General Business.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868 for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place on each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

Famed for Twenty Years, For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

Attested as follows:

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

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

Grand Monthly Drawing

at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, April 16, 1889.

Capital Prize, $300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves $10; Quarters $5 Tenths $2; Twentieths $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF	$300,000 is	$300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$500 are	50,000
100 do	300 are	30,000
100 do	200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 do	100 are	99,900
999 do	100 are	99 900
3,134 Prizes amounting to		$1,054,800

NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

For Club Rates, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La., or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note. WE PAY CHARGES on CURRENCY sent to us by Express in sums of $5 or over.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

"REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and The Tickets are Signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes."

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the small est part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY USdi n any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for ess than a Dollar is a swindle.

Bank of Nova Scotia,

Chatham and Newcastle.

F. R. MORRISON, Agent

will be at NEWCASTLE every Forenoon, CHATHAM every Afternoon, excepting on Sundays and Bank Holidays

FOR SALE.

THAT well-known Property at Lower Douglastown consisting of Two Fields with a Dwelling House and Barn. If not sold before the First of May, next, it will then be offered at Public Sale, of which due notice will be given. For particulars apply to

ROB'T RENNIE.
4-25* Truro, N. S.

For Sale.

THE House on Water st., Chatham, formerly occupied by Daniel Desmond, and known as the Revere House. For terms and other particulars apply to

L. J. TWEEDIE

Chatham, Jan. 10, 1889.

BUILDING LOT FOR SALE.

The subscriber is instructed to offer for sale the building lot on the corner of Cunard and Church Streets, Chatham, owned by the estate of the late Hon. Wm. M. Kelly, being the premises in the rear of the Bank of Montreal property.

WARREN C. WINSLOW, Barrister.

Chatham, Dec. 29, 1888.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the VALUABLE, COMMODIOUS and DESIRABLE

Dwelling House & Premises

situate on Henderson Street, in the Town of Chatham, known as the property formerly owned and occupied by the late James T. Griffin, Esquire, deceased.

Terms of Sale easy.

t. f. Sam. Thomson.

County Buildings, Newcastle, 28th Nov., '88.

For Sale or To-Let.

THAT very desirable residence situate on Upper Water Street in the town of Chatham, adjoining the property of Samuel Habberly, Esq., lately occupied by Mrs F J Letson.

The House is fitted with all the modern improvements—heated by a furnace, and has a bath-room supplied with hot and cold water. There is a good garden and five acres of land under cultivation belonging to the property.

The Dwelling House, Carriage House and Stables are all in good order.

If the property is not sold before the First May, it will be rented for one or a term of years

—ALSO—

The House known as "The MacFarlane Cottage" situate opposite the Bank of Montreal is offered for sale, or will be rented to a suitable tenant.

For terms and particulars apply to

L. J. TWEEDIE.

Dated Chatham, 21st Jan'y, 1889

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

That well known and conveniently situated Mill Property formerly known as the DesBrisay Mill, situated at Clark's Cove, about one and a half miles above Chatham, on the south side of the Miramichi River. It has the advantage of a convenient boom that will contain nearly two millions of logs safe from all weathers. The Mill is something out of repair, not having been kept going for the past three years, but might be easily fitted up to do good work in a short time. It also possesses a deep-water Wharf nearly one thousand feet in length; has six dwelling houses—two fitted for two families. There is also about twenty acres of cleared land, all under grass; a blacksmith shop, carpenter's shop, a Retail Store, an Office, a large Farmhouse, two Barns and Stables. The Mill is fitted up with two Gates, Circulars and Trimmer, and will be sold cheap, the proprietor having decided to go out of the business.

ALEX. MORRISON, Clark's Cove, Chatham

January 5th, 1889

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - APRIL 4, 1889

A Good Bill.

Dr. Stockton has introduced a bill into the Assembly at Fredericton by which moneys going into the hands of County or Town Treasurers through Scott Act prosecutions, may be used in paying the salaries of Inspectors appointed under the Provincial act relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors. It will be remembered that Secretary-Treasurer Thomson, as the legal adviser of Northumberland Municipality, gave it as his opinion that Inspectors could not be paid out of the Scott Act fine fund, inasmuch as the provincial act, under which they were appointed provided, in express terms, that they should be paid out of moneys of the counties, cities, etc.—as the case might be. It was this opinion that led several members of the Northumberland Council to vote in January last, against the proposal to appoint a Scott Act Inspector, one of them stating that, in view of the Secretary-Treasurers's opinion he did not think the ratepayers of the County would approve of an inspector being appointed and they saddled with additional taxation to pay his salary.

