POOR COPY

General Business.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and Wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

LIME ARRIVED!

IN CASKS

—AND—

BARRELS

NAMELY, ONE CAR WOOD BURNT LIME.

GEORGE WATT.

Chatham, April 6, '87

MEAT STALLS.

HOMAS BUCKLEY

begs to inform his friends and public generally that he intends to re-open his meat stall, in connection with his GROCERY, adjoining his own residence on ST. ANDREW'S STREET, opposite the Pulp Mill.

He will, as usual, run a waggon in Chatham and between Chatham and Nelson for the accommodation of customers; and thanking the public for past patronage hopes, by close attention to business, to merit a continuation of their favors.

Thomas Buckley.

MONEY SAVED!

You can save money by buying your Pork, Beef Flour, Molasses, Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, Rice, Barley, Dried Apples, Currants, Lard, Butter, Chees Hams, Bacon, etc.

—ALSO—

Ready Made Clothing, Overalls, Hats, Shirts Collars, Ties, Rubber Coats, Rubber Boots, under ware, Boots & Shoes in Men's, Women's Misses & Children's sizes.

—ALSO—

Dress Goods, Corsets, Hose, Frillings, Gloves Ladies' Collars, Ginghams & fancy small wares Crey Cottons, from 3½cts., White Cottons from 7 cts., and Fancy Prints, from 8cts., per yd at

F. W. Russell's

CHEAP CASH STORE, Black Brook

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

David J. Buckley of Rogersville in the County of Northumberland, Trader, has assigned all his estate and effects to the undersigned, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors. All persons wishing to participate in the benefits thereof must execute the deed within three months from this date.

The deed lies at the office of Warren C. Winslow Barrister, Chatham, N. B., for inspection and execution.

Dated the 30th day of July, A. D. 1887

JAMES R. AYER.

THE STAR

SAFETY RAZOR.

PATENTED JUNE 1880.

MEDAL OF SUPERORITY AWARDED

—BY—

AMERICAN INSTITUTE 1884.

—THE BEST—

RAZOR in USE

Sent by mail to any address n receipt of price, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS.

G. STOTHART,
Chatham NB

Northern & Western Ra'y.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect July 11th 1887.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

A Passenger and Freight Train will leave Gibson every morning (Sunday excepted) for Chatham.

LEAVE GIBSON

6:45 a. m; Marysville, 7:10; Cross Creek 8:30 Boiestown, 9:45; Doaktown, 10:45; Blackville, 12:; Chatham Junction, 1:20; arrive at Chatham 1:50

RETURNING, LEAVE CAATHAM

4:45, a. m; Chatham Junction, 5:20; Blackville, 6:15; Doaktown, 7:25; Boiestown, 8:15; Cross Creek, 9:25; Marysville, 10:50; arriving at Gibson at 11.

CONNECTION.—Close connection is made at Chatham Junction with I. C. R Accomodation Train going North Connections also made with trains on the Intercolonial Railway to all points East and West, and at Chatham with Steamers for Newcastle, at Gibson with N. B. Railway for all Western Points and St. John, and Union Line of Steamers for St. John, and with Stage at Cross Creek for Stanley.

COAL!

TO ARRIVE,

and expected about the 12th August, per Schr "LEONORA," a Cargo of

Old mines Sydney Coal.

—Also a Cargo of—

VICTORIA MINES Coal,

by the Schr. "J. B. SAINT."

This cargo will be sold from the Vessel at a small advance on Cost.

T. F. Gillespie.

8-11.

JUST ARRIVING.

125 barrels Patent Flour, Morning Star.
125 " " " Challenge.
75 " Superior Extra.
50 Oatmeal:
50 Quintals Codfish.
100 Half Chest Tea.
25 barrels sugar.
1000 lbs. Hams and Bacon.
29 barrels Pork.
10 " Choice Plate Beef.
20 dozen Brooms
20 " Buckets.
Earthenware in dinner and Teaf sets, Crocks, Chamber Sets. &c.
1000 rolls Room Paper.

ROGER FLANAGAN.

Chatham N. B

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - SEPTEMBER 1, 1887

Never Say Die!

As the lumbering industry of the North Shore is unmistakeably becoming less attractive to capitalists, because its returns have, of late been so far from satisfactory, there is an active spirit of enquiry abroad among our people as to the directions in which their energies may, in future, be directed, in order that, as the time-honored business wanes, other sources of industrial employment and wealth may be made to contribute to the general maintenance of the communities interested. It is a regrettable fact that during the last four or five years there has been a considerable exodus going on among the most able and valuable classes of our population, simply because their accustomed employment has been growing less and less in volume; and it is a matter seriously affecting the future of the country that the people who are leaving us are mainly of the class to which we ought naturally to look as the successors, onour farms and other homesteads, of those who, in a few years, will have to leave to others the cares and duties which they have so long sustained. The increased development of some existing industry, or the creation of new ones is, therefore, a necessity to the maintenance of the community in even its present status, to say nothing of its keeping pace with the general progress that all communities should, in the natural order of things, make.

