New Advertisements.

PAST ALL PRECEDENT!
OVER TWO MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in 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
Jno. 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.

B. 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.

MAMMOTH DRAWING

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 16, 1891.

Capital Prize, $600,000.

1 PRIZE OF	$600,000 is	$600,000
1 PRIZE OF	200,000 is	200,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
2 PRIZE OF	20,000 are	40,000
5 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	50,000
10 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	50,000
25 PRIZES OF	2,000 are	50,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	500 are	100,000
500 PRIZES OF	400 are	200,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$1000 are	$100,000
100 do	800 are	80,000
100 do	400 are	40,000
TWO NUMBER TERMINALS.		
1,996 Prizes of	200 are	$399,600
2,144 Prizes, amounting to		$2,159,600

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets at $20; Halves 20; Quarters 10; Eighths $5; Twentieths $1; Fortieths $1.

Club Rates, 25 Fractional Tickets at $1, for $20.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

IMPORTANT.
SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS, on which we pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD,
New Orleans, La.

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails by All Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes, until the Courts shall decide Our rights as a State Institution. The Postal authorities, however, will continue to deliver all Ordinary letters addressed to Paul Conrad, but will not deliver Registered letters to him.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST.

ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force under all circumstances FIVE YEARS LONGER, UNTIL 1895.

The Louisiana Legislature which adjourned July 10th, voted by two-thirds majority in each House to let the people decide at an election whether the Lottery shall continue from 1895 until 1915—The general impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.

PLEASANT AS MILK

In the Expression Used by many when they take.

ESTEY'S EMULSION.

Children will take it and ask for more. Delicate people can take it when their stomach cannot retain the ordinary Emulsions. It is easily digested.

—WHEN BUYING AN EMULSION—
Ask for Estey's.

Sold Everywhere. Price 50c., Six bottles, $2.50.

NOTICE OF SALE
Under Mortgage.

TO Charles Stuart of the Parish of Glenelg in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and all others whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the six teen th day of March A. D. 1881 and made between the said Charles Stuart of the one part, and William S. Loggie of Chatham in the County and Province aforesaid, Merchant, of the other part, and registered in the Records of the said County in volume 60 pages 517 and 518, and numbered 501 in said volume, and also under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in a certain other Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the eighth day of May A. D. 1888, and made between the said Charles Stuart of the one part, and said William S. Loggie of the other part, and registered in said County Records in volume 69 pages 47, 48 and 49 and numbered 36 in said volume; there will for the purpose of satisfying the money secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage default having been made in payment thereof be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Post Office in the town of Chatham in said County, on Friday, the 17th day of July, next, at twelve o'clock noon; the lands and premises mentioned and described in said first mentioned mortgage as follows:—

"All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the Parish of Chatham aforesaid, on the north side of the Napan River being part of lot number two and bounded on the north by Napan River; on the east by lands owned by Benjamin Sweezey; on the south by lands willed to Ellen Stewart by Charles Stewart, deceased; and on the west by lands willed to Ellen Stewart by the said Charles Stewart, the said lot commencing at the north-westerly corner of Benjamin Sweezey's lot and running along the north line of the said number two lot to the big drain, and the same width from front to rear and containing——acres more or less being the piece of land willed by said Charles Stewart to Alexander Stewart by will dated the twenty-fifth day of September one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, as by reference thereto will more fully appear, and by the said Alexander Stuart willed and conveyed to the said Charles Stuart by deed bearing even date herewith, as by reference thereto will appear."

"Also all that piece or parcel of land situate in Glenelg aforesaid, bequeathed and devised to the said Charles Stuart by his father Charles Stewart in and by his said last will and testament being part part of lot number two from the westerly line of the said lot number two to the water bar, at the east side of sheep cote, and thirty-six rods in width from front to rear, on the west side of the said Charles Stuart's, deceased, rear land as by reference to the said will, will more fully appear," and the lands and premises in the said last mentioned mortgage described as follows:—

"All that piece or parcel of land known as part of lot number 2 on which the late Charles Stewart resided, situate and lying in the Parish of Glenelg on the south side of Napan River and bounded as follows:—On the north by said Napan River; on the west by lands owned by Janet McGinnis; on the south by lands now owned by Alexander Stewart and on the east by lands now owned by Robert Stewart and being in width from said westerly line to the east side of line known as Sheep Cot, and being same width from front to rear. Also thirty rods in width from front to rear on the west side of those lands owned by the late Charles Stewart both of which properties were bequeathed to said Charles Stuart by his father Charles Stewart by will bearing date September 25th 1877, as by reference thereto will more fully appear." Together with all and singular the buildings, improvements, privileges and appurtenances to the said lands and premises belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated at Chatham, this 8th day of April, 1891

WARREN C. WINSLOW, Solicitor of Mortgagee. W. S. LOGGIE, Mortgagee.

