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13th Nov. '88.

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Oct. 17, '88.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - NOVEMBER 29, 1888

Miramichi Smelt Fishery.

To say that the people of the Miramichi are disgusted with the treatment the smelt fishermen are receiving at the hands of the Fisheries Department but mildly expresses the prevailing sentiment on the subject This industry has grown to a magnitude not realised by outsiders, our river being especially attractive to these fish, and the business resulting from them being nearly of as much importance to the lower part of the County as the manufacture and shipping of deals, and it may be said that it is almost the sole dependence of the people of that section for a winter livelihood. For a reason that would be almost incredible to those unacquainted with the history of this important interest, the regulations governing the fishery have been constantly undergoing changes, almost every season, bringing with it new Orders-in-Council to be varied or suspended by telegraphic relaxations from Ottawa; or, else, commands from the Inspector at St. John for their rigid enforcement. For the thirteen years during which the fishery has been carried on by existing modes, no man engaged in it has been able to determine, for any length of time in advance of the open season, what the conditions would be on which he might base prospective operations, for it has seemed that during each close season, when there was no active local interest felt in the matter, the Department would be induced to make orders on an almost prohibitive basis, which had only to be relaxed when active interest was created by the river freezing over—thus bringing on the natural fishing and shipping season and leading to efforts to have the facts correctly placed before the Minister. The whole history of the industry in Northumberland has, in short, been that of an official misleading of the Department, resulting in irritation to those engaged in it by unnecessary restrictions, which have hampered both fishermen and shippers, entailing direct losses as well as the prevention of the people from reaping the advantage of opportunities for securing the legitimate profits of the business. The means employed in official quarters have been the exaggeration of each and every drawback or feature of the fishery calculated to impress the authorities with the necessity for its prohibition. This policy began with the inception of the industry, when the Inspector for the province attempted to have bagnets entirely prohibited, because he misunderstood the nature and magnitude of the fishery, which was new to him, as it was to the country. The Department, at that time, became aware that its officers were leagued with the Inspector in systematically misrepresenting the facts, and the Minister took the trouble to make an independent investigation. The result was that the Inspector's recommendations were ignored, bagnets were allowed and no fee for them exacted. The next move on the Inspector's part was an endeavor to create the belief at headquarters and throughout the country that large quantities of small bass were destroyed by the bag-nets. This succeeded to some extent and a cry was raised that the bag net fishery was threatening the destruction of the bass industry. This cry, had its origin in the fact that for a very short time, in one particular part of the river a few small bass are taken by bag-nets each season. This fact was so cunningly built upon, magnified and distorted as to impress the people of the Northwest—the section chiefly interested in the bass fishery—with the idea that the prosecution of the smelt industry meant the extinction of bass, the catch of which was, even then, rapidly declining, however, owing to the excessive fishing over the small areas frequented by that fish. The Inspector's reports from time to time teem with misstatements and misrepresentations of the facts connected with this fishery and it is safe to say that the efforts he has made to harrass the smelt-fishermen of the Miramichi has been a greater annoyance to the Department than it has experienced from any other locality or officer in the service. Every change in the headship of the Department gives new opportunities for working this policy of persecution, and it has, unfortunately, too often happened that these changes have been of sufficiently frequent occurrence to place a new minister in office just in time to prevent the outgoing one from making such independent personal enquiries as would surely result in exposing the system of misrepresentation by which the vindictive policy of the Inspector against this district has been given official effect.