It is evident that the intention of the Dominion order in Council, by which Scott Act fines now go into the hands of city and county treasurers "for the purposes of the Act," was, that such moneys should be devoted to assisting all legitimate efforts to have the act carried out, and as the objection to paying inspectors out of the Scott Act fines was purely technical, it is to be hoped that Dr. Stockton's bill will pass.

A "British" Fight.

It is said of the Irish, by their opponents, that if they cannot find anyone else to fight with, they will fight each other. Combativeness, however, is not a quality to be condemned, by any means, for Great Britain owes more to the fighting qualities of her sons than to any other of the many things—good and otherwise—that have made her the first of nations and her empire one fifth of the earth. And to this proud position the Irish have contributed their share of fighting and glory. It is a question, however, whether there is not as much "dander" in Sandy and John as in Pat. At all events, the State Council of the British American Association of Illinois, has done its share in keeping up the all-round fighting traditions of the Britisher, and as the Dempseys, the Murrays and the Brahams were in, we infer that the Scotch and English "assisted" the Irish to prove that if there were no Yankees to fight they would have a little "divarsion" "o' their ain." The Council above referred to met at the Sherman House, Chicago, last Thursday afternoon. Dr. Gowdie was in the chair. A heated discussion arose over the newspaper organ of the association, which is edited by a Scotchman and a Canadian. A Mr. Dempsey said, "the Scotch are bare-legged savages and the Canadians are half-breeds." A. Gordon Murray, a well-known business man, leaped from his seat and knocked Dempsey and the latter's brother down. Here began another battle and Dr. Gowdie was struck on the jaw, Mr. Braham was upset and walked upon, the Dempseys arose and "sailed into" Murray, who in turn "sailed into" them and each dashed at the other in wild and eager fury. Blows fell like rain; chairs, cuspidors, mantle bronzes and floor mats were hurled through the air, and it was only by the application of such force as the hotel porters could command that the riot was checked and the combatants brought to calmly survey the bloody scene. It is the common belief that a feud has been engendered that will destroy the association in Illinois—all of which is very "unpretty."

A POOR BUSINESS:—The St. John *Gazette* continues to trail its coat tails before the ADVANCE, but we decline to tread on them. Even mud is preferable. We are at a loss to account for the *Gazette's* attack on the ADVANCE printing office. The *Gazette's* staff—none of whom we are personally acquainted with—must, we suppose, include some creature who can be cheaply hired to do such work by one of the very few persons who make a business of fighting us in this way. We suggest to the *Gazette* writer—whoever he may be—that he is engaged in a kind of dirty work that ought to keep him from looking an honest man squarely in the face.

THE LOBSTER FISHERY:—The advantages enjoyed by lobster packers of the coast of Nova Scotia between Halifax and Cape Sable are illustrated by the following paragraph from a Nova Scotia paper:—

"Lobster fishing is being pushed with great activity along the south-eastern coast of Nova Scotia. Hundreds of boats in the vicinity of Barrington are now engaged in it. This season, traps are set further off shore than in any previous year and the catches are encouraging all round."

Derby Branch.

In the House of Commons on Thursday last the following remarks were made in reference to the Indiantown Branch railway extension:—

Mr. Mitchell—Before the Orders of the Day are called, I would like to call the attention of the first Minister to the fact that, in pursuance of the answers he gave to the questions I asked yesterday, in relation to the extension on the western end of the Derby Branch to the Northern and Western Railway—a distance of about eight miles,—I am very anxious that the hon. gentleman should bring down the papers, so as to enable me to get at the real merits of the transaction and discuss the matter intelligently when the estimates relating to railways are up. My hon. friend will observe that since the 20th of February, I have had a notice on the Notice Paper for these papers. We are not likely to reach it in time to have any such discussion as I desire upon it, and I trust the right hon. gentleman will order the papers to be brought down. They are very brief, and their production will facilitate matters very much.

Sir John A. Macdonald—Had the hon. gentleman, when he brought up the question the other day, moved for these papers, his motion would have been granted. The answer from the department is that this section of the road was, at the time the last inspection was made, in good running condition, and that the Intercolonial Railway officials had many times informed the company that they are prepared to exchange traffic within convenient time. There is very little, if any, correspondence on the subject, as the matter has been discussed by personal interviews, but I will bring down what papers there are.