McIntyre Colt.

A 3-year old colt of the well known McIntyre mare is offered for sale by the subscriber. He is perfectly sound and a fine roadster.

JOHN MORMAN,
22 Barthog.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - MAY 21, 1891.

Sir John.

Readers of the daily newspapers are puzzled over the contradictory statements they contain respecting public matters and public men, and it seems to be an understood thing that the greater the paper the greater latitude is to be expected in its versions of alleged "facts." Everybody, for instance, is interested in the physical condition of the leaders of the two great parties in the House of Commons, and it is known that they are absent from their places therein through illness. Readers of the Toronto *Globe* and other big papers on the opposition side are led to believe that Sir John is as as good as dead, that there is serious talk of sending for Sir Charles Tupper to take charge of the Conservative party, and that the latter is about to be given to the four winds. On the day that an article to this effect appeared in the *Globe* the Ottawa correspondent of the *Empire*, which is the leading conservative organ, said:—

"What are the facts? The Premier is worn with hard work. He performed labor in the elections that would have seriously tried the strength of a man of half his age. He has since then as Premier not only had the general affairs of the country in his hands, but has had in charge the entire conduct of railways and canals, one of the heaviest departments of the Government, and has acted as president of the Privy Council as well. He has called a session of the House at the earliest possible moment, and has worked day and night that the public business might be ready when the representatives of the people met. That he requires rest is not to be wondered at; that he is seriously ill is not true in any sense. Take to-day, for instance. Sir John did a lot of work and received a large number of visitors at his office at Earnescliffe in the morning. At 11 o'clock he came up to Capital hill and spent two hours at Cabinet council. Then he put in another two hours in the Railway Department clearing off all the pressing business, and would have attended the session of the House, but that it was represented to him that there was nothing on the order paper demanding his personal attention. After this he spent another hour attending to public business, and then returned to his residence. Altogether Sir John put in about eight hours of hard work, a very good effort for a man suffering from "collapse."

Everybody will be glad should they really learn, of a truth, that Sir John is as well as the *Empire* would have us all believe. It must be evident, however, that he is doing far too much for one of his years. It is impossible for him—able as he undoubtedly is, and great as is his capacity for work—to properly discharge the duties of the different positions he holds, and it must be plain that in attempting to discharge them he not only overtaxes his vitality, but must also fail to render fully effective service to the country in respect to some of them, at least. Sir John fails to do justice to either the country or himself when he undertakes almost the whole work of guiding the government, as well as managing an important department, for, even if he were in the most satisfactory condition of health, his advanced age ought to suggest to both him and his associates the fact that he must, in a very few years, at the best, let the reins fall into other hands. It would be a most serious matter if any change should take place at the present time, or even in the near future, by which the government should fall into the hands of Mr. Laurier and his allies, who would, no doubt attempt the impracticable task of working out the trade policy with which they divided the Liberal party in the late election, and there is, therefore, all the greater reason why Sir John should cease to expend his valuable and declining vitality upon mere details of departmental work, when it cannot be long, in any case, before another of either his own or his opponents' party must succeed him. It is too much the fashion for us all to overrate successful men. There is a kind of intoxication in the intellectual activities which conquer success, and the leaders of men in political conflicts, and in the race for political prizes, are amongst the most susceptible to the excitements incidental thereto, in which all other interests are subordinated. Sir John has led his party long and successfully. In doing so he has not spared himself. He has been seemingly tireless, ever alert, urbane and jaunty with friend and opponent—the excitement of his surroundings and the merited plaudits of his admirers closing his eyes to the fact that he has needed rest and retirement. If he will not take these voluntarily, he will be forced to do so when it may be too late, and, whatever may be said to the contrary, we believe that he has been doing such work as that stated by the *Empire* at a cost to himself which he cannot afford.

A Burning Question.

