, 642, Friedtz, Christiania, bal, J B Snowball.
28—Bk Chapman, 453, Sebutski, Geestemonde, bal, J B Snowball.

CLEARED

May 22—Bk Commerzenrath Rodbertas, Schulz, Penarth Roads, deals, N B Trading Co
27—Bk Village Belle, McLaughlin Moville, deals J B Snowball.
28—Schr veritas, Rhynland, Boston, laths, N B Trading Co
June 2—Bk Jomsberg, Svendsen, Barrow deals, N B Trading Co
Schr E Ch