New Advertisements.

An Awful Sore Limb

Skin entirely gone. Flesh & m[illegible] In a[illegible] diminished [illegible] in size. Condition hopeless. [illegible] pronounced by the Cuticura Remedies [illegible] Cured in Two Months.

Cured by Cuticura.

For three years I was almost crippled with an awful sore on my leg from my knee down to my ankle; [illegible] entirely gone, and the flesh was one [illegible] of disease. Some physicians pronounced it incurable. It had diminished about one-third the size of the other, and I was in a hopeless condition. After trying all kinds of remedies and spending hundreds of dollars, from which I got no relief whatever, I was persuaded to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the result was as follows: After three days I noticed a decided change for the better, and at the end of two months I was completely cured. My flesh was purified, and the bone (which had been exposed for over a year) got sound. The flesh began to grow, and to-day, and for nearly two years past, my leg is as well as ever. It was sound in every respect, and not a sign of the disease to be seen.

S. G. AHERN, Dubois, Dodge Co., Ga.

Skin Disease 17 Years

I had been troubled with a skin and scalp disease for seventeen years. My head at times was one running sore, and my body was covered with them as large as a half dollar. I tried a great many remedies without effect until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and am thankful to state that after two months of their use I am entirely cured. I feel it my duty to you and the public to state the above case.

L. B. MCDOWELL, Jamesburg, N. J.

Another Marvellous Cure

The CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and CUTICURA SOAP have brought about a marvellous cure in the case of a skin disease on my little son eight years old. I have tried almost all remedies and also the most eminent doctors, all alike failing, except the wonderful CUTICURA REMEDIES.

ED. N. BROWN, 720 S. 18th St., Omaha, Neb.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood Purifier and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, are a positive cure for every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

HOW MY BACK ACHES.

Back Ache, Kidney Pains, and Weakness, Soreness, Lameness, Strains and Pain relieved in one minute by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster. 30 cents.

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.

"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.

MAMMOTH DRAWING

at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, December 17, 1889.

Capital Prize, $600,000.

100,000 Tickets at $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2.50; Eighths $1; Twentieths 50c; Fortieths 25c.

LIST OF PRIZES

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 PRIZES OF	20,000 are	40,000
5 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	50,000
10 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	50,000
100 PRIZES OF	2,000 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	500 are	100,000
500 PRIZES OF	400 are	200,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of $1,000 are		$100,000
100 do 500 are		50,000
100 do 400 are		40,000
TWO NUMBER TERMINALS.		
1,998 Prizes of $300 are		$599,400
2,144 Prizes amounting to		$2,159,400

AGENTS WANTED

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 Orders Issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

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 smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a Dollar is a swindle.

LONDON HOUSE.

FLOUR!
FLOUR!
FLOUR!

'Goldies Sun,' equal to 'Crown of Gold,' 'Granulated' and 'Hexel.'

All choice patent flours. OATMEAL, CORNMEAL.

ALSO

100 Chests of well selected TEAS the best value in the market, WHOLESALE and RETAIL at remarkably low prices.

R. HOCKEN.

5c. BREAD-MAKER'S YEAST 5
Never fails to give satisfaction.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. . . . NOVEMBER 21, 1889.

The Smelt Fishery.

The reports in other columns of to-day's ADVANCE give very full particulars of the efforts that have been made by all classes in the community to induce the Minister of Fisheries to afford the smelt-fishermen above Middle Island opportunity to establish, for all time, whether they, or those whom they claim have misrepresented them, have been telling the truth. The daily bread of many poor, honest and industrious men, with families dependent on them, is involved in the question, and all that our leading citizens, of both political parties asked was that they should be judged out of their own mouths, and that the judge and jury should be the Minister himself and officers of his own selection. They practically said "we have stated it is untrue that we destroy bass in smelt-fishing during the first fortnight or three weeks of the season. Persons living miles away from us assert the contrary. Let us fish under the strictest supervision of your department and if it turns out that we have not spoken truthfully we consent to abide by the prohibitive regulation you have issued."

The Minister's refusal is a tyrannical act, unworthy of the Government, and calculated to cause good citizens to become law-breakers.

MR. RUSK'S RESIGNATION:—Some absurd statements in connection with the resignation of Mr. Rusk, Collector of Customs at Richibucto, have appeared in the local press, but the step was taken by that gentleman after due consideration and because he was fully sensible of the fact that the condition of his health rendered it imperative. Since resigning he has expressed himself more than ever convinced of the wisdom of the step, and nothing would induce him to again undertake the duties of the position.