The importance and value of the Miramichi salmon fishery are well established, but it is not generally realised that the smelt fishery of the river is of still greater value; and when it is known that the catch made on the formation of first ice each winter is the largest—furnishing the stock from which shipments are made for weeks after—it will be understood that to prohibit the people from making this catch is a serious responsibility for the Government to assume. The trouble in connection with the whole matter has grown out of the peculiar temperment and prejudices of an officer at St John, who has abundantly proved that he not only has no sympathy whatever with the fishermen, but has lost no opportunity to create antagonism between himself and them and the Department. It has been proposed by some that the time for beginning bag-net fishing, as well as some other matters now dealt with by order in Council, should be left to the decision of an Inspector with an exclusively Miramichi, or else general North Shore jurisdiction. This idea, however, though in the right direction so far as it involves the element of local control, does not include the safeguards necessary to a satisfactory working of the interest, for it would place too much power in the hands of one man. The interests involved are very important and somewhat complex and while intimate knowledge of them in their local bearings ought to be possessed by those to whom they are entrusted, they should be in the hands of those who are not directly intereated either in the business of fishing, buying or shipping fish. Our judgment has always favored placing the matter in the hands of a bedy similar in numbers and *personnel* to the Pilotage Commission. We have no doubt that half a dozen men of good position and qualifications for the discharge of the duties of such a board could be easily selected by the Government—men who would duly weigh the claims of the eager fishermen on the one hand and the preservation of the fisheries on the other. The Department should, of course keep control, as it does now, but with a local board on which it could rely, and which would have the respect also of the fishermen, we have no doubt that the present feeling over the matter would soon be allayed and forgotten. The Department, no doubt, desires to administer properly in these matters, but its source of information, so far as Miramichi smelt fishery is concerned, is wretchedly bad and it will serve all interests concerned by taking steps to test what we state in this regard, We might pursue the subject further, but as we understand that Col. Tilton, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, is to visit Newcastle and Chatham within a day or two, we leave to those who are in a position to advise him the improvement of the opportunity they will have for doing both the Department and the fishermen a real service. Let's have no politics in the matter, but a development of facts.

"A Fool's Bargain."

[Halifax Recorder]

In his Edinburgh speech on Imperial Federation, Lord Rosebery is credited with the sensible remark that the present state of things between Great Britain and her Colonies is anomalous and cannot continue, because, on the one hand, Great Britain pays for everything, and that is a fool's bargain on her side, and, on the other hand, the Colonies may be dragged into a war without a voice in the matter, and that is a fool's bargain on their side. This foolish state of affairs—and dangerous, too, for the Colonies—of course requires amendment, and in telling us so Lord Rosebery is breaking no new or startling truth. All the Colonies are recognizing now as never before that a system of semi-dependence is worse than absolute dependence or no dependence at all. And from the recent forcible illustration of this fact is springing a demand in nearly all the Colonies for a readjustment of that constitutional arrangement that keeps them constantly open to predatory assaults instigated by a quarrel for which they may be entirely irresponsible. The object of the I. F. League is to so shape this growing demand that a greater degree of interdependence amongst the Colonies, and between the Colonies and Great Britain, may result. On the other hand while there is no such organization working for a less instead of a greater dependence, there is a very considerable element in all parts of the Empire that approves of a segregation rather than an aggregation amongst the Colonies and their parent. In Canada we have both classes represented—ardent Federationists and equally ardent Independents.

And on this ground—more dependence or less dependence—the battle of the future must be fought. The people of Canada are not a fast-moving people, and it may be some time before Greek meets Greek and the tug of war begins. For we recognize that the two sides will be fairly balanced. The Imperial Federationists are drumming up recruits with commendable perseverance, and if the Independent party is to carry the war into Africa it may profitably take a page from this part of the Iliist creed.

The dangers incident to the present relations of Canada and Great Britain are known to every observing man. As Lord Rosebery pointed out, when England declares war, Canada declares war, Australia declares war, every dependency in the Empire declares war, and they declare war without having an official voice in the matter one way or the other. When England declares war "the colonies may be invaded, they "may be harassed, they may be burned, they may be plundered—all in consequence of a course of action in which "they had no controlling voice." This undesirable condition of things the Imperial Federationists purpose to be desirous of ending. But is their scheme calculated to mitigate the danger? They say it is; we say it is not, and for the very obvious reason that under the proposed *regime* each colony would be bound to help its fellow in times of distress. For instance, if Australia should be assailed by the Russians—as it came very near being in 1878, when the Lion and the Bear were on the verge of falling out—Canadians would be obliged to shoulder their muskets and set sail for the Antipodes. And we would be under similar obligations should any part of the Empire be attacked. "Quite true," says the Imperial Federation fanatic, "but England and all the Colonies would be equally bound to buckle on their armor should Canada find herself unexpectedly embroiled." And this we readily grant to be true. It must be borne in mind, however, that the benefits accruing to Canada from such an arrangement would far from equal the responsibilities that would be laid upon her. Canadians have no fear of interference from beyond the Continent they inhabit. The United States would come promptly and willingly to our assistance should we, when independent, be menaced by foreign powers. It would be good policy for her to do so, for it would not pay her to allow France or Germany or Russia or Spain or any other nation to establish its flag on her northern boundaries. Our only danger would lie in a quarrel with the States. If that could be averted, our peace, progress and prosperity would be amply assured. And we believe it could be averted, and very easly too. The Americans at heart are not belligerent and quarrelsome, and would not be at all likely to try to force the hand of this country. With such a free trade arrangement as a Canadian Republic could negotiate, the chief cause of complications would be removed, and both countries would dwell side by side in peaceful amity.