Mr. Mitchell—The hon. gentleman will see how important it is that I should be able, as representing that county, to give an intelligent account of how the thing is being done.

Death of John Bright.

One of England's orators and statesmen—and, withal, one of the most enthusiastic anglers of Great Britain—died on Wednesday morning of last week, at Rochdale. He was born at Greenbank, Lancashire, Nov. 16, 1811, and was educated in a Yorkshire school belonging to the Society of Friends. At the age of fifteen he was put to business by his father, who was a cotton-spinner. He first came into notice in connection with the Anti-Corn-Law agitation. He was one of the most active members of the Anti-Corn-Law League, from the time of its formation in 1839. His eloquent advocacy of free trade, reinforcing the efforts of Mr. Cobden, was one of the chief factors in the work which has done so much to give Britain her present commercial supremacy. He first entered parliament in 1843. In 1847 he was elected for Manchester, and co-operated heartily with Mr. Cobden in his scheme for financial reform. In 1852, on the formation of the first Derby Ministry, he aided in the temporary reorganization of the Corn Law League, in favour of the principles of free trade. He was from the first a strenuous advocate of peace principles, and an active member of the Peace Society. In 1854 he went, as one of a deputation sent to Russia by the Society of Friends, of which he is a member, for the purpose of trying to persuade the Emperor Nicholas to adopt a peace policy. In the following year, when the discussion of the Eastern question came up, he took an active part and warmly denounced the Crimean war. In consequence partly of the unpopularity which this course earned for him, and partly of a severe illness which compelled him to go for a time to the Continent, he was rejected for Manchester. In 1857 he was elected for Birmingham, which constituency he has since continued to represent. In that year he seconded Mr. Milner Gibsons's motion against the second reading of the Conspiracy Bill, a motion which led to the overthrow of the Palmerston Administration. He was one of the ablest advocates of parliamentary reform and the author of an elaborate scheme for a change in the representation system. He had always been a friend of the United States, an admirer of American institutions, and the Union owes him a debt a gratitude for his powerful advocacy of the cause of the North during the Civil war. He accepted office for the first time in Gladstone's Cabinet in 1868, when he became President of the Board of Trade.

Upon the advent of Mr. Gladstone to power in 1880, Mr. Bright became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster the second time, but resigned in 1882, because opposed to the policy of the government with regard to Egypt. He was returned for Birmingham at the last election. Mr. Bright's views on the Irish question were strongly opposed to those of his friend Gladstone.

A writer recently said of Mr. Bright: The great Commoner is simple and domestic in his habits, happy in his home, surrounded by his family. His favorite recreation is fishing, in the pursuit of which pleasure he makes pilgrimages to unfrequented streams in Scotland and elsewhere. Mr. Bright is generally regarded as England's greatest orator. The qualities of his diction are simplicity, directness and strength. His delivery is easy and natural, giving the expression of extemporaneous speech by a man full of his subject, and with the courage, not to say defiance, of earnest conviction. The remarkable aptness and force of his expressions are attributable in a great measure to his thorough acquaintance with the earlier English classics, of which the works of Milton are to him as familiar as his garter. His business is that of carpet manufacturer and cotton spinner, and he is a man of considerable wealth, of which he appropriates generously to deserving charities.

Mr. Bright's four sons and three daughters, who had been hastily summoned when Mr. Bright's alarming symptoms appeared on Tuesday were present at his deathbed.

In the Commons on Wednesday Mr. W. H. Smith, government leader, with much emotion, referred to the death of John Bright. He said he would postpone his remarks on Bright until Friday, when Gladstone would be present. Mr. Morley thanked Mr. Smith for his consideration in regard to Gladstone.

In his eloquent eulogy of Bright, in the House of Commons last Friday night, Gladstone paid a glowing tribute to his independence, to his consistency, to his courage. In concluding he said:

Mr. Bright's sympathies were not strong only, but active; not sympathies awaiting calls to be made upon them, but sympathies of a man seeking objects upon which to bestow the inestimable advantages of eloquence and courage. In Ireland, when support of the Irish cause was rare; in India, when support of the native cause was rarer still; in America, at the time when Mr. Bright, foreseeing the ultimate issue of the great struggle of 1861, stood as the representative of an exceedingly small portion of the educated community of the country, although undoubtedly representing a large part of the national sentiment—in all these cases Mr. Bright went far outside the necessities of his calling. Whatever touched him as a man of the great Anglo-Saxon race, whatever touched him as a subject, obtained, unasked, his sincere, earnest and enthusiastic aid. All causes having his powerful advocacy made a distinct advance in the estimation of the world and distinct progress toward triumphant success. Thus it has come about that he is entitled to a higher eulogy than is due to success. Of mere success, indeed, he is a conspicuous example. In intellect he might claim a most distinguished place. But his character lies deeper than intellect, deeper than eloquence, deeper than anything that can be described or that can be seen upon the surface.