The record of the Department of Fisheries in its dealings with the people of the Miramichi district, has been one of almost constant irritation and conflict ever since Confederation, greater dissatisfaction with the government growing out of the administration of that branch of the public service, than from all other causes combined. Inefficiency, neglect, double dealing and a mischievous disposition on the part of local officers have, doubtless, had much to do with the unsatisfactory and muddled character of the administration of the important interests involved, while these drawbacks have been permitted to bear their full fruit because there has been, at head quarters, a misconception of and want of sympathy with those amongst us who are interested in our fisheries, to many of whom the apparently reckless, inconsiderate and sometimes exasperatingly ignorant exercise of real or usurped departmental authority, has been a deprivation of almost their only means of livelihood. Under the Mackenzie administration, when the smelt fishery was in its infancy, the Department sought to strangle that new and most valuable industry by resort to its usual policy of prohibition; and the constant tinkering of the regulations governing it that has been carried on from that time until the present, is fair proof of the inability of the fishery authorities at headquarters to even inform themselves properly when they have had ample time and every reasonable facility for doing so.

As showing the disposition of the Department to disregard the people's rights and resort to unwarrantable exercise of assumed authority we have the attempt to confiscate to the Crown the rights of riparian proprietors to the fisheries off their own lands—rights of which the people of the country were deprived for several years after Confederation, and which were only reclaimed by the expensive process of resort to the higher courts, which, as we know, was beyond the means of all save a few.

It is not, however, our purpose to discuss these bygones. We mention them only by way of indicating that the management of fishery matters, so far as the interests of the Miramichi are concerned, is unsatisfactory and will continue to be so until these interests are better, studied and more competently regulated than they have been in the past. The rock on which their administration suffers shipwreck is the chronic disposition of the Department to prohibit fishing wherever possible. Prohibition is apparently an easy thing to ordain at Ottawa, and may be easily justified before the Governor-in Council by a Minister, on the advice of his deputy, who is advised by the inspector, who is, in turn, inspired by some local officer, whose want of vigilance has encouraged poachers in violating the law. But what of the many residents of the country along our rivers who desire to exercise the right of fishing in a legitimate manner, as they and their forefathers have done for generations? It is an unfortunate thing for the country that this disposition to prohibit, where the spirit and intention of the statute requires that the Department shall only regulate, is so often manifested. We are quite sure that if the members of the government were fully informed on the subject, they would soon cause the regulation prohibiting salmon fishing in accustomed places on the fluvial portions of the Miramichi to be rescinded. The two main branches of the river have many net stands which their owners ought to be allowed to fish, as the law contemplates—viz. to a distance from the shore of one third of the channel. This has been done since the river was first settled, and to prohibit it by regulation, as was done last year, is simply an attempt to deprive people of their natural rights, while there is also a doubt as to whether, in doing so, the Department is not exceeding its authority as it did in confiscating the riparian proprietors' right of surface fly-fishing. At all events, the effect of the new regulation is to make poachers of riparian proprietors along the river, and also range he whole country against the authorities who thus attack these time-honored privileges. If the officers have been unable to enforce the law restricting nets to one third of the channel, it is because they have in some cases, been poorly paid, while some who were well enough paid did not exercise due vigilance. It is, doubtless, to the latter class and the fact that we have a fishery inspector only in name, that we are indebted for the fact that prohibitory regulations are made against our up-river salmon fishermen, which have the effect of bringing both the department and its edicts into contempt. This should not be, but it is the natural outcome of incompetency in high places.

We have another example of the departmental disposition towards our shore fishermen, in tidal waters, this season, in the imposition of a tax of three cents per fathom on the tails of their salmon nets. When the net tax was first levied the Minister declared that it was not for revenue, but only a nominal impost for regulation purposes. Only the bar part of the nets were therefore taxed. It, certainly, savors of both bad faith and inconsistency to have the tax now doubled, and to find one class of fishermen encouraged by bounties paid in cash by the same government that exacts a heavy tax on another class. In many cases, the nets and other plant of our salmon fishermen are as costly as the boats and gear of those who receive the Government bounty, while the expenses of marketing the catch of the former is greater than that of the latter. If the Government's policy is to raise a revenue by taxing the fishing industry, let it not discriminate against the salmon fishermen. It is a mockery to admit nets and twine free of duty and then place a high tax upon them when used. Our fishermen look to their representatives at Ottawa to seek justice and relief for them in these matters, and we hope the result will be a better understanding of the subject, in both the department and other influential quarters.

Shabby Treatment.