In the past twenty years the country has passed through momentous political changes, and there are few among us who do not realise that these have, by no means, promoted the interests of New Brunswick. Notwithstanding that many, honestly no doubt, entertained a belief in a development of manufactures and of our shipping interests which would compensate us for all we surrendered by the federal compact, the cheerless fact is fully apparent that we made a foolish bargain, by which we are crippled in our resources, hampered in our natural trade-relations, deprived of our legitimate revenue and yet taxed as largely as the more favored provinces, to which we are practically but contributory appendages and customers, without adequate reciprocal advantages. Situated, as we are at one end of a vast territory, and being, in the intercst of the larger provinces, practically shut out from enjoying legitimate trade relations with the neighbors we were always accustomed to deal with, our position is one that requires watchful and intelligent effort on our part if we would hold our own as a people; and while we may and must agitate in every legitimate way for more equitable consideration than we have, heretofore, received from our rulers, the best guarantee of our future prosperity lies in an independent and self-reliant effort to profit by the natural advantages which surround us.

An experience of more than twenty years has quite dispelled the delusion that two great effects of confederation would be the creation and maintenance of manufactories on the North Shore, and the enlargement of its ship-building and ship-owing interests. Our streams, on which prophesying politicians conjured up mills and factories to be born under the ægis of the federal dispensation, still run idly on to the sea, which, in its turn, has ceased to bear the tonnage that was, in the good old days not long ago, one of our proud est boasts. Confederation has worse than failed, so far as the North Shore is concerned, and the boasted National Policy has only added to the burdens to be borne by our industries which flourished twenty years ago, but are obliged, now, to fight a losing battle under its blighting influence.

It is true, therefore, that there has been and is much to discourage our people, but there does not appear to be any good reason for our not look ing hopefully to the future, in view of our rich resources of land and water. We may not, perhaps, count on the lumber business, as heretofore carried on, ever booming as it has done here or elsewhere in the province, but time, which works such wondrous changes, will, no doubt, develop new phases of the wood trade that we little dream of. Communication by steam, on land and water, is making great strides, and with the roads that will, probably, be opened and the steamboat lines established in a few years, who can tell what the requirements of the near future may call into existence? We are just beginning to realise the possibilities of the fishery wealth that lies very near to us. It is most remarkable that while we have been so much absorbed in the lumber business as to, seemingly, render us incapable of thinking of almost anything else, our Bay Chaleur, Miramichi Bay, Straits and other waters have been sought by thousands of men from points hundreds and thousands of miles away in pursuit of fish which we, practically, never thought of catching, and it was only last year that the first Miramichi vessel ever fitted out in a regular way for mackerel fishing was seen in these waters. This year we have four of them, and while they have, so far, in common with the general fleet, not taken large fares, their catch has been up to or above the average. Their good or ill-luck however, cannot alter the fact that the future interests of the North Shore are largely involved in a more extensive development of our fisheries. Last year there were over one thousand sail of American fishermen alone on the coasts of the Maritime Provinces, the greater part of them being in New Brunswick north shore waters, or within a day or two's sail of them. There are hundreds of Nova Scotia vessels in the same waters. If there was not money in the business, these vessels would not be fitted out and their crews would not embark in them, for the men always share the luck of the voyage and their experience encourages them to continue in the business, from father to son, as they have done for nearly a century. The mackerel fishery, however, is not the richest within our reach, for our cod-fishery is even more valuable, because it furnishes a more general article of food, and it is not yet half developed. Our fishermen and shippers have made the salmon and smelt business a large and important one. These two items of export are of the highest importance to us as contributors to our commercial income, but our cod and mackerel fisheries, if properly developed, will give us much greater returns; and as these are more fully engaged in, the pursuit will, no doubt, lead to the opening up of other branches of the fishing business.

We refer to these matters at the present time because we think our doing so may encourage a good many who take a desponding view of the future, simply because times are admittedly very bad and business very dull. "Never say die" is a good motto, and although we are handicapped by our unfortunate political position, this is a world of change in all things, and after a period of hard times there must come one of prosperity. To assist in bringing about the change we must bestir ourselves and take advantage of all the openings for work—new and old—that present themselves, knowing that Providence helps those who help themselves.