Political.

The greatest possible benefits to humanity are supposed to be evolved from politics and religion—the ones affecting the race here, and the other hereafter. Yet, these two sciences, or elements in the affairs of life, which appeal so directly to the philosophic and artistic in man, while they, in the main, develop his best attributes, too often cause him to demonstrate that, after all, he is but a creature of vanity and selfishness, subject to emotions of envy, hatred and the other weaknesses, which it is the duty of the good to reduce to a minimum. If our great men—great in the ordinary acceptation of the term, or great by reason of their dwarfed surroundings, as they see them—would only endeavor to live under a constant realization of the vastness of even worldly concerns, and the fact that all they can possibly learn is to realise how much there is that they can never know, it is probable that they would be less inclined to talk and act as if they thought the eyes of the country were mainly upon them, and its ears open to catch their words. They would be content to follow their vocation and take their place naturally amongst their fellows, with a willingness to be useful members of the community, as opportunity might offer, and in such ways as providence might seem to have designed. In politics, as well as in the churches, it is man's vanity and selfishness which cause most of the difficulties with which the well-disposed and unselfish have to contend for the general good, and it is only by the majority being patient and long-suffering that the unruly can be brought to a sense of how exceedingly foolish, and even sinful, it is for them to manifest the "old Adam," which the well balanced are called upon to discourage and overcome by examples of forbearance and charity. Politics, in the abstract, is designed to develop man's best attributes in his dealings with his fellows in the aggregate—to secure for all the best possibilities as constituents of the state and for communities—whether in a domestic, national or international sense—equity and justice in those affairs in which there is a mutuality of interest. The safest and best men for political life are those who possess good natural abilities, have had the widest education, are experienced in worldly affairs—all resulting in discipline of the mind—who have been proof against the social temptations by which so many fall, and whose sense of justice and self-respect will not permit them to deny to others, in matters of public or private concern, that which they demand for themselves. Such men are, we know, not available at all times in our constituencies, and it is to be regretted that those who most nearly approach the ideal we outline have not the faculty of winning the popular heart; but it is none the less a duty incumbent upon all who think rightly over these important matters, to remember that if they depart from the right standard in making choice of their political representatives, they cannot reasonably expect their constituency to stand in the front rank in the country's legislatures, or its influence to be adequately recognised.

The best thought and taste of Northumberland County has been rudely disturbed within the past fortnight by public display of a spirit upon which the constituency should place the stamp of its disapprobation. The public mind has been, for a month or more, directed towards the subject of a general election for the provincial Assembly, and the people of this County have not been behind those of other parts of the province in manifesting an interest therein. It is not unreasonable, in view of the fact that Northumberland has, of late, failed to secure her accustomed place in the government of the province, that some of her people should entertain the idea that some change in her representation might be advantageously made. Our own people know that at least six or eight gentlemen's names have been mentioned in different parts of the County as eligible candidates in the next election, whether it take place before or after another session of the legislature. News travels fast and far in these days of telephones, telegraphs and railways, and the newspapers—especially the dailies—are on the alert to place before the public intelligence from all parts of the country. And, we are sure that well-informed people, in this community, at least, were not surprised to read the following in the St. John *Telegraph* of 6th inst:—

"AT THE NORTH."

"There is an impression in some quarters in Northumberland that a general assembly election is to take place some time in January next. Mr. Tweedie, one of that county's most active and efficient representatives, is "taking time by the forelock" and making a vigorous personal canvass. It is understood that his opposition to the government is not nearly so pronounced as it was in the 'ticket' campaign, which may be taken as an indication that, outside of Northumberland's established position on the stumpage question, her people are quite satisfied with the present administration. Amongst the candidates for the next election, come when it may, there is, we are informed, good authority for counting upon Mr. D. G. Smith, editor of the Miramichi Advance. His candidacy will be another evidence of the continued popularity of the government, which he has always consistently supported, although he has been very independent and outspoken in the stumpage matter. Mr. Morrissey is reported to be holding his own with his constituents and will, no doubt, be in the field again with good prospects of success. Mr. Hutchison, it is said, has indicated to friends his intention of retiring from the legislature and it is hinted that he is looking towards Ottawa. Mr. Burchill, whose election is assured should he offer again, is, we regret to hear, not in good health just now, but he will, doubtless, be ready for the fray when the election campaign comes on. Messrs. Burchill, Tweedie, Morrissey and Smith ought to be strong men in the big North Shore county."