"It is conceivable, that the fishery controversy may provoke a collision between ourselves and the United States," says Lord Rosebery. We might add it is also conceivable that the Sackville affair may cause an appeal to arms. In one case Canada would be the indirect if not the direct cause of hostilities; in the other English affairs would alone be the occasion of disturbance. Thus we see that Canada is as liable to suffer from her English connexion as England by her Canadian connexion, and when Lord Rosebery tries to make out that England incurs greater dangers and responsibilities by the connexion than does the Dominion of Canada, he tries to make out a case that is contrary to fact and experience.

It sounds well to talk grandiloquently of the strength and grandeur of a great offensive and defensive alliance between Great and Greater Britain. And we are free to admit that for some of the Colonies it would be a highly beneficial arrangement. But for Canada it would never, never do. To be at the mercy of the British manufacturer, and to be compelled to respond to the cry "to arms" when any part of the Empire was threatened would be an experience that no Canadian would do well to covet. Canadian Independence and "peace with honor" with the United States, and Continental Free Trade would be a thousand times more advantageous to the people of this country than would any scheme of Imperial Federation that the ingenuity of man could possibly devise: The present relationship of Canada with England has been pronounced by Lord Rosebery "a fool's bargain." To put an end to it is the duty of Canadians, but it is not their duty or their policy to enter into a bargain that would be infinitely more foolish.

AT LAST.—A special Ottawa telegram of Monday last to the *SUN* announces that the government has closed a contract with the Northern and Western Railway for carrying the mails between Chatham and Fredericton.

The Scott Act in Moncton.

The enforcement of the Scott Act in Moncton seems to be so difficult a thing that the temperance people have about given it up. The *Times* says:—

The United Temperance Committee, which undertook two years ago to see that the law was enforced, has not been doing anything for some months. The committee is virtually disbanded; some of its members have declared that they will hereafter confine their efforts to moral suasion, and a proposition has certainly been made to the liquor dealers, with or without the sanction of the committee, for the withdrawal of all pending cases and the abandonment of further prosecutions, on the payment by the liquor dealers of the amount of a claim held by the prosecuting attorney. This proposition has not been accepted by the liquor dealers and in the meantime there is talk of suits against members of the united temperance committee and of an attempt to be made at the next session of the county council to move against the town for the two thousand dollars or thereabouts of fines collected, paid over to the committee and expended in the vain attempt to enforce the act.

The St. John *Globe's* Moncton despatch of Monday last says:—

It looks as though the Moncton temperance committee will cease all prosecutions under the Scott Act against Moncton liquor dealers. It is said arrangements are about being made by which the dealers will pay $500 to the committee to pay the indebtedness of the latter, who are to stop all pending suits and take no further action with regard to enforcing the act. This will throw the duty of enforcing it on the town council.

The above—which is confirmed by a report of the proceedings of the Town Council—indicates that Moncton, in having the experience of other places in this matter. It is an acknowledged fact that the traffic goes on in defiance of legislative enactments and the efforts of prohibition enthusiasts to suppress it. The only essential difference between having the Scott Act and the license in operation is that under the one the liquor dealers are exempted from the amount they would contribute as license taxation, which amount the ratepayers are obliged to pay in addition to their other taxes, while under the other the dealers would be obliged to bear a large share of the public burdens.

PARLIAMENT will, it is announced, meet on 31st January.

A Candid Acknowledgment.

Mr. W. H. Priest, manager of the Pike River woollen mill, at Notre Dame de Stanbridge, has startled the protectionists by declaring that their doctrine is a fallacy, and that he is in favor of free trade. He is a man of some importance, too, having paid $100,000 in wages in three years, and made goods to the value of $200,000 annually. And what is the pith of his declaration? That high tariff is a high tax, and a detriment to business. "For my part," he says, "the day free trade is given, I will agree to raise the wages of the 150 hands we employ 10 per cent." That's the talk that takes.—*Kingston, Ont. Whig.*

A NEW MAP of the Dominion reaches us from the enterprising publisher, Mr. John Lovell, of Montreal. Mr. Lovell is preparing to publish a Gazetteer of the Dominion, and this map is intended as a sample of the work the house can do in the way of engraving, printing and coloring for the great work, which ought to receive general encouragement. The map is a very fine one.