As an example of what enterprise may do in the fishing industry our readers will be interested in a Chatham man's description of a fish trap that has been brought to the North Shore this season by a Nova Scotian concern. The gentleman who describes the trap visited Gloucester last week for the purpose of examining it. After referring to other incidents and observations of his journey he says:—

Next morning we visited the great mackerel trap that is set off Grand Ance beach, two or three miles distant, where we arrived in time to board the lighter just leaving the dock for their morning's overhaul at the trap. My friend and I stepped on board and in a short time were in full view of the immense device to trap the wary mackerel, our boat in command of a boss who gave orders as to the management. When nearing the trap we see a long leader of net some 300 fathoms on a straight line. At the end of this line a half circle of nets on two sides is formed with ends crooked the same as a pound in a salmon net. A space of some 12 feet divides this circle, and there are leaders stretching toward the main pounds and disconnected toward the entrance. This main pound or trap is eight square, subdivided and repeated twice, making circumference of 300 yds. At every subdivided section, a pole the size of our smelt poles, is placed on end, held by a stone 6 x 8 and 2ft thick, with a hole in the centre, to fit the end of these poles, which pass through and are keyed at the bottom. The bottom here is rock; hence the extra weight, to keep the poles from moving. On each pole is a guy and anchor. These anchors vary from 200 lbs. to 650 lbs. each, and some 60 or more of these are used. The main brace is of half inch wire rope, across the circle, to stay the whole with safety. To a stranger it looks miraculous how the whole affair keeps its position. A north easter has full sway on the whole structure. We now enter the main pound, when excitement runs high. As we enter, a tender is on the outside with two men, who immediately closed the door, by hauling it to the surface. This done, the side of the trap next is hauled up to the boat, inside of which six men draw it gradually up, dropping the overhauled end in the water as they move sidewise. They now close up in the same manner as a purse seine in one of our mackerel seiners. The prisoners are now very much excited. A large scoop, worked by three men, lessens the weight, and the rest of the fish of every description are emptied into the boat. Among the lot were three quarters of a barrel No. 1 mackerel, a quarter of a barrel gaspereaux, a peck of large chub, one codfish, a lot of squid, and other common fry. The net is dropped into place and the whole performance is over. We now back out of this trap to the door, which is now lowered and left open for the next overhaul. To look at the pound it is wonderful that any fish remain in. They have every chance for escape, but they don't nevertheless. This morning's catch was the average of 50 days' fishing. It pays the labor, and if a good haul is made the battle's won. Previous to the setting of this trap in July, the same firm with the same trap fished off the Yarmouth coast in June, and placed one thousand dollars worth of mackerel in the Boston market weekly, fresh on ice, showing that the Nova Scotians have a great advantage over the North Shore.

The writer will we think, revise his opinion of the *great* advantage the Nova Scotians have over the North Shore, in view of the near prospect of a through railway route to the United States by the Northern & Western Railway over the new Railway Bridge at Fredericton, which is to be finished next year.

Stealing our Fish.

The *Sun* of Saturday last published the following editorial paragraph:

"Another case of alleged negligence on the part of the fishery protection fleet has collapsed. The Miramichi *Advance* has been asserting that two American seiners had taken about 100 barrels each of mackerel on Miramichi Bar, and arguing from the premises that the cruisers were not protecting the fisheries. Captain Quigley, of the Houlett, hearing this charge, asked the pilots who had watched the siening and had given the information, to indicate, if possible, the exact spot where the poaching took place. The location was found to be three and a half miles from the nearest shore. The *Advance* publishes the revised version of the facts, which is an unusually handsome thing for a grit paper to do."

We are always prepared, when we have criticised those who fail in their public duties—whether it be individuals or departments—to afford them every opportunity for explanation or defence. That our publication of Capt. Quigley's explanation of the matter referred to is a surprise to the *Sun* arises chiefly from two causes. The first is that it never was known to afford the many who have been the subjects of its attacks the slightest opportunity for self-defence, and the second, that for some reason, unknown to us, it is in the habit of ignoring the *Advance*;—its ignorance of our mode of dealing with public matters being, therefore, not unintelligible.

What the *Advance* asserted in reference to the two American fishermen's trespass on Miramichi Bar was quite true, as was also its statement that the facts of the case showed that our protective service was not as effective as it should be. We did not know at the time that the captains of the cruisers were not required to prevent fishing by Americans on Miramichi Bar, and that three miles from the shores, following their sinuosities, was the acknowledged limit of Canadian jurisdiction. That, however, is apparently the position accepted by our government, its cruisers and organs. It is one that is not in accordance with the highest interpretations of either British or American authorities on the subject, and only shows the extent to which the government at Ottawa is disposed to surrender the important rights at stake. As a matter of fact, there were no cruisers in sight when the trespass took place. Had there been the Americans would have taken good care not to fish where they did. At the time they were taking the fish they intimated to our people that they knew they were violating the law.

Some of our Professors.

Fun, of the richest and most refined character, is reflected from the professorial chair. Students, as a rule, being always on the alert for a joke at the professor's expense, though the latter are often like eels—hard to "catch," and not unfrequently the catch is made where least expected.

Some time ago a young Theolog. in a well known American University, after hearing a Lecture on the Proverbs of Solomon, made the remark.