The supreme eulogy that is Mr. Bright's due is that he elevated political life to the highest point, to a loftier standard than it had ever reached. He has bequeathed to his country a character that cannot only be made a subject for admiration and gratitude, but—and I do not exaggerate when I say it—that can become an object of reverential contemplation. In the encomiums that come from every quarter there is not a note of dissonance. I do not know of any statesman of my time who had the happiness of receiving, on removal from this passing world, the honor of approval at once so enthusiastic, so universal and so unbroken. Yet none could better dispense with the tributes of the moment, because the triumphs of his life were triumphs recorded in the advance of his country and of its people. His name is indelibly written in the annals of time and on the hearts of the great and overspreading race to which he belonged, whose wide extension he rejoiced to see, and whose power and prominence he believed to be full of promise and glory for the best interests of mankind.

LONDON, March 30.—The funeral of Mr. John Bright took place to-day. Crowds of people lined the route of the procession from One Ash, Mr. Bright's late residence, near Rochdale, to the cemetery. Among those present were: Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Sir. Wm. Lawson, Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. Arnold Morley, Mr. Wm. Rathbone and General H. Lynedoch Gardiner, C. B., equerry in ordinary to Queen Victoria, who represented her majesty. Anumber of deputations headed the procession. Fifteen carriages containing mourners followed the hearse. Eight of Mr. Bright's workmen carried the coffin to the hearse, and from the hearse to the grave. When the coffin was deposited in the grave the mourners gathered around in silent meditation, according to the custom of the Quakers, to which sect Mr. Bright belonged. The dean of Founders College delivered an oration. He spoke of Mr. Bright as a man of great simplicity, who did not attribute his talents to his own efforts, but considered them gifts from God. Four wreaths remained on the coffin when it was lowered into the grave. One was sent from Biarritz by Queen Victoria. Attached to it was her majesty's autograph Another was from the Prince and Princess of Wales, with a card bearing the words; "As a mark of respect." The third was from Mr, Bright's work people and the fourth from Miss Cobden. Attached to Miss Cobden's wreath was a card inscribed: "In loving memory of my father's best friend."

Unsightly Pimples, Blotches, Tan, and all itching humors of the skin are removed by using Dr. Low's Sulphur Soap.

So Much for Slander.

There is danger that the London *Times* may be ruined financially as well as in reputation through the failure of its attempt to prove Mr. Parnell guilty of complicity in crime. The expense which it had to bear in procuring and paying witnesses to give evidence before the commission was enormous, and according to statements published in other London dailies an attempt is now being made to dispose of the paper to a limited liability company, in order to give it a fresh start. Money is needed not only for the payment of debts incurred in connection with the commission, but to meet the cost of actions for libel already begun against the *Times*. Some of its advisers, admitting the extreme difficulty which would be found in endeavoring to obtain a loan under present circumstances, have therefore suggested that the paper should be sold, the damages paid out of the proceeds, and the remainder divided among the different proprietors.

Mr. Sewall of Auburn has a 10-Strike.

Mr. George W Sewall, of Auburn Park, Ill., in the last drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, held one-tenth of ticket No. 40,789, the second capital prize of $100,000. He said: "I was asked, incidentally by a friend to purchase a ticket in this drawing. I did so, paying one dollar for the same, and gave the matter no thought until I received my money through the Adams Express company. Mr. Sewall has already invested the proceeds of his lucky draw in Cook county (Ills.) bonds.—*Chicago* (Ills.) *Arkansas Traveler*, Feb. 9.

Bank Robbery.

ONE OF THE MOST DARING EVER PERPETRATED IN THE WEST.