About three years since, Miss Hutchison of Miramichi, with the philanthropic desire of bettering the condition of the seamen visiting the port of St. John—affording them good board and lodging and surrounding their life on shore with all possible moral safeguards—established the Strangers' Rest and, subsequently, what is now known as the Sailors' Home. She purchased a suitable lot of land, and erected a valuable building thereon, especially designed for the purpose, and furnished with the best appliances and conveniences for providing a shelter and home comforts for seamen. Religious services are held in the Home and all who wish may attend them, and harmless pastimes and games are provided as well as facilities for writing, books for reading, good board, cleanly rooms, baths, etc. A reasonable expectation on the part of Miss Hutchison and her father—Hon. Richard Hutchison, who furnished thousands of dollars for the carrying on of the enterprise—was that after the institution was provided for the port, those interested in its merchant marine and shipping trade would see that its requirements for current expenses, beyond receipts, did not become a charge solely upon its founders. Their experience, however, has been that, besides Miss Hutchison giving her time gratuitously to the general management of the Home, her father has been obliged to pay all the bills, without receiving aid from any one, and that even an application for the exemption of the property created by their benevolence, with a purely charitable object, from taxation has been refused by the Common Council of the city. It is believed that the influence of those who keep the ordinary sailors' boarding houses in St. John has outweighed the claims of an institution designed to save the sailor from the "blood-money" and other evil processes so well-known to be inseparable from the business of men of that vocation. The members of the city council are, thus, apparently, willing that an institution of a kind supported and treated with deserved public consideration in other enlightened communities, should fail, rather than they should lose a few votes of men who make a living by taking advantage of those for whose protection it is designed. We understand that the failure of both the shipping interest and public men of St. John to manifest a reasonable degree of interest in and sympathy with the Home, has led Mr. Hutchison to the determination to withdraw further support from it, in which case it is probable that our chief sea-port will have the reproach of seeing its well-appointed Sailors' Home closed and the property sold under the auctioneer's hammer. It will be a great day for the crimps, and also for the city, which, will, no doubt, receive its first and last payment of the taxation it levies on property created by outsiders for benevolent purposes within its inhospitable and unsympathetic limits.

The Great Exterminator!

The Scott Act Inspector for Northumberland seems to be having a hard time of it. He undertook to perform duties which can only be discharged in theory. They would be undertaken by few men in any community—first, because they are distasteful to self-respecting men and, next, because all well-balanced persons know their performance impossible, and, most men are sufficiently honest not to take people's money for pretending to do that of which they are incapable. Those who, long ago, held that the Inspector could not accomplish what was expected of him and, therefore, objected to the ratepayers of the County being required to pay a special tax to provide him with a salary, were the objects of uncharitable attack from those who lacked either the will or capacity to learn wisdom by the experiences which other places similarly situated had passed through. We, now have those who have always spoken for these well-meaning, but inexperienced people, blaming their favorite Inspector for what they were told would happen. The Inspector's letter in another column reminds us of the great rat exterminator, which like the device of the shoddy pedlers was worked in two sections. The exterminator was warranted to be sure death to rats, if used according to directions. The operator, however, sold the exterminator and arranged to send the directions, as soon as printed. In due course the directions reached the inexperienced purchasers, and they stipulated that the rat must be taken alive and held by the back of the neck between the thumb and forefinger, which would cause the animal to open its mouth, whereupon a quantity of the exterminator was to be rammed down its throat, choking it to death.

Does it not occur to those who clamored for this appointment that they are in a ridiculous position, similar to that of those who bought the rat-exterminator? When the Inspector's advocates were seeking to have the appointment made—Mr. Brown's dear friends who are now dissatisfied with him—they said they only asked for the moral support and backing which an appointment, making him an officer of the Municipality would confer upon him, so that he could visit suspected places armed and fortified with legal authority to drag violators of the law out into the light; and they said, through the gentleman who appeared for them before the Municipal Council, "Give us an inspector and if, after we have tried him, he fails, we will even assist to repeal the act and endeavor to secure some other means by which to accomplish the end we seek." That was their view of the matter. That was the rat exterminator, without the "directions." Now, we have the "directions" from the gentleman who makes the money, out of the "exterminator," and he, practically, says: "I am not to go around and pimp about my rum-selling neighbors premises to see who frequents them, nor am I to make any personal endeavor,—as some of you verdant people seem to imagine—to obtain testimony against them. That is the work of the common spy and informer, but when you or any reliable lady or gentleman of that class shall approach me, respectfully and with due reverence, and place in my possession names, dates and facts that will lead to conviction, I will then do my duty fearlessly. I'm going to protect the ratepayers. I've had enough for them to be taxed to pay my salary, but if I also cause them to be taxed to pay the expense of abortive prosecutions, they may open their eyes a little."

