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St. John, N. B.

NOTICE.

meeting of The Gulf Shore Railwa Company will be held at the office of the company (Adams, Burns & Co. building) on Tuesday the 20th of December next, at Ten o'clock a,m. JACOB WHITE, President. Bathurst, N. B., Nov. 28th, 1898.

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THE MASONIC HALL PROPERTY, situate or Pleasant street, in the Town of Newcastle is offered at private sale, up to the first day of December next, and if not disposed of by that date, will then be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises. This property is centrally located, and comprises a two story building 100x40 feet, and a vacant lot about 90x110 feet.

The first floor is a large Hall, with stage and scenery, and seats for over 500 people, and is used for all important public entertainments held in the town. The second story is used for lodge rooms, with private rooms adjoining. Now yielding a good rental. Further particulars on application to

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Miramichi Advance.

DECEMBER 1, 1898, CHATHAM, N. B., -

The Lobster Fishery.

and requirements of the Lobster fishery, has given rise to some inquiry as to the particular object of their mission. One of the reasons, perhaps, for the speculation in this regard amongst many engaged in the industry was owing to the fact that although many of the concerns most extensively engaged in the canning business have their head quarters in the three northern counties of New Brunswick, they were not at all acquainted with the object of the commission's enquiry, nor were either of these three important lobster-fishing counties represented on it. It is understood that the commission, as at first organized, was practically a Nova Scotian and Prince Edward Island body, but although its complexion in that particular was somewhat modified when it appeared here and elsewhere in this Province and Quebec, it is to resolve itself into its original elements when its deliberations are to be held and its conclusions arrived at. If the gentlemen composing the commission were all of judicial make up, the danger of local considerations unduly influencing the decisions they might come to and the recommendations they might make would, probably, not be great, but, as the matter stands, the results will be awaited with considerable interest by those who are operating canneries on the north shore of New

he country is shut out from having voice in the commission's deliberations The statement of Mr Prince, the chairman of the commission at the opening of the inquiry here as to the object for which the body was appointed, was full and satisfactory. It is summarised in the report of the sittings in another column. And, we may remark that no more competent or better informed head could have been selected for such a commission than Mr. Prince, the breadth of whose views on subjects JOSIE NOONAN. such as that to be dealt with, is almost a guarantee that the one-sidedness, locally, which is so marked a feature

Brunswick, which important section of

GUARNTEE of the personnel of the body will be negatived as far as possible. The inquiry appears to have made it quite manifest that the lobster fishery is excessively engaged in, and that the supply of that fish is so diminishing as to demonstrate the necessity for a curtailment of operations. Whether the requirements of the situation will be enforced in the way of lessening the number of canneries, or the number of boats allowed to each cannery, a more rigid enforcement of the present regula-CO. tions as to small-sized and berried lobsters, a shortening of the season, the prohibition of harbor and shoal water fishing; or a combination of some or all of these, it will be the duty

of the commission to conclude upon and recommend to the government at Ottawa, which has the sole right to determine and legislate upon such matters. The mission of Mr. Prince and his associates is therefore an important one and we sincerely hope that its results will be such as will be ap-

The Foster Policy Condemned.

well as the public generally.

proved by all intelligent fishermen as

We commend a perusal of the sub oined article from the Montreal Star to our readers of both political parties. The Star is hardly correct in its intimation that all of the Provincial Governments east of the Northwest Territories are working upon the lines of the pernicious policy condemns, for New Brunswick is sturdy exception, and its people are determined that it shall so remain, notwithstanding Mr. Foster's dictation

> Montreal Star, 1 An Unholy Alliance

to the contrary.

It has become quite a common thing of late for the Dominion Government to reward a worker in the Provincial field with an office; and for one of the Liberal Governments in the provinces to rid the Federal party of a "kieker" or a claimant by stowing him away in a Provincial position. This exchange of favors is a touching exhibition of family affection-a sort of an invitation from one organization to another to use its purse or dip into its pot of patronage-which must be very pleasing to any one who sees in it only a display of brotherly kindness.