DENVER, Col., March 30.—The boldest and most successful bank robbery ever reported in the west, was perpetrated upon the First National Bank this afternoon. Yesterday morning, a well dressed man with light moustache and complexion and of medium height, walked into the bank and asked where he could see Mr. Moffat, President of the bank. He was told he could see Mr. Moffat, who is also President of the Denver and Rio Grand Railway, at the president's office in Cheesman block. This morning the stranger entered the railway office and asked to see Mr. Moffat on important business. He was admitted to his private room, and stated that he had discovered a conspiracy whereby the bank was to be robbed of a large sum. Mr. Moffat, being very busy, asked the man to meet him at his private office, in the bank at one o'clock. A few minutes after the hour appointed he called at the bank and was shown in the president's office. Remaining standing, he enquired if cashier S. U. Wood was in and was told that he was at lunch. He then asked for a blank check for the purpose of showing how the robbery was to be perpetrated. He laid the check upon the desk in front of Moffat, and said: "I will have to do this myself," and pulling out a large revolver, placed it at Mr. Moffat's head, and in an earnest but excited manner, said: "I want $21,000 and am going to have it. I have considered this matter and the chances I am running, and the consequences if I fail and am arrested. I am penniless and a desperate man, and have been driven during the past week to that point, where I have considered suicide as the only means of escape from the poverty and misery in which I exist. You have millions, I am determined to have what I asked for. If you make a noise, call a man, or ring a bell, I will blow your brains out, and then blow up the building and myself with this bottle of glycerine, which he had that moment pulled out of another pocket. Now take your choice. Mr. Moffat started out to argue with the man, but he was stopped with the information that it was useless, and that he had but two minutes in which to fill out the check before him for $21,000, if he desired to live. Mr. Moffatt, seeing no other alternative, filled out the check and was ordered to take it to the paying teller and get it cashed. Mr. Moffat left his office, and with the man behind him with the revolver partially concealed under the overcoat and with the muzzle almost against Mr. Moffat's back, marched behind the counter up to paying teller Keeley with the request that the check be immediately cashed. They then re-marched into Mr. Moffatt's office, without attracting the attention of the 15 or 20 clerks who were at work within two feet of where they passed. After they had remained in the private office three or four minutes, the robber informed Mr. Moffat that they were wasting time and that he had better step to the door and motion his teller to come to him, which he did. Mr. Moffat instructed the teller to bring the money in the office, and as the teller turned to go away the robber told him he wanted twenty $1,000 bills and a thousand dollars in gold. The money was brought in and handed to the robber, who, waiting until the teller had reached his desk, backed out to the front door, making Mr. Moffatt remain standing in his door, until he had reached the curbstone. He then raised his hat and walked around the corner and has not yet been heard of. Mr. Moffat is completely prostrated with the shock. Detectives are out after the man, but no trace of him has been found.

Constipation Claims many victims. Ward off this dread disease by the use of Small Sugar Coated Burdock Pills when needed.

CHALEUR BAY
And its Products For 1887—8 with Net and Rod.

BY JOHN MOWAT.

The Bay of Chaleur now so well known for its cod, lobster and salmon fisheries, extends some 200 miles inland nearly parallel with the St. Lawrence. Its middle forms the boundary between Quebec and New Brunswick. The Counties of Bonaventure and part of Gaspe are on its north side, and Gloucester and Restigouche on its south. From being 30 miles wide at its entrance, it narrows to 3 at Dalhousie 180 miles inward. Above this point is the estuary extending 20 miles to head of tide water. The great cod banks extend some 40 miles outside its entrance, and inward some 60 miles. The lobster fishery is on both sides on its shores. There are in the County of Gaspe bordering on the Bay 3 rivers worthy to be called salmon rivers, the Dartmouth, York and St. John. In Bonaventure there are the Grand Cascapedia and Bonaventure. In Gloucester county on the south, we find the Nepisiguit, a noted river, although obstructed by insurmountable falls 20 miles from its mouth. The great Restigouche, with its branches, is its grand fresh water continuation extending north and west 140 miles, and giving a water surface or continuation of tributaries, on which salmon spawn, of nearly 400 miles, and is the nursery for the large proportion of salmon caught in the Bay.