The Moncton *Transcript* of 7th said:—

On dit that Mr. Hutchison will not seek re-election to the legislature; and that Mr. D. G. Smith, editor of the ADVANCE will be a candidate. Mr. Smith would be a marked acquisition to the legislature. The ministerial ticket in Northumberland will be Messrs. Burchill, Tweedie, Morrisey and Smith.

Upon reading the *Transcript* paragraph, one of the gentleman named—Mr. Smith—wrote to its editor, Mr. Hawke, and while thanking him for the flattering personal reference made to himself—informed him that no such ticket as was stated had been formed or was, so far as he knew, contemplated and, while speaking well of Mr. Tweedie, took occasion to give reasons, based on that gentleman's political relationships, to show that he, Mr. Smith, could not be one of a ticket with him. And, we may say, that Mr. Tweedie personally knew Mr. Smith's views of the matter quite well, besides which the ADVANCE of 7th inst., in an editorial entitled "election rumors," said:

"Tickets are talked of, but *there is no reasonable prospect of any being formed*, as the business of ticket-making—especially in opposition to the Government—must be a failure, in view of the experience we have had with the last ticket of that complexion."

A local paper, however, published the following on 13th inst.

"SMITH IS SNUBBED."

"The efforts of the assailant of the Women's Christain Union to force himself upon Mr. Tweedie, and make it appear that he is to run on the same ticket with that gentleman, have grown so obtrusive and obnoxious that Mr. Tweedie desires us to state that the ticket announcements made in the *Telegraph* and *Transcript*, by the Chatham aspirant aforesaid, are wholly unauthorized, and the use of his name unwarranted. He has not changed his politics in the least, but stands to-day just where he stood three years ago, opposed to the Government in consequence of its policy. He is asking the people to reelect him on his own merits, and as an indorsement of his opposition to the Government's policy. He has joined no ticket, formed no ticket, and has no intention of joining any of the tickets which the meddlesome busybody already referred to has had the assurance to associate his name with. He may, if opposed by a Government ticket, form an alliance with three other gentlemen and make the contest a battle of tickets, and it is possible that this will be the outcome of the ticket-building activity of the aspiring defaulter, unless his owner sits down upon him in time."

The most amicable relationships have long existed between Messrs. Tweedie and Smith, and when the two met on the street, together with several other citizens, a few minutes after Mr. Tweedie's declaration appeared in the paper referred to, Mr. Smith took occasion to say to him that he thought the language used was altogether uncalled for, and the reply was "I don't care what you think." Mr. Smith had good reason to resent the unprovoked attack made upon him in Mr. Tweedie's name but he did not wish to assist in dragging local politics down to the level so congenial to those who support the local paper that so readily and offensively published Mr. Tweedie's declaration, so we merely said:—

"It seems from a statement made in behalf of Mr. Tweedie by a local paper, that that gentlemen is in a bad temper and, because of the Transcript's ticket announcement, and takes the ground that someone wishes to 'thrust himself upon him.' Mr. Tweedie authorises the paper to say just what we say above, viz., that no ticket has been formed. Mr. Tweedie also refers to "meddlesome busybodies," etc., when he must know that those referred to had nothing to do with the ticket announcement, and says 'he may, if 'opposed by a government ticket form 'an alliance with three other gentlemen 'and make the contest a battle of 'tickets,' etc. We had hoped that the election campaign would be a loving and pleasant one all round, but if Mr. Tweedie is going to let himself out in this way, there will be 'razors in the air' by the time the battle is fairly in array."

Mr. Tweedie assured Mr. Smith on Friday that he had merely told the editor of the local paper that he was not on the ticket named by the *Transcript* and *Telegraph* (although the *Telegraph* had not stated he was on any ticket.) We fully expected that Mr. Tweedie would have sent, either to the paper which he intimated to Mr. Smith had taken such an unwarranted liberty with him, or to the ADVANCE, a repudiation over his own name, of the statement and language attributed to him. Instead of that however, the following appeared in the local paper on Saturday, 16th inst:—

"We are responsible for the terms in which Mr. Tweedie's repudiation of the ticket announcements was published. Mr. Tweedie does not intend to allow himself to be placed before the public as a colleague of the bumptious fellow who nominates himself and makes everybody laugh by talking of his own 'ability' to represent the county. Sam Napier used to talk of his ability in just the same way and with equal reason."