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Canada a Dairying Country.

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In Canada's resources, developed and undeveloped, the field, the forest the fishery, the mine, manufactures and commerce, all occupy no mean place. It is, however, no depreciation of the other resources to say that both in actual results and in future promise, the first named stands highest in importance. Our exports are an illustration of this fact. In 1887 our agricultural exports amounted to more than half of the total exports. The industry which, by virtue of exports, is second in importance is that of the forest, and the exports of the latter were less than half those of the field. In round millions of dollars, our total exports, in 1887, were as follows:—

The field	$41,000,000
The forest	20,000,000
Fisheries	7,000,000
Mines	4,000,000
Manufactures	3,000,000
Furs	2,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000
Total	$78,000,000

In this classification I have made a departure from that of the trade and navigation tables. In the "field" (agriculture) I have included "animals and their products," except "furs," which I have classified separately.

These figures, striking as they are, do not fully express the relative importance of agriculture. Among the considerations which emphasize that expression are the following:—1. The forest products exported are more nearly in a raw state, like deals, planks, etc, and do not represent the employment afforded that field products do, the latter including such products as cattle, cheese, butter, grain, etc. (2.) Forest products belong only to the new phase of the country, and must wane with its development, while the field is the present backbone and the future promise of the country; and our highest prosperity in the future will be contingent upon its best and continuous expansion and improvement, which both are possible.

Now, an analysis of the exports of our most important and valuable agricultural resources will show there is one special branch of the industry which overtops the other branches, even as agriculture itself stands higher than our other resources. We exported in 1887 in round millions dollars:—

Cheese and butter	$ 8,000,000
Horned cattle	6,000,000
Barley	5,000,000
Wheat	4,000,000
Peas	2,000,000
Flour	2,000,000
Horses	2,000,000
Eggs (nearly)	2,000,000
Sundries	10,000,000
Total	$41,000,000

The dairy exports here stand highest of all. Indeed, they exceeded our combined exports of sheep, fruit, bacon, hay, oats, hides, potatoes and wool! They were nearly 20 per cent. of all the agricultural exports, and over 10 per cent. of our total exports!

These facts indicate, so far as exports have any meaning, that the dairy is a factor in our industrial economy which is second to no other. It is such a factor in a sense not indicated by figures, for milk production rather than being unduly exhaustive to the soil is favorable to a system of cultivation which will help to renew the fertility of soil already impoverished by grain cropping. It is the Canadian experience that the intelligent production of milk and the skilful manufacture of its products, bring prosperity to the agriculturist.

The manifest advantages of dairying, and the large place it has in our industrial economy, bespeak a condition of things favorable to the future prosperity and progress of the country.

Unhappily, a further analysis of our dairy exports will greatly modify any self-congratulations. While in a general splendid expansion and rapid growth of our exports, our dairy products, as a whole, have kept pace with the most important of our other exports, one of these dairy products has been steadily falling behind in a most marked degree. The years 1872 to 1887, which increased our total exports from 61 to 78 million dollars or 22 per cent., increased our cheese and butter exports from $5,500,000, to $8,000,000, or 48 per cent; while our butter exports, instead of showing their share of increase, have actually fallen off from three and a half millions to one million dollars, or no less than 73 per cent.! It, of course, follows that the exports of cheese must have had an almost phenomenal expansion, in order to have given the combined exports so good a showing as they have made. And the actual increase of our cheese exports have, indeed, been something striking. From less than two million dollars in 1872, they have grown to over seven million dollars in 1887, an expansion of about 286 per cent.!