To show this, on the south side, between Nepisiguit river and head of tide water, a distance of 70 miles, are some 110 stations or stands of salmon nets, returning as their catch, by Fisheries Report of 1887, 400,000 lbs. On the north shore, from Cascapedia river to tide head, 60 miles, are some 60 stations returning 165,000 lbs.—total 565,000 lbs.—and as no other salmon streams intervene, those must of nesessity be Restigouche fish making their way upward. How many of those fish are caught between those points and the entrance of the Bay cannot be ascertained, but we know, from the size of the fish, that the great majority of the Gloucester caught fish, are Restigouche salmon, and the fishermen acknowledge the fact. Those fishery returns for 1887, to which I intend confining myself, are the most complete ever issued, and give us the following figures as the salmon catch for

Restigouche County,	271,700 lbs.
Gloucester do.	386,000 "
Bonaventure do.	203,700 "
Gaspe County to Ship Head.	110,000 "
Add for anglers' catch.	50,000 "
	1,021,400 lbs.

total caught in Bay of Chaleur for 1887. The whole of New Brunswick for the year, including 150 bbls. salted (where we are not told) is only 1,355,000 lbs.

From Nova Scotia we have 2584 bbls. salted and from Labrador 491,000 lbs. fresh, both combined not equal to Bay Chaleur.

For the province of Quebec the figures are 540,000 lbs. which includes salted and preserved. Consequently, taking the figures as we find them and subtracting from Quebec and New Brunswick the quantity returned for the four counties on Bay Chaleur, we find Quebec province with only 207,000 lbs. and New Brunswick with 698,000 lbs., the Bay of Chaleur having 116,000 lbs. over both provinces.

In analyzing the figures given us in the return, the two counties in New Brunswick with a coast line, not exceeding 140 miles, but probably having 30 or more net stations, return double the quantity of fish that Gaspe and Bonaventure do, although those counties have a longer coast line by 60 miles, and they have at least five fine salmon rivers, besides some minor ones. Consequently, so far as the inducement is concerned of drawing a salmon to fresh water, or in search of its own river in its migration from sea, certainly the north side of the Bay has all the odds in its favor. I believe it has, but there are three reasons why it is behind:—first, less nets by probably 60 stations, second, Quebec netter dare not set the trap or pache net, as set in New Brunswick, if so it would be confiscated. He cannot use any other mode, excepting the old hook or wing, without a bottom. Third, the Quebec netter pays 40c. per 200 lbs. fish caught, the New Brunswicker pays 3c. per fathom of net used.

That the license on the fish caught is the fairest and proper mode is correct. Trouble is to get at the quantity. It becomes a question of pocket *versus* government, and although an affidavit may be taken, pocket gains. This not only cheats the revenue, but renders the returns unreliable, and so well am I aware of this that I have no hesitation in adding 100,000 lbs. at least, to the returns for the Bay Chaleur. If salmon could be caught in all localities in nearly equal proportions, license on net might answer, but as it now is, often the netter who fishes a short net, paying $3 or $4 license, takes four times the quantity of fish taken by another netter paying $9. That there is room for improvement here, cannot be doubted, both in justice and fair play. At present there are over 300 stations of nets fished within the bounds of the Bay, returning an average of 3,000 lbs. each, but large areas are much below this: for instance, the estuary from Dalhousie upwards on both sides with 54 stations returns 123, 000lbs. giving some $200 worth to each netter to pay for plant labor, &c., and if we take those figures as correct, (which I beg leave to doubt) the fisherman's occupation seems to be both poor and precarious, and why they should strive so hard to retain a losing business cannot be accounted for.

In continuing the analysis of the Report for 1887, the Nova Scotia Inspector says, salmon increased 270,000 lbs., but he thinks their abundance or scarcity depends more on natural causes, than on either fish culture or protection, and prognosticates a falling off in the salmon catch. In this I partly agree with him and will endeavor to show some of the natural causes.

Quebec shows an increase of $142,000 lbs. of salmon and reports a fair season, angling scores small, but a fair supply of fish. New Brunswick Inspector gives an increase of 88,000 lbs. salmon, simply remarking it is one of the long expected *hatchery booms*, and reminding us of that great year 1874, the year the hatcheries were started and which he declares have ruined the salmon fisheries, and although one of the most ardent supporters of pisciculture, in fact personally assisting, because the results did not come in time and the hatcheries were not carried on according to his plan, condemned the whole in toto. In turning to the comparative statement in Report, page 16, we find the salmon catch for the Dominion:

Year	Total	of which sold fresh
1869	2,500,000 lbs	193,000 lbs
1873	3,194,000 "	1,500,000 "
1874	6,000,000 "	2,500,000 "
1875	2,800,000 "	1,700,000 "
1876 yr IGR was open'd	2,700,000 "	1,500,000 "
Mar. Prov catch for 1887 (excluding B. C.)	3,328,131 "	2,341,000 "

Those are the figures by which the New Brunswick Inspector claims the ruin of salmon fisheries, and that New Brunswick caught 3,214,000 lbs. or over half of the total 6 millions of 1874.