Candidly, now, ladies and gentlemen, who abused those who told you how the Inspector business would work, what do you think of the situation as presented by your own Mr. Brown?

The Lumber Outlook.

Of the prospects of the Wood trade, the *London Timber Trades'* journal of 9th inst. says:—

"Regarding the general tone of the timber trade, the tendency is decidedly firmer; prices have been drooping during the past twelve months, and until very recently no bottom was discoverable, but if we can trace no pronounced uprise, yet there can be no doubt things have reached their lowest level. The general body of consumers have benefitted by the excessive importation of 1889, but it is at the expense of the trade, for it brought prices of spot goods down on an average quite 20 per cent., if not more, and this loss of course fell on the shoulders of the middlemen. The cheap scale of values now dominant induces buying, as we have recently seen exemplified in the public saleroom, but we can hardly say that it generates consumption, unless it is accompanied by sound credit and money easy; plenty of idle capital induces house speculation when the materials for the work can be got abnormally cheap.

This represents the position of the building trade at the present time. If speculators are in a happy frame of mind, and will employ their capital at home instead of leaning towards foreign investments, there is nothing to prevent the year from being a good one for timber merchants. That values will go up again rapidly is unlikely, and any very pronounced advance is not to be calculated on, but the prospect just now that a very considerable trade will be done this year, yielding a fair return of profit to importer and retailer, is decidedly good."

News and Notes.

The Prince of Wales, who is suffering from influenza, is making progress towards recovery.

The employing carpenters of Milwaukee have decided to give no more employment to union men, and 2,000 carpenters are locked out.

A London despatch to the New York *Times* says the Harrington brothers, Timothy and Edward, are about to desert Parnell and join the Nationalist party.

At Benton, Ark., Tom Page, aged 12, struck his mother on the head with a hoe, killing her instantly. Mrs. Page was attempting to chastise the boy.

A bill has passed the Nova Scotia assembly by a vote of 20 to 7 increasing the salaries of the members of the government with portfolio $700 each, and raising the pay of members of government without portfolio from $4 per day to $3 per day.

The jury in the case of Carrie Brown, Jack the Ripper's New York victim, rendered a verdict that she met her death at the hands of Ben Ali who is known as "Frenchy number one."

The loss from forest fires in one portion of Michigan is estimated at $2,000,000 with the probability that it will be doubled. Hundreds of families are destitute.

Michael Davitt sailed from Liverpool for Quebec en route to San Francisco, Thursday. He says that Parnell will have only four followers after the general election.

Parnell admits that his influence is waning. He says that some of his followers have decided to retire at the end of present session, finding that they were of no further use to Ireland.

George and Jacob Cann of Fourchie, C. B., captured a whale at that place a fortnight ago. It was driven in by the ice and finally despatched by guns and bayonets. This is quite a prize for those interested.

Major Weston, of Halifax, has formally accepted the command of the Bisley team, which will sail from Montreal in the Sarnia on June 25th for the old country.

Thursday last was nomination day for members of the local legislature of P. E. I., who accepted office in the new government. Three heads of departments were elected by acclamation.

Sixteen young ladies of the High school St. John, by far the largest number yet offering, will enter for the McGill College matriculation examination early in June.

An intercollegiate lecture bureau is about being established between the colleges of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. This move was started in Nova Scotia, and it is likely that the New Brunswick colleges will enter and procure the services of all the best men to be had.

The Police Magistrate of Fredericton made a conviction against John A. Edwards for the fifth offence under the Canada Temperance Act, last Friday, sentencing the defendant to two months' imprisonment in the county jail. Mr. Vanwart, his counsel, applies for stay of proceedings, as in the case of the fourth offence now pending in the Supreme Court.

A hack conveying Gorton's minstrels from Milltown, Me., to the St. Stephen depot last Thursday morning, was upset while rounding Pool's corner, at the foot of Milltown street hill. Manager Gorton was severely cut on the head and the remainder of the party were badly shaken up and bruised. Their instruments and the coach were damaged. The escape of the party from death was remarkable.