The actual reputation abroad of Canadian cheese, compared with what it was before the trade began to assume noticeable proportions, is a flattering confirmation of the conclusions which naturally follow from a study of the above figures. At one time Canadian cheese was exported under an American brand, to give it a better hold upon the English market; to-day it is to be feared that shrewd Americans know too well that American cheese will sell better in England if put upon the market as Canadian. The reputation of Canadian cheese is now second to none, and the success of the Dominion in cheese production has already awakened considerable enquiry as to our methods among our competitors. Both in Denmark, the present butter country *par excellence*, and in Holland, the premier country for milk production and dairy exports, I saw indications of a disposition to study the reasons of Canada's success. Incidentally I might remark that for four years the southwestern counties of Scotland have been steadily improving the quality of their cheese under the personal instruction of Canadian cheesemakers, who are introducing the Canadian system. The first season the canny Scots were content with the importation of one instructor; but now they are not satisfied with less than two of our best men, whom they secure in the most practical, business-like way, by liberal remuneration for what they find to be exceedingly valuable service.

On the other hand, the actual reputation abroad of Canadian butter today, compared to what it was at one time, is of a less flattering character. Indeed, it is a question which has fallen off the most, our exports of butter (which we have seen has gone down 73 cent.,) or our reputation for making it!

So much for the past of our dairy industry. What is its possible and probable future? To myself, in spite of the discouraging aspects of one branch of our enquiry, the outlook is hopeful.

First—The country is remarkably well adapted for dairying. The success of the cheese industry is abundant proof of adaptation for the production of milk and of one at least of the milk products. Our failure in butter exportation is not necessarily proof that the country is not adapted for butter production. The quantity of butter which we export is small in proportion to what we consume at home. The Canadian people are light consumers of cheese, but heavy consumers of butter. Our butter consumption is to a very considerable extent of an exacting character, and it absorbs a larger proportion, if not nearly all, of the very best portion of our whole make. Local prices for the best of our butter are usually sufficiently high to force the exporter to handle quantities of cheaper and inferior butter. One butter maker within a mile of my writing has sold no butter for years at less then 20 cents per pound. He always has "his price," and a few years ago his price was 25 cents per pound. This butter has usually been sold directly to some of the many consumers always on the lookout for good butter at any reasonable price. Doubtless not a single tub of it ever found its way into the exports, for the reason that it was always spoken for, and usually at figures which forbid its export. The person referred to has just sent one tub to a Montreal family, whose head writes that it is "very fine butter." One tub has gone to Kingston, Ont.; one goes to Ottawa, and the balance is spoken for by a Montreal retailer. There is nothing exceptional in this instance, it is merely illustrative of a condition of things which bears upon the question of the grade of our whole butter production.

Again, the faulty condition of butter in a foreign market is not always a proof that the butter was devoid of quality when first made. It may not have been packed to provide for the trying conditions of its subsequent handling. It may have been unfairly tested in its transportation or by speculative "holding."

As a matter of fact, in every province of the Dominion, and very likely in every country, more or less butter has been and is being made, which would be considered fine in any market. It is unlikely that in Ireland itself better butter can be made than in our own Prince Edward Island—equally green and beautiful. "Gilt-edged" butter may be made almost anywhere in maritime Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with their rich marshes and grassy slopes, kissed by Atlantic seabreezes. Quebec has its Eastern Townships, the very name of which is synonymous with the best butter of the country. It has, too, its Kamouraska district, which though it has shipped enough bad butter to spoil the best reputation, did it in spite of cattle, grasses and atmosphere which have produced some, and might have produced more, of the finest milk and butter in the world. Ontario being more of a wheat-growing country, has had less of the advantage of having made butter-making in some degree a specialty, but it is not to be doubted that in every one of its rich counties excellent butter has been made, though tons of it has been spoiled by bad mixing and store packing. As for our glorious Western heritage—the prairies—there may be some parts of it lacking the abundance of pure water essential to the production of finest butter, but they are probably only a small proportion of the whole, and where there is water there are the added advantages of superb dairy cattle, rich, sweet prairie grasses, nature's purest air, cool summer nights, and, let it be added, a people of enterprise and intelligence, the pick of everywhere. If Canada does not take first rank as a dairy country, it will not be because she is not favored by nature with all the essential conditions of grasses, water, climate, etc.

Doubtless there are districts in Canada, because of natural conditions or circumstances, not so well adapted for butter as for cheese production. This may be true of some of our wheat-growing water-scant Ontario counties, or some of our rich low clay lands of our Quebec parishes; but these districts will confine themselves more closely to cheese production, as a profitable specialty, making butter only in a supplementary way, and mainly for consumption more or less local.