Looking at the matter with a view to find out what caused this extraordinary year, I can only see two reasons, first as, some 5 or 6 years previous, say in 1868 or 69, a very large number of parent salmon had a very favorable spawning season, their progeny escaped the dangers of river and sea, and so returned an enormous multitude never seen before or since, and ahead of British Columbia itself! I remember the years 1873 and 4 well, there certainly was an extra catch, and it stimulated many settlers to become fishermen, but I opine there is a slight error somehow of a couple of millions in the figures, when you consider 2½ millions lbs. fresh fish sold (not canned as there are 2 millions lbs. of them) and consider we had no railway connections with the U. S. or the upper provinces, even steamers, not reliable and to the northern portions only weekly, it does appear "well, as if we had lots of them." It, however, very strongly supports Mr. Rogers' theory, there must have been some unknown natural cause for those two extra years. Surely the opening of a couple of hatcheries using 300 or 400 salmon of the remnant which escaped out of the six millions lbs. caught could not possibly have reduced the catch so low in the years following. Let me now from the report show the yearly value of fish and fish products of the Bay of Chaleur, in comparison with some other portions of the Dominion. The fishery products of Restigouche and Gloucester Counties are valued at.....$792,628
Bonaventure and Port of Gaspe are valued at..... 599,000
to which may be added expenses of 200 anglers..... 50,000
A total of.....$1,441,628

nearly equalling British Columbia and Quebec, above Ontario, and more than P. E. I. and Manitoba, putting both together.

The salaries and disbursements paid to the officers for protection in those four counties (not including Dr. Wakeham's) total $3,723. For the same service in the County of Northumberland its officers draw $3,811, whilst its fishery products are only valued at $287,500. I beg to draw the attention of the Department to this fact, as I know many of the officers of the Department in the Bay of Chaleur are not paid in comparison with their limits and for the work they are expected to perform, and I may here tell the public from statistics in my possession, that the cost of guardianship on the salmon rivers emptying into Chaleur Bay, paid by private parties, amounted to $11,500, of which amount $7,000 was paid on the Restigouche river alone, and which is of as much benefit or more to the netter, as it is to the angler. Such is the present position of the Bay of Chaleur, salmon net fisheries, still the salmon only yielding 90 or $100,000 of the whole, the great cod fishery being the main factor, supplemented by the lobster, now in its wane, but quite possible to be resuscitated.

Let us look at the salmon fisheries in the past so often referred to. From 1837 to 1856 the great proportion of salmon taken were by nets in the estuary, and the spear of the Indian, supplemented with a few from the whites taken with the drift net. Some half doz. of the older residents held the best fishings in the estuary, a few nets were set at Dalhousie and Charlo, at Salmon Beach, Bathurst, and in Gaspe Basin. Between those years there were not over 50 netting stations in the Bay, the fish were barrelled salted, commonly sold to Halifax and American traders in exchange for goods, commonly at $8.00 per bbl. When I tell you that we often had years when up river settlers with a drift net could not catch sufficient fish for their winter, some idea can be formed as to the quantity caught. Often a good station in the estuary would not catch over 10 or 12 bbls., and 20 bbls. was considered a good catch. The Indians, assisted by the settlers on the river as well as by parties from the St. John, followed the fish as far as they could go and the only thing that prevented total extinction of the salmon, was a few fall fish running late and also a distate both Indians and whites had to eat a spawning fish. Never in our best seasons could 1000 bbls. have been exported from the Bay of Chaleur, one fifth of what it is to-day. The commencement of canning in 1860 did not tend to improve matters as sometimes it raised the price. Any regulations made were by the sessions, a body of magistrates interested in the fisheries, and one of the netters, the overseer. In those times, when netting was no longer tenable in the estuary, owing to the fouling of the nets, the fisherman would up stakes, moving to head of tide, amongst the islands, closing up the channel. For years the salmon sufficient to keep one small canning establishment running were hauled some of them 20 miles. On the advent of Confederation a change took place. Indians were restricted in and soon compelled to abandon spearing. Whites were more sharply looked after, and the channels in side way better regulated, no moving of nets allowed, and the presence of anglers on the rivers assisted their protection. Such is a synopsis of the salmon fisheries from 1837 to 1871. Previous to 1837 I believe fish were plentier, as I have heard stories of the older settlers getting big hauls and the Indians seizing them and cutting the seine. Prior to the advent of lumbering in 1830 there were but few settlers on the river, as the lumber was the main inducement to settle. On the advent of the through railway in 1876 canning ceased nearly all over the provinces and shipment of fresh salmon was the order of the day. At that time one freezer existed in the Bay; now there are some 17, having more or less salmon, and for the 3 months of the present year—June, July and August—750,000 lbs. have found their way to Uncle Sam, irrespective of the shipments to Canada west, to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for although both last named places have salmon of their own, our shippers will tell you quite a quantity goes to towns in both provinces from our northern bay. Still, no doubt, since fishing closed the freezers have added their quota and some 25,000 lbs. have been called upon from the Fraser River to supply the demand.