It was our intention, last week to let the matter rest, although Mr. Smith realised that a great injustice had been done to him. The repetition of Mr. Tweedie's "intentions," however, and the evident determination of, at least, the paper that he asks to be his medium of communication with the public, to place Mr. Smith in a false position, ought to be real in the light of the following:

[Moncton Transcript, Friday, Nov. 15.]

"THAT NORTUMBERLAND TICKET".

"Mr. Tweedie, M. P. P., is in high dudgeon over a TRANSCRIPT paragraph respecting the formation of a government ticket in Northumberland, in which his name was associated with those of Messrs. D. G. Smith, Burchill and Morrisey. He assumes that Mr. Smith had something to do with the statement, and excites surprise by the intemperate language employed in his name in the *World* against that gentleman.

"In justice to Mr. Smith it is right to state that he neither wrote nor inspired the paragraph announcing his candidature, nor had he any correspondence with anyone connected with this office on that or any other subject. After the paragraph, which seems to have deeply moved Mr. Tweedie, was published, the editor of the TRANSCRIPT received a private note from Mr. Smith, stating that no such ticket as announced had been formed, or was likely to be formed; and he made it very plain that instead of wishing 'to force himself upon Mr. Tweedie,' as the *World* expresses it as that gentleman's request, he was opposed to tickets and merely wished his friends to vote for him, leaving them free to support any other three candidates they believed to be the best.

"That which was said of Mr. Smith in the paragraph referred to was based on public report of his capacity for the position to which he aspires, and it was in no way inspired or suggested by him. He has been known to us through his paper—*The Advance*—and otherwise as a consistent, independent supporter of the government, although he has always opposed it on the stumpage question and in some other matters in which he, no doubt, believed he was best serving the public by so doing. Messrs. Burchill and Morrisey were also known as government supporters, and it was thought there was a good reason for placing Mr. Tweedie with them and Mr. Smith on the ministerial ticket. Information on what was believed to be good authority, stated that Mr. Tweedie had himself intimated to friends in his County that it was probable he would be in the next election contest with a government portfolio, as Mr. Blair, he said, had intimated his intention of offering him one. We confess it was thought at the time that Mr. Blair might have been "pulling Mr. Tweedie's leg," although it could hardly be thought the premier would joke on so serious a subject. But hearing that Mr. Tweedie was personally making that canvas, and noticing, also, that Mr. Smith's paper, the *Advance*, was saying some good words for him, it was not thought far wide of the mark to place him on the government ticket for Northumberland.

"It is, of course, for Mr. Tweedie to reconcile his personal canvas, as a prospective holder of a portfolio in Mr. Blair's government, with his testy repudiation of any sympathy with that body, and threat to form a ticket in opposition. If he attempts the task let it be hoped he will do it in better temper than he has displayed in his unprovoked attack on Mr. Smith, who has the reputation of possessing the courage of his political convictions, and, at least, never compromising his freedom of action by ticket or other incongruous and inconsistent entanglements."

[Daily Telegraph, Nov. 16.]

A NORTHUMBERLAND GROWL.

The *Telegraph* in reference to local politics in Northumberland, the other day, indicated that Messrs. Burchill, Tweedie and Morrisey, who are already members of the legislature, and Mr. D. G. Smith, would be amongst the candidates for the next assembly. We classed Messrs. Burchill, Morrisey and Smith as government supporters, and said of Mr. Tweedie that his opposition to the government was not "nearly so pronounced as it was in the 'ticket' campaign." We added, 'Messrs. Burchill, Tweedie, Morrisey and Smith ought to be strong men in the big North Shore county."

We observe that Mr. Tweedie causes a local paper to express his indignation over the *Telegraph* announcing a ticket which includes his name, etc., and he claims that Mr. Smith had tried to "force himself upon him and make it appear that he is to run on the same ticket."

Nobody is disposed to treat Mr. Tweedie very seriously when he is out of temper, but lest he might mislead some of our friends at the north, who may not remember exactly what we said, we beg to assure them that we *neither stated, nor intended to state that the gentlemen named had formed a ticket.* As to Mr. Smith, we had the best of authority for believing that he had not the most remote thought of running with Mr. Tweedie, nor do we know much reason why he should desire to do so. Our advices fully justify our statement in respect to Mr. Tweedie's attitude towards the government, but if he pleases to change his canvas and form an opposition ticket, as he intimates that he may do, we have no doubt that such following as he may have will continue to approve of his course, however inconsistent it may appear to the friends of the government in view of the canvasses with which he approached them not many weeks since.