MONTREAL, May 15.—The half-yearly statement of the Bank of Montreal came on the street this afternoon. It created something of a surprise in financial circles. It is the poorest showing for many years. The earnings were only 1½ per cent. for the last half year, and for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1891, were 7 per cent. upon the capital stock. As the earnings for the first half of the present fiscal year were about 5½ per cent., and for the year ending 30th April, 1890, were over 11 per cent. the falling off this year is extraordinary. The profits for the last half year ending 30th April were $173,035 as compared with $671,194 during the first half of the year. The balance to profit and loss carried forward is $439,728.30.

Senator Leonard, of London, Ont., died the other day. He was a Liberal and one of those called to the senate at the time of confederation. The only original members of that body yet living are:—

Joseph Francois Armand, Quebec.
Amos Edwin Botsford New Brunswick.
William H. Chaffers, Quebec.
Robert Barry Dickey, Nova Scotia.
Billa Flint, Ontario.
Jean Baptiste Guevremont, Quebec.
Abner R. McClelan, New Brunswick.
Sir David Macpherson, Ontario.
William Hunter, Odell, New Brunswick.
David Reesor, Ontario.
David Wark, New Brunswick.

In proportion to the members there are more New Brunswickers of the original number called to the Senate than from any other Province.

British Columbia resents as strongly as do the Maritime Provinces the charge of Sir Richard Cartwright and other Farrarite leaders that its representatives were returned at the recent election by corrupt means to support the Government. Says the Vancouver *News-Advertiser* warmly: "Every voter in this province knows the absurdity of such statements as those made by the *Globe* and Mr. Goldwin Smith. Were Mr. Gordon and Mr. Mara, who were returned unopposed, secured in their seats by corrupt means? Was Mr. Corbould elected on the strength of a corruption fund? Did Messrs. Earle, Prior and Barnard owe their victories to bribery and corruption? Not a man in British Columbia will venture to say so, because he knows that the facts were contrary." It is an open secret that the Opposition politicians, with one exception, regret these hasty censures, and wish them blotted out. The exception is Sir Richard." And, yet, Sir Richard would have people think him a leader.

Sir Edward Kenny of Halifax died on Saturday last. He was one of the most prominent men of Nova Scotia in both business and political life. His son is one of the representatives of Halifax in the House of Commons. Another, Rev. George B. Kenny, is head of the new Catholic Collegiate schools at Guelph, Ont., Rev. Joseph Kenny is in charge of a parish at Edinburg, Scotland, and still another priest, William A. Kenny, is at Chesterfield, England. A daughter is married to Gov. Daly, another married Admiral Fane of the British navy, and a third is Madame Kenny of the community of the Sacred Heart, St. Louis, Mo.

The *Maritime Agriculturist* gives an account of a successful but rather unsavory enterprise, which was started a few years ago by Mr. Frederick Clark in the western part of New York. It is nothing less than a skunk farm. The skin of this animal is valuable, and has been fashionable for some years. Mr. Clark managed to catch a few pairs of skunks alive to stock his farm. For the first two or three years little was done, but Mr. Clark raised some farm truck, while his skunks were settling down to quiet family life, and so made both ends meet until the animals had increased in number so he could dispose of them. Up to the present Mr. Clark has had a monopoly of the skunk farming business and sells several hundred skins a year. The pelt of the polecat, as it is called in Europe, is worth now about $2 when in good condition. Formerly 25 cents was the average price. The animals are very inexpensive things to feed, as for the most part they grub in the ground and take care of themselves. The old ones raise a family of from four to six, breeding in May and June. The common skunk is about the size of a cat, generally black or very dark brown, having streaks of white along the back. It lives in burrows which it digs in the earth, and in a wild state feeds on mice, frogs, etc.; and also on fruits and insects. It is obnoxious to the poultry raiser as it is very fond of chicken, and in a single night one skunk has been known to kill two dozen fowls, sucking the blood and eating the brains, for which it seems to have a special preference. That for which the skunk is most famous, is the intolerable odor it emits when alarmed or angry. Mr. Clark has very little trouble, since his animals have become tame. The well known "Alaska Sable" fur, which is much worn by ladies, smells just the same as ever. Probably there are not enough tame skunks yet to supply the market.

ABOUT OUR OYSTER FISHERIES.