"There's nothing wonderful about the Proverbs. Anyone could make proverbs." The venerable professor hearing this comment, very calmly replied. "Just make a few then." We have yet to hear how the man succeeded. Perhaps he thinks them more wonderful now than formerly.

A well known Professor in Scotland being unable to meet his afternoon appointment, intimated the same by writing in the board: "Prof. B—will be unable to meet his classes this afternoon." A young wag passing by, very cunningly removed the *c* in *classes*, thus changing it to *lasses*. The Professor appeared shortly afterwards and noticing what had been done very quietly removed the *l* in *lasses* which made the notice then read:

"Prof. B—will be unable to meet his *asses* this afternoon."

Some students are remarkably clever, especially those who have just left home. One day a Professor, leaving his hat on a chair by the door of his class-room, continued the lecture, at the close of which, whilst leaving the room one of the Freshmen dropped a paper into the said hat, with the word *donkey* inscribed thereon. Making no secret of what he had done, great laughter prevailed among the boys that afternoon. Next day the Doctor appeared as usual and opened the lecture with the remark: "Gentlemen, one of your number kindly left his card in my hat yesterday.' Of course the joke was at once turned against its innocent author who blushed with shame amid roars of laughter from his fellows.

A very curious French Professor, eager to learn the mysterious workings of a band of students within the closed doors of his class-room, gently knocked.

"Who's there?" cried several voices in the same breath.

"Its me." squeaked the Professor.

"Oh! Oh!" echoed a dozen voices all at once," what bad grammar. Who's "me."

"Its Professor Roche" was the reply.

"Eh! you needn't tell *us* that. You can't make *us* believe its professor Roche. He wouldn't use such bad grammar."

Thus baffled by his own ignorance even a learned Professor could not gain access to his lecture room, nor satisfy his eager curiosity.

We once knew another Professor of the French language who, on appearing before his assembled students, found his chair already occupied by a dead goose equipped in full academics. The Professor was rather quick this time and looking first at the goose then at the class very politely remarked, though in broken English.

"Yel gentlemen, as I see you have procured a professor more suited to your capabilities than myself I will leave you." So saying he quietly closed the door and left the students to enjoy their own little joke.

Some time since, a professor in English literature was engaged in explaining to his class by diagram the conceptions of Hell as viewed by Dante and Milton. After drawing that section representing "Hell's great conclave," suddenly he turned his eyes upon the well filled class-room, and quickly wheeling about exclaimed "O, gentlemen, I'd better make it a little larger." The students immediately preceived the joke, which the professor did not, and amidst great stamping and cheering the innocent man at last caught sight of the joke of which he had been the author.

As a rule college authorities carry strictness to an excess in the matters of examinations. We once knew a venerable Doctor who, the evening previous to an examination, invited his class to dine with him, and during the evening relieved the monotony of the entertainment by showing the "hard paper" he was going to set them next day. It is needless to say the boys went home at an early hour, feeling that they had spent a very pleasent and profitable evening in the old Doctor's society.

At one of our boarding schools, in which the rector exercised a kind supervision over the dormitories, much to the distaste of the young occupants, it chanced that in an upper flat the several rooms opened off the long corridor accessible at either end by a flight of stairs. Midway in the corridor lay the room occupied by the most popular boy of the school, who was in the habit of giving nightly entertainments to the other occupants of the flat, much to the annoyance of the Rector, whose curiosity was so aroused that he frequently tip-toed up stairs and along the hall peering through the key-hole of the said room. For these nightly errands his costume usually consisted of a night-dress, smoking cap and cloth slippers, made for the purpose. The frequency of these visits and the conciousness of being watched annoyed the boys beyond endurance and it was forthwith resolved that a stop be put thereto. The plan was concocted and agreed to. On the appointed night, when silence reigned supreme throughout the immense building, save the uproar in the usual room, and long after the tower-clock had struck the hour of midnight, the Rector was heard ascending the stair, at the head of which a sentinel had been placed. Down the corridor went the ruffle of the cloth-slippers. The troublesome door was reached and when about to place his eye to the key-hole, a loud yell escaped the sentinel at the landing. Nervous, and struck by his own conscience the Rector made a frantic rush for the opposite landing and down the stairs like a flash, but these stairs had previously been strewn with sharp tacks which had a very penetrating effect upon the cloth slippers. The guilty Rector thus made his last nocturnal visit to those quarters and, indeed, his whereabouts was unknown to the boys for several days after that ever-memorable night.

SOLOMON SUCH.

Illegal Fishing.