But is it not necessary for the taxpayer to take another view of the matter? Is it in the interest of the general public that two such powerful organizations as the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government should unite their forces in any one province for the purpose of battering down public condemnation of either And if this would be a peril in one province, what does it become when it is seen to be an alliance between the Governments of at least six of the provinces with the Dominion organization? There is not a province east of the North-West Territories in which the PURPOSES Provincial and Dominion "machines" are not working hand in glove-where they are apparently not ready to launch

> country ? There was a day when the Liberals denounced this sort of thing with all that wealth of invective commonly at of the Dominion Government for years. free trade in the British market and they increasing the supply. This, chairman he sandwiched in further observations and manager for the W. S. Loggie Company at what Messrs. Anderson, McIntosh and

all their combined strength at any time

into a contest for the maintenance of

either the one or the other in office. Is

this a state of things to make the by-

stander easy about the future of the

and a Provincial Premier were belabored soundly for "hunting in pairs." This, of course, affords no clue of what the official Liberal opinion is to-day but it probably indicates what some of the sincere Liberals of an earlier school The visit to Chatham of the gentleare thinking of this pact of the patronmen appointed by the Dominion Govage-bureaus which is now flaunted in ernment to investigate the condition the face of the country. And the men who imagine that the life-long convictions of the rank-and-file Liberals can be perpetually trodden under foot in this manner by the agile and opportunist leaders of the hour, without ever stirring up an effective revolt, are reckoning-erroneously; we imaginethat all conscience and sense of decency

is dead in the party. Then, as politics go in Canada, this union of the patronage-bureaus is a great danger to public opinion. Either Government taken alone has a vast amount of political power in its hands because of its control of the offices, There are so many mercenaries who hang about the door of an open office that the Government which can select the lucky individual who is eventually to go in and sit down, can infallibly put in force a great many powerful political influences which tell mightily on election day. But when in any one province the patronage power possessed by two Governments is combined nothing but a genuine upheaval of publie opinion can dislodge either of the allies from their entrenchments. The number of practically purchased ballots that go into the boxes in such a case, is enormous; and a Government may thus be saved though the tide of popular feeling is running very strongly against

abundant signs of this alliance of the seven Governments. It is emphatically not in the public interest. It threatens government by the people more gravely than any other tyranny is likely to under our constitution. It may readily result in using the resources and public services of the country to set aside the emphatic will of the voters of that country; and to perpetuate the rule of an oligarchy long after the majority of the people are convinced that it should be driven from power.

The voter should at all times insist upon the absolute divorce of Dominion and Provincial politics.

Practical Results.

As a result of the local government's policy of bonusing new and improved grist mille, three establishments fitted up | ratify it. with the most modern kind of machinery. are now practically completed, and two in successful operation. S. nator Poirier's mill at Shediac has been turning out 75 barrels flour per day for some time. and at Buctouche Mr. McLaughlin's new mill has been running night and day for a fortnight and cannot overtake the work offered it by the wheat raisers of Kent and vicinity. Its capacity is 54 bbls. of flour per day. At Woodstock Mr. Tipp expects to have his mill, with 50 bbls. capacity, running by the end of this month. These are a few facts which demonstrate the wisdom of the Government's policy, and the fallacy of Dr. Stockton's arguments against the advances made by the Government in fostering wheat growing in New Bounswick .-Fredericton Herald.

News and Notes.

The Baldwin Hotel at San Francisco. which cost \$3,000,000 was burned last week. Five persons perished in the flames.

While A. Markham, of Tilbary, Ont. was boring for water, a stream of water auddenly shot up in the air fully sixty or seventy feet. The water was accompanied with oil and gas. The well is 115 ft. deep, and of this depth about six or eight feet is in the rock.

The British Government has decided to make a generous grant for the of the distress and damage caused by the recent hurricane in the West Indies. The Mansion House fund for this purpose is inadequate, only \$44,000 being

Right Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, dis cussing the subject of British trade before the Croydon Chamber of Commerce, regretted that the exports of the year ending with October had decreased £2,000,000, chiefly through the alteration in the United States tariff.