Nearly everybody takes an interest in the oyster. Most of us are good for from six to twenty specimens at a time, and we have seen people lose no time in putting three dozen out of sight. Our interest is consequently somewhat personal, but there is another aspect in which to view the matter, and that is from the country's standpoint—the value of the oyster fisheries to our commerce. In the official report of the Department of Fisheries for 1890 we find the subject treated of at length. The effort made by a few persons towards the introduction of oyster culture by private enterprise, has, the Department is informed, been reasonably successful. This is well, so far as it goes, but the report goes on to say that if this fishery is to be saved from extinction, radical regulations, looking to a less destructive mode of carrying it on, are imperative, as already some of the beds in New Brunswick and P. E. Island, which not many years ago were conspicuous for their oyster production, have either become wholly exhausted, or so nearly so as to render fishery operations no longer profitable. The once prolific beds of Shediac, N. B., are cited as an instance in point. The efforts of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries in 1875 to preserve and resuscitate this oyster bed met with so much opposition in the district that they were abandoned. The only regulation in operation with regard to the oyster fishery is that respecting the close season, which in 1885 was fixed from the 1st day of June to the 15th day of September every year. Until the new regulations recommended by Hon. C. H. Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, take effect, any person who sees fit may relentlessly pursue the fishery until the beginning of the close season, and rake up oysters large and small indiscriminately. In March, 1890, a commission was appointed to inquire into the depletion of the oyster beds, and a lengthy report was made to the Governor General in Council. As a result of this, new regulations, looking to the preservation of the fishery, were recommended by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and upon this report a minute was based approving of its recommendations. A survey of oyster beds is to be made, for which Parliament, in its last session, made an appropriation of $5,000. It is thought that before the end of the summer it will have sufficiently progressed to admit of the formation and cultivation under proper restrictions of public oyster beds, and licenses for oyster fishing will be issued. The question of a better system of barrelling will be attended to later on. How important the fishery might be made to the Maritime Provinces is easily seen by a glance at the number of places where the oyster is found. From Baie de Chaleurs to Baie Verte the mollusk has been found in the following places, viz: between Caraquet Banks, at Caraquet, St. Simon, Shippegan Harbor and Gully, Tracadie, Tabusintac, Burnt Church, Bay du Vin, and many other places in Miramichi Bay; Kouchibouguac, Richibucto, Buctouche, Cocagne, Shediac and Baie Verte. In Nova Scotia the oyster is found at River Philip, Pugwash, Tatamagouche, River John, Pictou, Tracadie, Mabou Magaree, Sydney, Albert Bridge, Country Harbor, Jeddore Head and nearly everywhere in the Bras d'Or Lakes. It is found all around P. E. Island, and on the Pacific coast many places are adapted for the cultivation of the oyster. The statistics as given in the report show how the fishery has gone down in recent years. In 1878, 30,090 barrels were taken in Canada, valued at $90,270; and in 1882, 64,646 bbls. of a value of $193,938; while in 1884 only 41,956 barrels valued at $126,458, were taken. Prosecuted with greater energy than ever, and by more people, this fishery produced in 1888 only 56,234 barrels, valued at $163,932; being less than in the years 1887, 1886, or 1872. The official valuation is of course excessive, but the figures show a decline that demands attention. There is an almost unlimited demand for oysters, and there is no reason why, under proper control, Canada should not produce all she consumes instead of importing from the United States. In 1888 as many as 1,698 barrels, 234,502 gallons shelled in bulk, and 198,543 pounds canned or preserved were imported. It is to be hoped that the attention being given the matter by the Government will result in placing the fishery upon a sound basis, and that the delicious mollusk may increase and multiply as fast as desirable.

They poulticed her feet and poulticed her head,
And blistered her back till 'twas smarting and red,
Tried t nics, elixirs, pain-killers and salves,
(Though grandma declared it was nothing but "nerves.")
The poor woman thought she must certainly die,
Till "Favored Prescription" she happened to try.—
No wonder its praises so loudly they speak;
She grew better at once, and was well in a week.

The torturing pains and distressing nervousness which accompany, at times, certain forms of female weakness, yield like magic to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, and adapted to the delicate organization of woman. It allays and subdues the nervous symptoms and relieves the pain accompanying functional and organic troubles. Guarantee printed on bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Parliament.

The proceedings of parliament were mainly of a routine character during the latter part of last week, owing, no doubt, to the absence, through indisposition, of Sir John A. Macdonald and the leader of the opposition, Hon. Mr. Laurier.

The estimates were brought down on Monday.

The total estimated expenditure for the year ending June, 1891, is $37,234,662, and for the year ending June, 1892, $36,931,061. The interest charge for 1891 is estimated at $9,875,539 and for 1892 it is $52,154 less.

The estimated cost of the census for the year 1881 was $200,000. For 1892 it is $175,000.

On immigration the amount voted last year for 1891 was $251,525, and the amount asked for 1892 is $197,025.