We regret that the duty of making this matter clear, under the evidence, in the interest of truth and justice, has obliged us to occupy considerable space, which we would prefer to devote to matters of a more general character, but there is a spirit of fair play in the community which will justify the attention we have given to it. No man has been more foully maligned both publicly and privately in Northumberland than the object of this fresh attack, whose offence seems to be that the attempts made to drag him down seem to have the opposite effect to that intended by his assailants.

Westmorland Politics.

The *Transcript* says;—

Our usually well informed contemporary, the Chatham *Advance* speaks of the arrangements already perfected in Westmorland etc., pointing to a general provincial election before another session. If arrangements as stated have been perfected in this county, then they were made without consultation with those who ordinarily rank as ministerial supporters here; and who in the past have borne the burnt of the battle. That this is so, is not believed; but should it be so, many hitherto leading supporters of the administration would not feel themselves bound by any such compact.

Our information was from a Westmorland source, but it may have been as far astray as that of our friend, the *Transcript*, in reference to its alleged Northumberland ticket. As to arrangements being made in political matters without consultation with or reference to those who have fought the battles of the government, it is, we think, one of the peculiarities of our friends at Fredericton. They feel that they are strong and can afford to ignore their old friends, especially when the latter have helped to furnish them with so many new ones who are easy to get along with.

News and Notes.

A NEW WAY TO CATCH FISH.

In Central New York there are many beautiful lakes, and one of these is called Lake Keuka, an Indian name, meaning "crooked". Some years ago a boy aged about seven, was out with his mother in a boat on this lake As they glided along he leaned over the side looking down into the water, with his face pretty near it; when all at once an immense white-fish leaped up and caught the little fellow's nose in its mouth. Naturally the boy jerked his head back with the pain of such a bite, and in an instant the big fish was lying in the bottom of the boat.

You know nowadays, when a boy tells something too extravagent for belief, the others say "Oh! that is a fish story;" but I beg to assure my readers that this fish story is entirely true. The gentleman who told me has a photograph which was taken of the little lad and the fish, and the fish is almost as long as the boy. Moreover that same boy grew up to be captain of a steamer on that same Lake Keuka. But I doubt if he ever used his nose as a fish bait again. *H. A. H., in November* WIDE AWAKE.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Smelt Regulations.

There was a large gathering of fishermen and other citizens in Masonic Hall, last Friday evening, pursuant to the following advertisement:

There will be a Public Meeting in the Masonic Hall, Friday evening, 15th inst., for the purpose of discussing the refusal of the Minister of Fisheries to allow fishing of smelts above Middle Island.

The Fishery Inspector and his Local Officers have been invited to participate in said meeting.

GEORGE WATT, Sec'y to Com.

On motion of Mr. Watt, H. S. Miller, Esq., was elected Chairman and on motion of Mr. John Currie Mr. Watt was chosen Secretary.

On taking the chair Mr. Miller referred briefly to the former meeting which had decided to send Messrs. Crooker and Watt to Ottawa, to present the objections of the people of Chatham against the new regulations, which prohibit smelt-fishing above Middle Island, and said those gentlemen, having returned, were here to state the result of their mission. Though not personally interested in fishing he felt that the question concerned everyone in the community. The desire of all was to see the fishery judiciously prosecuted, affording employment at fair profit to the fishermen and general benefit to everyone living on the river and at the same time having due regard to the preservation of the fisheries. It was to promote these ends that he had responded to Mr. Watt's invitation to be present to-night. Without saying more, therefore, he would call on Mr. Crocker, Chairman of the delegation, to address the meeting.

MR. CROCKER.

Mr. Crocker, after stating the circumstances under which Mr. Watt and he had gone to Ottawa, said that in their interview with the Minister of Fisheries, they had stated the case for the fishermen to the best of their ability and left for home, thinking they had favorably impressed him with their views. Since reaching home, however, they had received a telegram from the Minister stating that the regulations against which they had protested would be adhered to.