The Ontario Government received few days ago \$6,000 in succession duties from the Wickstead Estate of Ottawa, and \$24,000 from the Gzowski Estate of Toronto. The total to date is \$140,000 and it looks as if that Government's estimate of \$225,000 succession tax will not be reached

A New York paper recorded where the various rulers of the world spent last Sunday. It turns out that all of then were at church, or mosque, except the Presidents of the two big republics-President McKinley and President Faure. None of them, not even the latter, spent their Sunday in Paris.

A Dawson correspondent of the Toronto Star say miners' pay is \$5 a day and board, carpenters' \$10 to \$15 a day without board, and Government officials', for the most part, \$1.50 and board. There is no doubt a difficulty here. The pay of the officials is calculated on eastern prices. and there can be little doubt is inadequate as compared with remuneration that prevails in other occupations.

The Newfoundland Ministry received despatches from Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain intimating that he had been furnished with the preliminary report of the Royal Commissioners on the French shore question. Mr. Chamberlain stated that the condition of affairs represented by the commissioners was intolerable, and he was preparing to open negotiations with France for a settlement.

A correspondent writes to The Toronto Globe: "Mr. Thomas Fawcett. Commissioner in the Yukon, who is being

perfectly honorable man."

The Duke of Westminster has written letter in which he says: "After what has been said and recorded in blue books about the misdeeds of the Sultan and his complicity in the murder of 100,000 of his subjects, I feel that Emperor William's acceptance of the hospitality of a monarch who by a series of unparallelled crimes has placed himself outside the pale of civilization, must be deeply regretted and deplored.

Since 1867, the date of Confederation. there have been seven successive occ pants of the vice regal chair, who hel office as follows :-

> Viscount Monck, 1867-1869. Lord Lisgar, 1869-1872. The Earl of Dufferin, 1872-1878.

The Marquis of Lorne, 1878-1883. The M rquis of Lansdowne, 1883 188 The Earl of Derby, 1888-1893. The Earl of Aberdeen, 1893 1898. And the eighth is Lord Minto.

Sir J. G. Bourinot was the speaker before the Harvard Graduate Club Friday evening. His subject was "The political development of Canada." Among other things he said : "All Englishmen realize that if the United States b comes colonial republic it will have to look to England for sympathy in the troubles that will surely come. English-speaking people everywhere should forget the past and take pride in the victories of their

O.tawa, Nov. 25 .- The Postmaster-General has decide t upon the design the stamp which is to be used in the inauguration of penny postage between Canada and Great Britain. It will Consequently the non-partizan citizen of about the size of the jubilee stamp of may well feel alarmed when he sees last year, the color not being yet finally fixed. The main feature of the stamp is to be a map of the world distinguishing in red the several the British Empire. At the top 'Canada Postage,' beneath this is a crown. oak and maple leaves. Beneath the man are 'Christmas, 1898.' and the words 'We hold a vaster empire than has been.'

> Intense interest has been aroused by the Puritanical decision of the Licensing committee of the London County council to refuse licenses to halls where Sunday concerts are given for profit.

This will practically mean the abolition of Sanday concerts, which have brightened the Landon Sanday for the past few years, and which even their opponents admit always consist of the highest class of music. The nevspapers are unanimous in denouncing the decision and demand that the London County council refuse to

The Queen gives a snub to the opponen s of Sunday music, having the Guards band play on the terrace at Windsor castle every Sanday afternoon while she resides there. The public is then admitted to the castle grounds and, on Sunday last, for instance, a large concourse of people li tened to the music.

An honest citizen of the educated class created a sensation in Philadelphia the other day. Professor Seymore Eston of service of the Methodist Laymen's Association, which is one of the numerous its organic forces so as to afford everyto occupy an office of some kind. Professor Eaton in the course of his we'l prepared deliverance said :- "I am Methodis', because my father and grandfather were Methodists. My denominationalism is a matter of tradition, rather it is because I believe in their present usefulness. It doesn't disturb me in the least to upset doctrines and teachings which to my mind are antiquated and valueless. The sooner the church iids itself of cant and sham and gets down to rock bottom facts the better. There is a spirit of culture and honesty and moral backbone abroad for which the church is not responsible. As a matter of fact, he we it on "the church doesn's exist to-day for the people. The good people seem to exist so that the church may be coddled and kept alive. We are told that were it not for the church in the community we should have crime and wickedness rampant. I don't believe it. The church usn't the only religious institution in the world. The home, the school and the business office and the press, the exchange, the railway, the telegraph, the United States mail, and many other existing evidences of God's goodness are religious

A parson from an outside Church said if he had closed his eyes while Professor Eston was speaking, he would have thought he was listening to Robert Ingersol, and others said they were "shocked."