The *Advocate* appears to be under the impression that something it said a month or two ago in reference to certain changes made among the fishery officers up the Southwest—"in accordance with certain principles heretofore advocated by prominent officials and experienced fishermen and emphasised in the conservative canvass in the recent election in this county," disproves our statements of last week concerning the illegal fishing practiced in that and other localities. The statement of the *Advocate*, divested of its verbiage and attempts to be witty, simply means that because certain officers on the Southwest, who were supposed to have voted for Mr. Mitchell, have been turned out and men who are supposed to have voted against him were appointed in their places, at increased pay, therefore the statement of Inspector Venning, that fishing protection "is everywhere more satisfactory than ever before," is perfectly correct.—Hereafter let no man assert that "one swallow does not make a summer."

It will occur to most people, we think, that even if the guardianship of the Southwest were so much improved that poaching had become unknown there, the fact would not warrant the broad statement of the Inspector, when it is well known that there is no diminution whatever in the netting of trout and the spearing and illegal netting of salmon in the Northwest, the Bartibog, Tabusintac, etc. But we would like to ask the *Advocate* how it comes that fresh salmon, with net marks on them, have been sold on the Southwest during the past fortnight, if the protection in that locality is so very perfect! As a matter of fact, poaching goes on about as usual, notwithstanding the *Advocate's* twaddle as to the facts, and its charge of our "endeavoring to create a false impression for political purposes." It is an unfortunate thing for our river fisheries that, like the other interests of the country, they are too often neglected and sacrificed for political purposes. The *Advocate's* charge, however, sounds somewhat inconsistent in view of its own reference to the "conservative canvass," in accordance with which it says the changes on the Southwest were made. We have no fault to find with those changes and it is possible that they may lessen poaching in that direction, although it is very absurd for either the Inspector or the *Advocate* to assert that they have the wonderful effects stated. The influence of both should rather be directed towards real improvements in the system on all our rivers, regardless of the "conservative canvass" which the *Advocate* so unfortunately quotes, for it is positively discouraging to those who know and deplore the slaughter of breeding fish that is now going on in our principal rivers, to find prominent officers and the local press laboring to create the false impression that the Department is doing its whole duty in the matter.

Imperial Parliament

POWERFUL SPEECH BY MR. GLADSTONE ON THE PROCLAMATION OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

LONDON, August 25.- Mr. Gladstone was greeted with cheers in the House of Commons this evening when he arose to move his resolution:—

"That a humble address be presented to the Queen representing that the Viceroy of Ireland has proclaimed the National League a dangerous association; that no information has been furnished to Parliament to justify the proclamation, by virtue of which Her Majesty's subjects are to be rendered liable to be punished as criminals without a judicial enquiry into the nature of their acts; and that this House, in the absence of such information, prays that said proclamation shall not continue in force as to the association named and described therein."

Mr. Gladstone said that the Irish Viceroy, in declaring that the League had incited to violence, must have acted on information—but where was that information? The Irish chiefs had a right to demand—to know—the grounds on which the Government had acted. If the facts were withheld the Opposition must forthwith urge these propositions upon the House and the Government:

Firstly—That it was a slight—almost an outrage—on the dignity of Parliament to suppose that it was to discharge such an important statutory duty without knowing the grounds.

Secondly—That it reduced to utter destruction and to an absurdity the main contention that the Government advanced during the discussion of the Crimes Act, that the safeguard promised had proved a farce. He asked what was the value or meaning of a Parliamentary approval given in ignorance of the facts? Why not follow the course taken by Wellington and Peel in 1829 regarding the Catholic League and suppress it.

Thirdly—What could the House think of information that they must thus know would not bear the light? (Cheers) Mr. Gladstone said he had always contended that the Government were legislating against combinations apart from crime and now was the time for the Government to show that he and his friends were wrong. But the Government shrank from the test and declined the challenge. They had substituted an arbitrary will for regular legal action. This principle was a most dangerous and disgraceful one in any country, and especially in Ireland. Law in Ireland was still on trial. A great misfortune was that those who administer it, especially locally, were not in sympathy with the feelings of the people. The proclamation of the National League, Mr. Gladstone declared, was a near approach to a declaration of war on the Irish people. The people of Ireland generally sympathized with the League because they believed that it had been their salvation. (Parnellite cheers.) Nobody did anything for the tenants until the League was founded. The Government were pressing Ireland very hard, and it was evident that they intended to work and act by summary jurisdiction. The Government's action absolutely excluded the House from anything, except an absurd and perfunctory operation in connection with the great duty devolving upon it under the statute. Their cognizance of this proclamation was reduced to a mere farce. There would be no jury, judge or resident magistrate and no parliament to control Ireland. There would be nothing but the absolute unmitigated arbitrary act of the Irish executive, which was necessarily partisan. He hoped that the Irish would continue to bear the pressure. They would not have to suffer long. It was certain that they would not obey the law through fear (cheers), but from a strong, vivid, buoyant hope which, even at the last election, was not damaged, and which now was brighter and livelier. (Cheers) The Irish believed that the Government policy had not the sanction of the British nation. (Irish cheers.) The Government's foundation was slipping from under them and their action in reference to the proclamation of the League showed that their strength was failing. Ireland seeing this trusted the English nation to fulfil her reasonable wishes and was convinced that her expectations would not be disappointed. Mr. Gladstone then presented his resolution amid prolonged cheers.