There is an estimated decrease in quarantine of $3,000 and $4,000 in pensions.

There is also an estimated reduction of $24,000 in militia, mainly in military stores, permanent forces and schools.

There is an estimated decrease of $30,000 in lighthouse and coast service.

There is an increase of $7,000 in the meteorological service.

In Indian affairs the estimated reduction is $119,731, altogether in Manitoba and the Northwest. Clothing for the mounted police is expected to cost $10,000 less than this year.

An increase of $34,000 is expected for Northwest government, including cost of council elections, maintenance of insane and schools.

The additional cost of maintenance of the government railways in 1892 as against the current fiscal year is $324,000, and there is an increase of 77,000 in the maintenance of government canals.

The estimated post office expenditure of 1891 is $1,766,000, and of 1892 $2,010,000, the larger part of which is mail service.

The capital expenditure asked includes:

C. P. R. Construction	$50,000
Intercolonial	358,000
Cape Breton Railway	30,000
Train ferry between Mulgrave and Point Tupper, including cradles and approaches	100,000
Prince Edward Island Railway—Cape Traverse wharf	40,000
Removal Summerside station	5,000
Oxford and New Glasgow railway	5,000

The Intercolonial expenditure includes:

Increased accomodation at Halifax	$152,000	
Station, Halifax station to North street		12,000
Increased accommodation at Moncton		8,500
Rolling stock		20,000
Extension along front of city St. John		20,000
Foot bridge at Truro		7,500
Indiantown Branch		6,000
St. Charles Branch		50,000
Additional property accommodation at St. John		80,000
A suffrage warehouse at Halifax for customs		3,000

Canal expenditure on capital account $3,222,000 for 1892 is estimated as follows:

Sault Ste Marie	935,000
Lachine	350,000
Cornwall	600,000
Rapide Plat	400,000
St. Lawrence river	400,000
St. Peters, for a wharf	15,000
Murray	50,000
Welland	91,000
Trent	74,000
Grenville	7,000
Tay	30,000

Among the estimates for public buildings are:

Repairs Halifax buildings	1,500
Sydney post office	1,000
Halifax immigrant building	2,500
Dartmouth post office	5,000
St. John dominion buildings	1,500
Chatham post office	7,500

Among the larger expenditures in other provinces is $40,000 for the Toronto drill hall, and $17,000 for addition to the supreme court building, Ottawa.

Following are among the harbor and river expenditures to be voted.

Campbellton ballast wharf	$ 3,000
Edgett's Landing	1,400
River St. John and Tobique	9,500
Richibucto river wharf	2,000
Shippegan breakwater	10,000
Repairs to Negropeint, St. John	15,000
Gray's Island breakwater	4,000
Shediac harbor	5,000

The usual sum of $12,000 is given to the maritime provinces generally, and as last year, $40,000 is voted for dredging in the maritime provinces.

Steamship subsidies will be the same this year, except that that to the three steamship lines between the maritime provinces and the West Indies is increased from $35,000 to $103,000.

There is a new appropriation of $10,000 for observation of tidal currents and of $15,000 to the appropriation for the promotion of dairying, making $20,000 for this service.

The sum of $150,000 is appropriated for revision of the electoral lists in the coming year.

After routine Mr. McMullin introduced a bill, providing that no member of the commons should reside abroad and draw mileage from other countries.

Hon. Mr. Tupper introduced a bill to secure the safety of passengers in ships.

Mr. Davies informed the minister of marine that another measure, the load line bill, was a matter of great importance and urgency, inasmuch as the imperial statute would come into effect early in June. He thought the government bill should be printed, shipping people informed as to the proposed measure and an act passed before the imperial act came into operation.

Hon. Mr. Tupper assured Mr. Davies that the government had already shown its appreciation of this matter. Shipping men had been informed as to the situation. The bill would be printed early and he hoped that a law would be enacted to make the conditions as easy as possible for owners of wooden ships. He was also pleased to be able to inform Mr. Davies that an extension of time had been secured in respect to the imperial load line law. The British load line act would not be brought into operation against our ships until October.

Hon. Mr. Tupper told Mr. Somerville that supplies for the fishery protection service were purchased by private contract at the lowest market rates.

Mr. Brodeur enquired whether it was the intention of the government to dismiss those public employees who took an active part in last dominion election and insulted political opponents.

Sir John Macdonald in reply said that no case of the kind referred to had arisen. If specific charges should be made respecting officials they would be att