Angle-American WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 .- In the Atlantic fishery branch of the subject now before the Anglo-American commissioners, Canada declined to give the fisheries for free fish and offered, literally as the United States negotiators thought, to grant in return for the removal of the fish duties every possible commercial advantage, save and except the right to fish in Canadian waters. The Canadian commissioners, it is understood, have now widened the offer to its fullest extent and have declared their willingness to vield the Sir Wilfrid Laurier has pronounced obsothe United States will give free fish and ply; to make suggestions as ever, object to it, the Gloucester for tain areas ; to inquire as to whether comtrust and the southern lumbermen. The plaints that the pursuit of the lobster former hold that it can secure a sufficient | fishery injures the salmon, mackerel, modification of the regulations of 1818 herring and other fisheries are well from the Canadian Government, these founded; to make recommendations as to regulations having been relaxed already, the setting and baiting of lobster traps in without making any free tish concession. view of these complaints, and to express The latter do not want free lumber. They views in reference to the artificial propasort of thing with all so vigorously attacked, was in the employ have the run of their own market with gation of lobsters and as to methods for given but during the remainder of the sitting

west, and I think was sent to the Yukon | men. It is rumored here that the fishery | the commission had had, and they had by the Conservative Government. He branch of the negotiations have come to a already secured information of imporwas always a Conservative, as is his fam- standstill for the present not withstanding tance, which would be increased when ily. He used to live in Muskoka, and I the liberality of the Canadian offer. But they had held some twenty more which knew him well. My belief is that he is a the offer is valuable in that it will be a basis for future negotiations.

> discussion of the alien labor question. calling As has been previously announced, the United States commissioners say the alien labor law was not intended to apply to Canada; but that as it does apply it can be modified by an agreement that we enforce the same law as against outsiders. But while the disclaimers with reference to the application of the law to Canada are so strong and apparently so sincere the law has been invoked against Canadian commercial travellers in the United States. French and German travellers can sell their goods in the Republic. United States travellers can sell in Canada, but the Americans have actually deported a Canadian representative, who happens to be a woman. The Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, who is watching Canadian manufacturers' interests, has taken this matter up and is pressing the Canadian commissioners to secure redress.

Remitting Postage Stamps.

The Toronto police have notified the To ronto postal authorities of certain suspected illegal transactions connected with the sale of postage stamps, which brings to the public notice a point that is not generall understood. The law imposes a penalty upon any person not possessed of a stamp vendor's license selling postage stamps. This has been the law for many years, but has remained dormant owing to there having been no fractional currency whereby small sums of money could be remitted by post. This difficulty, however, has ceased to exist, owing to the adoption of the postal note eystem, whereby remitters can send fractional currency by postal note for any sum from 20 cents up to \$5. Now that the police have taken the matter up it would be well for merchants and others to intimate to their correspondents the risk they run in

It appears that country postmasters are paid a commission on the amount of stamps sold, the intention being that these stamps are to be sold purely for local postage requirements. But some years ago some postmasters, thinking to increase their salaries, developed the system of inducing persons to buy stamps and remit them to cities in payment for goods. This practice works a fraud upon the public treasury, and many years ago legislation was passed to prevent it. Now that the postal note system has done away with the necessity for payment by postage stamps, that practice should cease and those who in the past have been in the habit of receiving payments in postage stamps would render a service to their correspondents by warning them against a con tinuance of that method of payment.