When before the Minister he and his colleague found a great array of evidence against the smelt-fishery above Middle Island. They found that for years nearly all the local officers had been reporting that large numbers of small bass were being killed in the fishery above the Island. It was hard to meet these positive statements. The delegates, however, put the matter truthfully, and admitted that while the officers were, no doubt, right according to their knowledge it was still true that small bass were not slaughtered in the early fishing. The Minister had reports against the fishery piled two feet high, and he picked out such portions as suited him. He was affable in his treatment of the committee, but after reading the evidence of his officers and others he said it was this that had caused him to issue the regulation prohibiting the fishery above the Island. He said, moreover, that there had never been any right of fishing above the Island, but he (Mr. Crocker) pointed out that such right had almost always been given and that it was only taken away for a year or two. The Minister said he must assume that it had been formally allowed, although he could not find any record of the fact. He (Mr. C.) showed the Minister that no small bass were caught on the first ice, making the statement from his personal knowledge as one of the first men on the river engaged in the fishery. He assured the Minister that out of a carload of smelts caught in the first of the season there would not be a dozen bass. The Minister said: "Do you mean to say that the officers of the Department have reported incorrectly?" He, Mr. Crocker, replied that the officers might be right, as they might have gone on the ice a month after the opening of the season and seen small bass, while had they gone a week or so before that, they would have seen none. The misunderstanding arose out of the fact that the officers' reports were in general terms; they were not specific as to the dates when they had seen the small bass, and if they were questioned on the subject, it was probable they would say it was late in the season.

The delegates told the Minister that they had the declarations of many fishermen substantiating what they stated, and claimed that the new regulations, therefore, did them a great injustice. The Minister admitted, in view of this feature of the case, that he had, perhaps, decided hastily. He said he was anxious to do well by the people, to do all in his power to promote their interests, but, at the same time he must be careful to preserve the fisheries as far as possible. He said he was not, in the least, influenced by political considerations for, if he were, he might gain popularity by conceding what the fishermen asked. He questioned the delegates about illegal fishing up the river and about the falling off of the bass fishery. He, Mr. Crocker, told him that there were good and bad seasons for all the different fisheries and while there might have been over-fishing on the bass grounds heretofore, as well as with hook and line down-river, he believed that there were plenty of bass yet and that there would be good fishing in that branch next year. At this stage of the Minister's enquiry his attention was diverted by an observation of Mr. Watt, and he did not ask his, Mr. Crocker's, opinion as to whether the smelt-fishery was detrimental to the bass-fishery. Had he done so, he, Mr. Crocker would have given a candid answer.

At the close of the interview the Minister said he would refer the matter to his officers and he assured the delegates that if their statements were thus verified the smelt fishing above the Island would be allowed. He came home feeling that everything was favorable, and he felt quite sure of it until Thursday—the day of the trotting races at Newcastle—when a man who came up from Chatham, said he had seen Overseer Wyse, who told him that he had reported against granting the concession asked and that Inspector Chapman had also reported against it. He found that it was by going down-river or up-river, away from the localities affected that one could find out what the officers were doing in such matters. For instance, the Inspector, when here, had said to a down-river man that he believed lots of bass were caught off Chatham, with the smelts, by men who were not fishermen, but deal carriers, farmers and millmen who didn't care anything about the fishermen or fisheries either, so long as their turn was served. "I," said the Inspector, "have reported against the fishing off Chatham, and the other officers have done the same." Was it any wonder, then, that the delegation had failed to get the concession asked? Were the people of Chatham to be prevented from engaging in a legitimate calling, and earning bread for their families because they were deal-carriers or farmers? In this country, with its drawbacks of climate and its variety of industries, men were obliged to turn their hands to whatever they could find to do in order to make a living. Our salmon fishermen were open to the Inspector's reproach equally with the smelt-fishermen and, so it was in nearly all our industries, and the Inspector made a grave mistake when he thus attacked our hard-working people. [Applause.] He went further in showing his prejudice against our interests when he said that three quarters of the people of the County would vote against the fishing above Middle Island. It was easy to understand how that might be, as the majority were not at all interested and would be misled as the authorities at Ottawa had been, by misrepresentation. There was, however, a common interest at stake, for the rights of one district might in this way, be successfully attacked to-day and another tomorrow, and it was, therefore, the duty of all to stand by each other against those who would unfairly attack our privileges. He might say that the Minister seemed to be under the impression that the smelts which frequented each river belonged to that river and did not go to any other, and he suggested stopping the fishery in Bartibog and other small rivers, but he explained that the smelts moved about to different places and might be in Bartibog or any other river one tide and in the main river or elsewhere on another tide. In talking over the matter with the man who told him of the Inspector's views he had instanced this proposition of the Minister to stop the Bartibog and other small-river fisheries, for he could easily imagine how a policy of gradual prohibition could be worked in this way. The Minister had also said he did not see that it would make much difference to the fishermen whether they worked their nets below Middle Island or above it, but he explained that the first ice formed much earlier above the Island than below it, and afforded the best fishing; besides, the fishermen would have to be absent from their homes and take their provisions and do their own cooking, while they would also crowd upon the people of the lower district and deprive them of some of their privileges. In fact, he claimed that the prohibition of fishing off Chatham simply meant that a large number of the people of the town were to be prevented from fishing at all. He closed by expressing the hope that the fishing about the Island would yet be conceded by the de partment. If not, and the fishing went on and anybody was hurt or drowned, the department would be responsible and not the fishermen or the delegates. [Applause.]