Mr. Balfour said that Mr. Gladstone would have been wiser had he rested his argument on the allegation that the House was ignorant of the grounds for the proclamation rather than on a defence of the League. The Government's difficulty was not the finding of evidence to justify the proclamation, but the selecting of it from the enormous mass of evidence they possessed. There was sufficient foundation to justify the proclamation in the columns of the local newspapers without going into the Government's confidential reports. Mr. Balfour argued that when Mr. Gladstone proclaimed the Land League he did so when Mr. Parnell was imprisoned and when Parliament was not sitting, and that he afforded no information to anyone concerned. He quoted at length from documents to show that the League was guilty of boycotting, coercing and instigating infractions of the law.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt asked the Speaker whether the documents from which he quoted would be submitted to the House.

Mr, Balfour refused to submit the documents and, proceeding, related other instances of the League's unlawful action.

Sir William Harcourt asked the Speaker whether Mr. Balfour was bound to table official documents cited.

The Speaker replied that Mr. Balfour was not bound to table confidential documents, but the case was different with official papers which the House might want to verify. Although Mr. Balfour was justified in quoting from confidential documents, the authority of such quotations was weakened because the documents had not been tabled.

Sir William Harcourt—After the Speaker's ruling, I expect that the papers will be tabled.

Mr. Balfour—I shall do nothing of the kind. My documents are of three sorts—public and confidential papers and my own notes. If the people realised the true nature and working of the League, they would, regardless of creed or party, support the Government. (Ministerial cheers) Mr. Balfour accused the Opposition, through Mr. Gladstone, of making themselves apologists for, and therefore accomplices in, intimidation.

Mr. Buchanan (Liberal-Unionist) said that the Government's action was ill-timed. Mr. Balfour had not given a fair account of the League, which from the most reliable data in the possession of the House had been largely instrumental in having rents reduced in Ireland. The English people desired that the Irish difficulty be treated amicably.

DUBLIN, Aug. 25.—The *Nation* advises all branches of the League to continue operations as usual, and says that if the right of public meeting be denied then they might meet privately. The *Nation* undertakes to publish reports of meetings, regardless of the results.

Sir G. O. Trevelyan resuming the debate on 26th said the late government did not ask the house to pass an Irish crimes bill on hearsay, but on the parliamentary returns of grave outrages. There had been 7,788 outrages during the previous year and 26 agrarian political murders during the first half of the year. Sir George, contended, the house should have tabulated statistics of crime in Ireland. To mention one crime here and another there was not sufficient to justify such action as the government has taken against the Irish people. He denied that operations of the league increased crime, or led to the general non-payment of rent. Where the landlords in Ireland made a reduction like those made by landlords in Great Britain, they got their rents as easily as the English landlords. Balfour had presented a series of alleged facts in justification of the government's action. The house should have the chance to corroborate or refute them before deciding.

Sir R. E. Webster, attorney-general, reminded the house that Earl Spencer's government repeatedly proclaimed land league meetings, and Trevelyan had supported the proclamations on the ground that the objects of the land league were to put down land-lordism and effect the separation of Ireland and England. The objects existing in the league were the same. We were told this would be the death struggle and either the league or the government would go down. (Irish cheers.) He did not fear the result. The government would be sustained by consciousness that they had done their duty.

T. Harrington, Nationalist, read letters from branches of the league condemning the practices which the government declared the league promoted. The league repudiated every form of outrage and would go on doing what it had done in spite of the proclamation, which had no terrors for the Irish people. (Cheers.)

MacKartney declared a large majority of the people were heartily sick of the league's policy. He said the proclamation was necessary, because the league would never attain primary objects by constitutional means.

Wm. Redmond accused the orange society of worse intimidating than was ever charged to the league. Under certain circumstances boycotting is justifiable and necessary. (Cheers from mini-terial benches.)

Lord Hartington said the question for present decision was whether the previous policy, which had been so successful, should be followed by the present government if the tyranny of the league became more rampant. So far as the action of the association was wholly political it could not be condemned, but if the action of the association destroyed the liberty of the people and subverted the order of good government, it did not matter what the supposed motives of the association were. It was enough that the action was hostile to social order. (Cheers.) The house had already decided that intimidation prevailed, preventing persons from pursuing lawful occupations. It was not the duty of the government to lay before parliament the information desired by the opposition. The crimes act was now law. Action was taken by the government as the executive. It is not necessary to produce evidence in support of executive acts. He contradicted the reports that he disagreed with the government upon the step proposed. He believed the league's aim was spoliation and injustice. Its methods were in defiance of the law. (Cheers.) He had some doubt as to the course adopted. He should have preferred if possible that the government resort in the first instance to the provisions of the crimes act. But with their aim he entirely, earnestly sympathized. They were justified by the facts before them in the course taken. He would oppose Gladstone's resolution because it asked the house to interfere needlessly and prematurely with the government's exercise of the authority which parliament had intrusted to them and intended they should use. (Loud cheers.)