The Lobster Commission in Chatham

The Commissioners appointed by the Dominion Government to make inquiries in reference to the Lobster fishery and report and make recommendations thereon reached Chatham on Saturday last and held sittings in the afternoon and evening of that day. The date fixed for the sittings at Chatham was Friday, but the meetings held immediately before were at Perce and Douglastown on the Quebec side of the Baie de Cha'eur, and a day's detention of the steamer Monticello on the passage up to Dalheusie prevented them from either reaching Chatham on the schedule date or acquainting those here with whom Land downe, had been pressed into the they had been in communication of the detention. Dominion Fisheries Commissioner E. E. Prince, who is chairman of organizations in which that progressive the Lobster Commission, telegraphed to and aggressive church is known to divide | Collector Ferguson explaining the detention as soon as he reached Dalhousie and body connected with it the opportunity that gentleman gave timely notice to leading people who were interested in the inquiry, so that the sittings on Saturday were well attended and all possible information was elicited.

The gentlemen composing the commission, here, were Mr. E. E. Prince, than of sentiment. If I have any indwelling Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, love for Methodist forms and ceremonies Ottawa, Chairman; P. J. Sweeney, Shediac; S. E. Gallant, Egmont Bay, P. E. I.; Arch. Currie, Souris, P. E. I.; Robt. Lindsay, Gaspe, Que.; Donald Cameron, Margaree, C. B.

Through the courtesy of the Town authorities the sittings were held in the Council Chamber, to which the missioners were accompanied by Senator Snowball, Mayor Winslow, Ald, W. Loggie, the Provincial Commissioner Fisheries, Overseer Abbott and others. In opening the afternoon sitting, chair-

man Prince referred to the appointment

of the commission pursuant to Order in

Council of August last, and said it was not necessary to say much in detail on the subject. He referred to the locally representative complexion of the commission and to other gentlemen who had positions on it and whose duties were confined to Cape Breton but whose views were to be taken into account together with those of the members present on this occasion and who might be said to fairly represent the maritime provinces. The leading idea of the government in sending the commission out was that it might get more in touch with those engaged the lobster industry of the country, which represented a value since confederation of \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000. The government desired that a thorough inquiry should be made with the view of framing regulations for the best control of this industry. They wanted to get a thoroughly comprehensive survey of the lobster fishing grounds so far as it could be done through the testimony available to the commissioners and from other sources -a detailed account of the various lobster fishing areas, their extent, the number of traps and their value, that of other gear used; the number of men employed and other statistics to use of the fisheries and to suspend all the | show the present extent and condition of restrictions of the treaty of 1818 which | the fishery; also, to enquire into the effect of the regulations hitherto and now lete and unfriendly, provided Canadian force; to make recommendations as to what fish be allowed to enter the United States | regulations are desirable in the future. free of duty. The offer is mixed up with taking into account the present state the lumber question. It is said that if of the fishery as to the lobster supfree lumber Canada will yield the fisheries | close times, size limit; protection of seed and concede the logs. The proposition is or "berried" lobsters; the closing down viewed with much favor by the United of the fishery in alternate years, or for States side. Two classes of people, how- terms of years, or the reservation of cer-

were arranged for. They would now proceed to take such information as those present were prepared to offer, first Some progress has been made in the

HON. SENATOR SNOWBALL who stated, amongst other things, that he been acquainted with the lobster business all his life-first in Newfoundland, where, owing to peculiar conditions and sky effects the lobsters could be seen on the white bottom in sixty fathoms of water. Chairman Prince said he had heard from one witness, too, that a lobster could see

Senator Snowball sail that he had been interested in the lobster canning business for about 25 years, his canneries extending from the mouth of the Miramichi to and around Shippegan and Miscou islands in the Straits and Bay Chaleur. For the last 10 years the size of lobsters seemed to decrease ; the business however has increased: more traps than formerly were set. There are as many canneries now as the fishery will bear. It would be hard on the people, for a year or two at least, if the fisheries were shut down for a term of years; the people of some localities depend upon it entirely for a living. The fisheries should begin just as soon as the ice leaves the coast and there should be a strict observance of the close

The chairman: What would you say as to the advisability of requiring the men engaged in fishing lobsters being required to take CALL permit which would bind them to return all berried lobsters to the water under penalty of not being allowed to fish, or of paving a fine imposed upon them?