The question now is are the salmon fisheries increasing or diminishing? Every unbiased, practical fisherman will tell you the salmon have increased these last 12 years, and during the last five, the supply has been wonderfully uniform, and unless from local causes such as storms, or injury to nets, a good, fair fishery has been obtained in many localities, extra to what was expected. Had no restrictions or Licenses Law been in force, no doubt netting would have been largely increased, as I have seen fifty now applications for net fisheries in one year in one division refused. Owing to the Government affirming their right to resume, in event of death or removal of a Licensee, all salmon net stations, the netters have formed an association to resist this encroachment on what they claim as their rights, and ask the Government to grant or to acknowledge these rights in perpituity to them, their heirs or assigns. Now if they owned these rights, as they claim "why ask it?" According to English law and decisions the crown is only custodian of tidal waters for the public and they cannot be alienated, unless for some public benefit of general utility, and tidal water is defined as being below high water mark where tide ebbs and flows.

Certainly the netters cannot with any grace refuse the general public and to those riparian owners who by law have a right (which the tidal netter has not) to take fish whilst passing through his water, a small share of the fish which he permits to pass his net. Allow me to suggest to the Department of Fisheries another mode of settling this question. In Scotland, in firths, estauries and rivers the seine is used for salmon fishing. In the Bay of Fundy, the sweep or drift net gilling the fish is used, also this net is used in the Fraser River to the exclusion of any other, it is also used on the Columbia River. Why not allow it in Bay Chaleur with certain length and size of mesh and giving the whole general public a chance to participate by paying a license fee and doing away with all the fixed stationary nets and pickets. That salmon can be caught by this mode is undoubted and if the weekly close time is observed sufficient fish would reach the fresh water. Even in a fresh water river the drift net cannot take all the fish, if so, there would have been none in the Restigouche years ago.

(*To be continued.*)

Mothers!

Castoria is recommended by physicians or children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers' friend, 35 doses, 35 cents.

The Legislature.

FREDERICTON, March 27.—Dr. Alward committed a bill incorporating the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars of New Brunswick, Mr. Humphrey in the chair. Agreed to with slight amendments.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell submitted papers regarding the fishery leases, which papers had been asked for on Dr. Atkinson's motion.

Hon. Mr. Blair recommitted the franchise bill, Mr. Palmer in the chair.

Mr. Emmerson moved, and Mr. Black seconded, an amendment to section 30, to the effect that 100 printed copies of the revisors' list of voters be distributed in each parish for the information of the people. This was lost, vote being:—

Yeas—Blair, Black, Quinton, Stockton, Murray, Emmerson—6.

Nays—McLellan, Mitchell, Ritchie, Turner, Hanington, Alward, Morrisey, LeBlanc, Wilson, Russell, Glasier, Harrison, Phinney, Hutchison, Baird, Douglas, Humphrey, Ketchum, Atkinson, Berryman, Bellamy, Moore—24.

Progress was reported with leave to sit again, 42 sections having been adopted without any material amendment.

A long discussion took place on the subject of Hon. Mr. Ritchie's attitude towards a bill providing that the civic elections in St. John should not take place as usual this year. This measure was deemed necessary, as St. John and Portland having voted for union, it is proposed to have the first election for one Mayor and Common Council for the united cities within a month or two. It appears that the St. John *Gazette* had made some unwarranted charges against Mr. Ritchie, accusing him of "sneaking away" from a committee meeting etc., and that gentleman spoke to a question of privilege in the matter, a number of members joining with him in showing that the *Gazette's* charges were false and malicious.

FREDERICTON, March 28.—Hon. Mr. Blair recommitted the franchise bill, Mr. Palmer in the chair.

Mr. Hanington called the government's attention to section 40, which, under certain circumst