Harcourt said the preceding speech was extraordinary, coming from such a responsible statesman, who knew the step he was taking was fatal both to Ireland and England. Harcourt taunted Hartington for endeavoring to show he had not been consulted and was therefore not responsible for what had been done. The government wanted to strike the league because it was inconvenient to them, adverse to their political opinions, to the pecuniary interests of the class they represented. It was characteristic of them that the first person struck was an Irish member of parliament, the editor of an Irish newspaper. The only specific cases which were adduced to justify the proclamation had been specifically disproved. The country would appreciate the unfairness of their conduct, and its object. Sir William ridiculed the ministry's penny-a-line evidence, and complained that their conduct in quoting unlabelled documents was a scandalous endeavor to blast the reputation and suspend the liberties of the whole people, upon evidence that would not be received against the meancst criminal. He doubted whether the country would see twenty months of this irresolute government with irresolute allies.

Goschen said the government were fully conscious of their responsibility and that the difficulty of their task was increased by the persistent opposition of those who, themselves held high office, and who under similar circumstances were supported by the conservatives. Goschen argued that the league was the outcome and growth of the land league the liberals proclaimed. Its system was acknowledged in the earliest days as likely to supersede the necessity of overt acts of outrage. Now the absence of outrages was pointed out as ground for refusing to sanction the proclamation. Ample evidence proved the existence of a system for inflicting material ruin by mortal threats on many individuals. It was not surprising the government were unable to trace the connection of league with these outrages. When large bodies of men are able to commit outrages and leave no clue to their identity, that is strong ground to suspect a powerful organization behind them. It was not the government but the league that invented new crimes. Under its code friendliness, mercy, forgiveness and all Christian virtues are crimes.

Healy, who ended the debate, counselled the Irish people to have confidence in the good intentions of the English people, and to wait patiently, abstaining from violence.

Gladstone's resolution was then negatived—272 to 194.

Burning of Hon. Peter Mitchell's "Herald" Printing Establishment.

The *Herald* building, Montreal, together with its valuable contents, were destroyed by fire last Friday evening, but we are glad to learn that, although Mr. Mitchell's loss was a very heavy one, he is, by no means discouraged and that the *Herald* is again being issued regularly. On Monday last we received the following despatch from Mr Mitchell:—

Herald issued this morning as usual and will be continued.

Plant and material were entirely destroyed, nothing being saved, but safe with its contents, including books and personal papers.

Loss pretty heavy, but have just closed the purchase of Albert Hall on Beaver Hall Hill, which will make first class premises.

P. MITCHELL.

The Montreal *Witness* gives the following account of the fire of Friday evening:—

One of a series of the most disastrous fires that have visited Montreal for years occurred last night, by which the *Herald* building—the old St. James' Hotel, jutting out on Victoria square—was completely demolished. The fire was first noticed about 8 o'clock, by the compositors of the *Herald*, who were at work on the fourth flat. The flames seemed to come in an upward direction from the third floor, occupied by the Victoria Square Laundry. As soon as the "comps" realized their danger they ran to the reporters' room, and there gave the alarm. Almost simultaneously the flames burst from the third story window on the north-east corner, where the ironing room of the laundry was situated. The first alarm was received at three minutes past eight, and by the time the third had sounded

NO. 1 MERRYWEATHER HAD ARRIVED

and took up its position opposite the fountain basin, drawing suction therefrom. Shortly after, reel after reel arrived and took up their different positions. By this time the fire was steadily gaining ground, and the hopes of saving the building seemed very small. The excitement of the people who had poured into the square and occupied every available inch of standing ground—was intense. As soon as it was known that no persons were in the seething mass of flames, the people were content to look on, with silent admiration, at the lurid flames as they shot up into the air—a distance of thirty feet at times. As seen from Beaver Hall Hill the view was really a grand one. The first indication of the fire was known to many only through the glare which overspread the sky for miles around. Its reflection

ON THE DOME OF ST. PETER'S

Cathedral might have led to a belief that the city was wrapped in flames. The whole scene was indescribable; for half an hour the people kept up a running commentry on the merits and demerits of the fire brigade. The latter did excellent work, and only through their herculean exertions were the flames prevented from spreading to the adjoining buildings. Nos. 1, 4 and 7 Merryweathers were stationed opposite the front of the buildings, all drawing their water from the basin in the centre of the square. No. 1 worked splendidly; it kept up a steady stream of water at a pressure of 100 lbs. The other two likewise did good work, but had not the basin kept up a copious supply of water, it is questionable whether the fire would have been kept from spreading to the adjacent buildings. As it was these three streams did splendid work. On the St. James street side of the building six streams were playing. No. 9 steamer was situated on St. Joseph street, and the hose brought over

THE ROOF OF MAY'S BUILDING.