I don't know what the proportion of seed obsters is. Much would depend on that. As to the alleged ill effect of lobster trap ishing on other fisheries, Mr. Snowball said ne had never heard it interfered injuriously with them. Instead of closing the fishery for a time, the right thing would be to prohibit traps on the spawning areas, which should be protected all the year round. Shippegan, Miscou and other harbors are spawning places; lobsters taken on the spawning grounds are not so good as others or canning. They are softer and of poor CLOTH color. Men are paid by the month and boats and gear are provided for them. If my change were made in the length of the season it would be better to shorten rather than lengthen it.

W. S. LOGGIE, managing director of the W. S. Loggie Company, limited, was next called and packing lobsters was stated that amongst the industries in which company was engaged, their canneries being along the coast from Kouchibouguac to Gloucester county. They operate 17 or 18 canneries and are interested in others. His experience dated from 1876; considered the outlook of the industry more hopeful now than it was 10 years ago on account of the increase of price; was a little anxious about the supply giving out; difference in size not very great for the last few years; the catch per 100 traps has fallen off 25% to 50% in the

Commissioner Currie:-Then it will be played out if fishing keeps on as at present? No .-- It won't pay to fish, and then people will stop. There is no fishing out of seaon in this locality. If all lebsters under inches were thrown overboard it would not pay to fish; all berried lobsters and those under 6 inches should be returned to the water; would favor the permit idea, but make the penalty a fine of say \$1.00 for first offense and larger for subsequent ones. Mr. Loggie's further statement was deferred and that of

J. H. PALLEN

nanager of one of Mr. Snowball's Shippegan anneries taken. He said he had 7 or ears' experience as manager; sometimes went out to set and overhaul traps; lobsters taken are about same size as formerly; few years ago they went five to pound tin-now it takes an averof 51. The female lobsters are all inshore and in the harbors at latter end of season and not many are taken in the traps outside. Spawning lobsters should be thrown back into the water, but it isn't done at all; it should be a finable offense to bring them ashore; the 6 in. or 7 in lobsters are generally thrown overboard; the soft shell lobsters are all in the harbors -none outside. Most of the spawning lobsters that are outside are seen in May, and they are all inside in June and to the end of the season; would like to see all harbor fishing stopped, as the lobsters go there at the end of the season and are small there, too. Spring herring are used as bait : stink ing bait is not used ; lobsters won't enter traps that are baited with it : lobster traps have no bad effect on other fisheries; wit- 10 01 ness fishes 2,000 traps with 9 boats; packed | 11 05 about 400 cases this year-a little less than | 12 35 pm

vears ago; bad weather stops fishing some-Adjourned until 7.30 p.m.

The inquiry was resumed, pursuant

adjournment,

JOSEPH CURRIE of Chatham, who fishes at Escuminac Point or Ambrose Williston, but formerly fished or Mesers. A. & R. Loggie and had 11 years experience was called : Willston ran boats, with 2 men in each ; witness is em ployed by the month and his business is bring the lobsters in from the traps. The lobsters run 9 and 10 inches long; witness throws all berried and undersized lobsters overboard; there are about the same number of he and she lobsters. There are no she ones in June; the spawn when red will come off the breeding lobsters. The bellies underneath are dark and woolly when you take the spawn off. When they are spawning they feet of water in June to spawn : they come in about 1st May for herring spawn : the he ones don't come in like the she ones. Lobters cast their shells about August : they are then so soft that you can't pick them up; have seen them in August with no shell on; have seen windrows of lobsters 2 inches ong washed ashore at Escuminac point: obster fishing don't hurt other fisheries. fathoms and 200 in 10 fathoms: I'm 2nd boat : I've fetched ashore for the season as high as 40,000 lobsters for the 250 traps: that's 5 years ago-another man is with me: 4 years ago, I got 20,000, the next summer 39,000, the next 26 000 and 28,000 each year since; last summer was a bad one fishing on account of fogs and blows. The W. S. Loggie Company at Point Sapin, traps don't take as many lobsters when can't get out to them, for the bait isn't them and they are moving with the storm ; the catch is always a little better on Mondays than on other days. The largest lobster I've ever seen was 17 inches long and lobsters are 10 inches; some are smaller; black as tar-lots of them. This witness was thanked and it was supposed that his information had all been 1st July.