MR. WATT.

Mr. Watt, the other member of the delegation, explained that they had showed the Minister how the ice formed and was held, early in the season, above the Island, while there was open water or running ice below it, and that it was on this first ice, off Chatham, that the large and profitable catches were made. He also showed that the river was, every season, full of smelts, under this first ice and that as soon as it formed they worked downward and passed out to open water and if not caught in passing could not be taken at all. When the ice formed below the Island the fishermen there had their chance at them for a few days also. Smelts were never so plentiful in the river at any time as when the first ice made. The delegates had also showed the Minister that while the fish showed no falling off in quantity, they were getting larger in size, offering him evidence in support of this contention. He (Mr. Watt) had his own accounts of shipments which showed that while he had shipped a larger proportion of large fish last year than in any previous year, he had been able to ship the "2-extras," a larger brand than had before been known in the trade. He had claimed that the late inspector had made his reports, and based his views on erroneous information.

The Minister, on their taking leave, said he would, with all speed, obtain the reports of his officers on the statements made by Mr. Crocker and himself, and if they agreed with those statements he would grant what was asked, and he even said he would hurry the matter up and added, "see what you can do with my officers." The Minister had showed them the officers' reports, and they were scandalous. They stated that they were "large" and "considerable" quantities of small bass. But these reports were general and it could not be determined from them whether the bass referred to were caught early or late in the season or what was meant by "large" and "considerable." It was evident that the object was to secure the prohibition of the fishery off Chatham. He had seen Overseer Wyse, on his return from Ottawa, who said that he would report in favor of the view presented by the delegates to the Minister, but he (Mr. Watt) had since been told that Mr. Wyse had confirmed his former reports. He had taken Mr. Wyse's word for it and thought the fishermen were all right. People laughed at him for placing dependence in Mr. Wyse, and it seemed they were right.

On receiving the Minister's telegram refusing the fifteen days' fishing above the Island, asked for, some of those interested had a meeting and decided to go to the fishery wardens. These men, as the fishermen were well aware, knew much more than the Overseers about the fishery, for they attended personally on the ice when the fishing was going on, while the Overseers were there only now and then. The committee had obtained statements from three Wardens and had one from a fourth, sometime since. Warden McIntosh's statement was that he had not, until last year, particularly noted the period in the season when young bass were taken. Last year he had done so, however, and during the first fifteen days' fishing he had not seen a bass in between thirty and forty tons of smelts taken. Warden Irvine, across the river, stated that he had always observed that no small bass were taken during the early fishing, and he also declared that there was no difference, at any time, in the quantity of small bass taken above and below the Island. Warden John Blake's statement was the same, and these three agreed with ex-Warden Coleman whose statement had been previously obtained. He, Mr. Watt, had again written to the Minister and explained certain circumstances "he hadn't caught on to." He told him these were practical men, while the Overseers only got their information from hearsay. He hoped the Minister would send someone down to observe for himself. If he did so he would find that the overseers were wrong. It might be that the two third vote on this question that had been referred to was the nigger on the fence that had prevented the fishermen from getting the concession asked. He did'nt, as Mr. Smith had stated in his paper, introduce politics into this question. The fact was they wanted to stop bag net fishing altogether, but he did not think the fishermen would be the cat's-paw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for any defeated politician.

A POLITICAL TILT.

Chairman Miller spoke briefly of the necessity for immediate action in a practical way, as the weather records were a reminder that the fishing season was about to open and no time should be lost. Written invitations to be present at the meeting had, he said, been sent to Hon. M. Adams, Inspector Chapman and Overseers Wyse and Hogan and if any or either of them were present the meeting would be glad to hear them.

Mr. R. B. Adams: Do you say Mr. Chairman, that Hon. Mr. Adams was invited to be present here?

Mr. Watt: Yes, he was.

Mr. R. B. Adams: I do not think he was.

Mr. Watt: But I know he was. Mr. Watt then read a copy of an invitation he had sent to Hon. Mr. Adams, which set forth that it was understood he had reported against smelt-fishing being allowed off Chatham and that the fishermen wanted to know why he had done so. The gentlemen invited to the meeting, Mr. Watt said, had received from the Department at Ottawa a number of questions to be answered, and as they had sent answers on which the Minister's refusal to grant the concessions asked was based, the meeting wanted to know the reason why.