It did good work, throwing the water down with great force. No. 4 Clapp and Jones was situated at the corner of Little St. Antoine street and with two steady streams, did capital service, under the direction of Engineer Deegan.

Meanwhile the fire had spread throughout the entire building, and seeing it was doomed, the firemen put forth great efforts to prevent the blaze from spreading. Shortly afterwards the roof fell in with a tremendous crash, the flames shooting up to a distance of fifty feet in the sky, illuminating the city to a considerable distance around. The Skinner ladder was raised on the St. James street side, and a length of hose run up, but the heat was so intense and the position so dangerous that the

LADDER HAD TO BE TAKEN BACK.

The roof of Messrs. Thomas May's building was in great danger of being set on fire by sparks, but the firemen kept a continual stream of water pouring on to it, thereby averting all danger. About half past nine o'clock the inside portion of the building, next St. James street, fell, and the report it made in doing so resembled that of a loud peal of thunder. The shouts of the people and the excitement at this time was simply terrific. Thinking that the entire building was going to collapse, the crowd ran for their lives, and it was simply providential that no one was hurt. Someone telephoned for the ambulance, but when it arrived it was only to find that no one had been hurt. By half past nine the fire had been got well under, but not before it had thoroughly done its work. The top flats were completely gutted; a view being obtainable through it, from the Y. M. C. A of the building of Messrs. May & Co., on St. James street. The bottom flats

RESEMBLED A FIERY FURNACE,

on which the deluge of water seemed to make little or no impression.

At times the burning building presented a magnificent spectacle as myriads of sparks shot up into the air, caused by the falling of beams into the mass of flames below. The suction pipe of No. 9, Point St. Charles, burst while doing good work at the corner of St. James and McGill streets. The large crowd assembled round it got completely deluged, amid shouts of laughter from their more fortunate brethren. At one time four firemen were observed crawling along the roof of May's building, and a feeling of horror passed round the crowd at seeing the brave fellows in such a precarious position. In all, fourteen well directed streams were playing on the burning building for an hour and a half, and eventually proved successful in limiting the fire; although at times it looked as if the conflagration were going to assume alarming proportions. Aldermen Stevenson, Cunningham and McBride were present prompting the men to greater energy.

THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS

were good. A rope was drawn round the square, and no one was allowed inside except members of the press and officials. Constable Gray had his hands full in keeping back the crowd from the engines.

The Merryweathers were much admired for the excellent way in which they did their work. It seems that there must have been considerable delay in the sounding of the alarm; as when the firemen arrived the building was entirely enveloped in flames, and any hope of saving it was gone. The intense heat at times was unbearable. Even at Morgan's corner on St. James street the heat was felt so much at one time, that the crowd

HAD TO TAKE TO THEIR HEELS.

The vivid glare, and the reflection on the sky was seen from all round the country side. To-day the building presents a pitiable appearance; the blackened walls, parts of which have fallen in,—and the skeleton masonry, standing out as all that now remains of the great square structure.

SEEN FROM ACROSS THE RIVER.

A resident in St. Lamberts informs us that the light of the flames was so bright at that place, over two miles away, that a newspaper could be easily read on the banks of the river. The flames were fed more constantly than any fire yet seen. When the floors fell in and the showers of sparks went high into the air, it resembled the bright sparkling electric light throwing its brilliant rays into the sky and on the water.

THE INSURANCE.

The *Herald* building was recently purchased by Mr. G. W. Stephens. The price paid is said to have been $40,000. It is understood to be fully insured. The "London" has a policy upon it of $8,000.

The stock and plant of the *Herald* Company is said to have been worth $30,000. It is partially insured. Among the policies are one of $2,500 in the Norwich Union, and a like amount each in the National and the Caledonia. The *Herald* Company is also insured with the North British for $5,000.

Other occupants of offices in the building in addition to the *Herald* Co.,—and all burnt out—are the Dominion Coal and Shipping Company, St Leon Water Agency Mr. Geo Hartt (coal), the *Trade Bulletin*, and the Victoria Laundry. The latter was insured at $2,000, which will nearly cover the loss.

FALL GOODS.

Now landing and for sale low

10 Doz Coal Hods.
1 " Fire Sets.
1 " Ash Sifters.
3 " Fancy Stove Boards.
3 " Tubelar Lanterns.
2 " Brass hand Lamps.
6 " Lantern Globes.
6 " " Burners.
3 Gross Lamp Wicks.
6 Doz. Fire Shovels.
3 Cases Stamped Tinware.
3 Bundles Plough Castings.
100 Weight Stove