their disposal. A Dominion Premier He had charge of surveys in the North- do not care what becomes of the Michigan Prince said, was the 36th or 37th sitting testimony in answer to interrogations ad- Kouchibouguac said that ground was not a Shank had said. Didn't think the proposed

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FALL 1898. TNtil further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows

Connecting with I. C. R. Loggieville. GOING NORTH. FOR CHATHAM FOR FREDERICTON MIXED Ar. Chatham June .. 1.20 · ...Marysville,... 12 00 3 40 ...Cross Creek, ... 10 50 1 50 ...Boiestown,... 10 00 12 20 p m GOING SOUTH. ... Doaktown,Blackville,... 10.00 a. m. Nelson Ar. Chatham Junction, .. Chatham Jet .. 6 42 ar8 00 10.40 " 11.25 "

The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Stations— Derby Siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmsford, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Blissfield Carrol's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Ziouville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Penniac. Express Trains on I. C. R. run through to destinations on Sunday. Express trains run Sunday mornings are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. P. RAILWAY for Montreal and all points in the upper provinces and with the C. P. RAILWAY for St. John and all points West, and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley

made up on Eastern standard time.

dressed to other witnesses, basing his privilege to do so on his high standing as a lobster fisherman of 11 years' experience. GEO. MCDONALD

THOS. HOBEN. Supt.

Between Fredericton Chatham and

.Loggieville Lv

of Chatham, having 8 years' experience lobster fishing off Pigeon Hill, Shippegan, for the W. S. Loggie Company, was next called. He said the lobsters he took averaged 11 and 12 inches; some -very few-were 8 inches; witness fishes in 8 to 12 fathoms first of season; after that from 31 to 51 fathoms and a half to three quarters of a mile off shore; bottom is rock, sand and mud. We take some seed lobsters. The chairman: I suppose you throw them

I never threw a lobster away in my life, I handled 50,000 this season with my own hands and not 1,500 of them were spawners. I could put the spawners over.

back into the water?

Referring to the proposed permits. witness said it might work all right with men hired by the month, but not with those who were fishing on their own account. Witness did not fish in bays or harbors and such fishing should not be allowed.

GEORGE STICKLAND

was pext called and said he had fished lobsters for 5 years-also herring, cod and mackerel sometimes; fished lobsters for the we | Kent County ; fishing is pretty good there ; rocky bottom and long kelp; fishes in from 12 to 7 fathoms; deep water is best in spring; began 8th or 10th May this year lobsters are very slack in July ; chief run of we take all we can get-big and small. Some years we get soft shell lobsters about

traps-begin early in May; the loss of traps. by storms is about 15%. It would be hard to get the fishermen to return berried lobsters to the water, but they should be pelled to do it; we ourselves could centrol the monthly men in the matter. I never knew that the law required that berried lobsters. should be put back into the water. In 100 lobsters taken 50 would be under 9 inches. There are few seed lobsters. The law as to seed lobsters and lobsters under 9 inches is not enforced. There's long things on the feelers of lobsters that have had the seed

ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager

very good one-sandy. Off shore the loh-

sters are large, inshere small; we fish 1500

12.05 p. m.

washed off. JOHN SHANK

of Chatham, a lobster and salmon packer of 40 years experience, and whose cannery is at Miscou said he closed his cannery before 1st July this year and had only half a pack. Harbor fishing should be done away with, as lobsters went there to spawn and were seft shelled and small. He kept all seed lobsters and packed them; had 12 boats; didn't know it was against the law to take berried lob-

THOS. MCINTOSH

of Chatham, manager of a factory at Pigeon Hill, Shippegan, and of 20 years experience. was next called. He said harbor fishing was more harmful than that outside: he agreed with what Mr. Shank had said in reterence to it. He would favor the proposed permit and would swear the fishermen to the duty of returning seed lobsters

P. HENRY BURBRIDGE

also a manager for the W. S. Loggie Com-

DRUG STORE.