Mr. R. B. Adams: Was Hon. Mr. Adams publicly invited?

Mr. Watt: He was.

Mr. R. B. Adams: You sent him the invitation just read and then you published a letter stating you had done so and referring to him as a fishery Warden, when you knew he was not one. Your public insult cancelled any personal invitation you sent to him, and he would not deserve the respect of anyone if he responded to such an an invitation. It was this kind of effort on the part of Mr. Watt to work his political spite against Mr. Adams in the name of the fisherman that was calculated to prevent the fishermen from getting the concession asked.

Mr. Watt: That is just what the fishermen think.

The Chairman here interposed saying: We have, we hope, got through this crossfiring and now something to practically help the fishermen ought to be done.

Mr. Watt said he understood that Mr. Snowball, when in Ottawa, not long since, had met Deputy Minister Tilton and had a conversation with him on the subject of the smelt fishery. The meeting would, therefore, be glad to hear from that gentleman.

MR. SNOWBALL.

Mr. Snowball said he was deeply interested in everything pertaining to the fishing interests of the river, and although he was not directly connected with the smelt fishery he was with other branches. He was very much interested as a railway owner, for the smelt fishery furnished a large freight business and, indeed, there was no one doing business in the community who had not more or less interest in the matter. The discussion had taken a turn which he thought it would have been better to avoid, as everybody should endeavor to pull together in order to secure the relief sought. He did not feel at liberty to state the conversation he had with the Deputy Minister at Ottawa, as that gentleman, no doubt, considered it of a confidential character. He would say, however, that the then, proposed prohibition of fishing above Middle Island was referred to, and Mr. Tilton seemed to want his approval of it, but he was not prepared to so commit himself. Mr. Tilton seemed to think that Sir Albert Smith, when he was minister had made such a prohibition and that he, Mr. Snowball, ought to endorse a similar one now. He said the prohibition made would be enforced, and it would be useless to protest against it. When he, Mr. Snowball, returned from Ottawa he found that news of the prohibition had preceded him and the fishermen were taking action to have it rescinded or modified. He remembered, some years ago, when this smelt and small bass question was the subject of controversy, that Mr. Smith (D. G.) and himself used to go out upon the ice when the nets were being hauled to see how many small bass were being caught. Sometimes they would see a few, and he remembered that Overseer Wyse had once showed him nearly a bushel of them. He could not say at what period of the season this was. He was under the impression—although he could not say how it had come to him—that the small bass were caught more on the flats than in the channel of the river and the bass being, to some extent, a mud fish might account for this. Could not smelt-fishing on the flats be avoided, as one means of lessening the bass fishermen's objections? It was evident that some concession or compromise must be made in the matter. He regretted that a personal turn had been given to the discussion and thought the matter too serious a one to be mixed up with politics. It was important that the early fishing should not be prosecuted for it was the most profitable, and the Department might as well say that the Chatham fishermen should not fish at all as to deprive them of the fishing off the town. Much had been said of persons not here, and it seemed a little unfair to have only one side of the story against the officers. At all events every effort should be made to effect some compromise by which the industry might go on and the large business growing out of it be maintained.

MR. W. S. LOGGIE.

Mr. W. S. Loggie, being called upon expressed regret that the consideration of the matter had been marred by politics and personalities. He had, not long since, met a man belonging to "one side of the house" and from what he said he, Mr. Loggie, knew the concession asked would be refused. He felt that a great injustice would be done to the community if the fishing above the Island were prohibited. The same thing was done some years ago, but it was found to be unjust and the fishing off Chatham was restored. He remembered that, some years ago, considerable quantities of small bass were taken in the smelt nets, but very few were caught now in proportion to what were then caught. There was, however, no difference between the grounds above and below the Island so far as small bass were concerned, for they were taken alike in both places. It was because of the small bass taken years ago that the people of the Northwest got the impression that their fishing was injured by the smelt fishing. He hoped politics would be kept out of this matter and he would suggest that "both sides of the house" be got together and if they would sink their differences for the time the community would no doubt be benefitted.

Mr. D. G. Smith, referring to Mr. Loggie's statements respecting the capture of small bass asked whether he could fix the period in the season when those fish were taken?

Mr. Loggie said it was before the middle of December as there was no smelt-fishing off Chatham after that