Second—The genius of the people of Canada is equal to the special needs of successful dairying. Here I have touched upon an important factor of success. Natural advantages, though necessary to completest success, are almost less than half the battle. We are coming more and more into days of stiff competition, in which intelligence, enterprise and skill will play the fullest part. Scientific investigation, to discover nature's secrets; experimental work, leading to perfection of method; ingenious inventions, to perfect necessary appliances; originality and push in enterprise—all are necessary to success in the strong competition already upon us. In pushing to the front in cheese making, Canada has shown herself peopled with a race possessed of the necessary qualifications for success. The growth of the cheese industry, if carefully studied, will be seen to be not an accident nor a spurt, but a real growth, due to the intelligent enterprise of the people most intimately connected with that growth. It is the united action of the pioneers of the industry in Ontario, in association, assisted, in a moderate degree only, by Government, which gave the first impetus to what is now our great factory system of cheese-making. Quebec followed closely upon Ontario, and now other provinces are on the move. The cheese industry is now so well in hand that there can be little doubt of such steady progress that the Dominion will lead all competitors in the race.

The good judgment of the Canadian cheese makers is well indicated by their temper on the question of the adulteration of cheese. All the plausible arguments to greedily resort to the tempting profits of robbing the milk of its cream, and substituting something cheaper, are always met by a unanimous, even impatient opposition by our associated cheese-makers. The wisdom of this disposition becomes more and more apparent in the ever improving reputation of our cheese in Great Britain. In a recent official examination of, I think, nearly 300 samples of Canadian cheese in England, not one was found to be adulterated.

In butter production, while there are no evidences of marked success, while there are rather evidences of failure, the genius of our people must be equal to the needs of the situation, even as it was in the case of cheese production. But the people should set themselves at once and heartily to the task. What has been done already in this connection will show that the temper of the people is for improvement and progress, but not enough has been done and not enough attempted. I do not claim that the task is a light one; I claim, only, that the genius of the people is equal to the need, if it will assert itself here as it has done elsewhere. What action must needs be taken, it is not within the scope of the present writing to discuss.

The agencies which are already working for improvement of dairying in Canada are mainly, the following:—

The Western and Eastern Dairymen's associations of Ontario, and the Dairymen's association of Quebec, have been more than all else instrumental in building up our great cheese industry, and making it what it is. The Ontario Creameries association, of recent organization, is promising of much help to the butter industry. The Nova Scotia Dairymen's association is a live organization, and for about five years has done good pioneer work. There is an association in Manitoba of whose practical work I cannot speak from personal knowledge. The Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, has made a good beginning with its working creamery, but it doubtless has its best work yet to do. It is now doing good experimental work, and perhaps better lecture work outside among the farmers, and the head of this department has abilities of the highest order, which fit him well to do a great work for general Canadian dairying. The Dominion experimental farm at Ottawa has not yet put itself on the record of things accomplished, but it may be made to do a most important and much needed service in the line of experiment and education. Canada has an excellent agricultural press, which has done and is doing, a grand work educating its readers. The ordinary newspaper itself is keenly alive to its own power to reach and impress the masses in the direction of improvement. The Dominion and some of the provincial governments have made a beginning by circulating dairy literature specially prepared. As the writer of some of the pamphlets issued, I am glad to have substantial evidence that he has done good work.

In view of our natural advantages, the genius of our people, what has already been attained, and an awakened disposition throughout the country to make greater progress, there is surely reason to hope for the dairy industry in Canada

A GRAND FUTURE.

W. H. LYNCH.

Danville, P. Q., Nov. 24, 1888.

Balloonist Drowned.

COLUMBUS, GA., Nov. 26—B. F. Vandergrift made an ascent in a balloon from the exposition grounds, in the presence of 12,000 people, Thursday. When the balloon reached a height of about 3,000 feet it burst and began falling like a wet rag. The spectators were horror stricken, expecting the daring man to be dashed to the ground and crushed to a jelly, but, with great presence of mind, he cut his parachute loose from the balloon, and shot to the earth with speed of arrow, it seemed to the spectators. Down it came for 200 or 300 feet, when it began to open and the crowd breathed easier.

Then all eyes were turned to the river, a source of new danger. A stiff wind was blowing and the parachute seemed in imminent danger of being overturned but the man kept it above him. It was impossible, however, to prevent descent into the swift flowing stream. The parachute settled about 300 feet from the west bank. A bateau coming up stream with two men attracted the attention of the aeronaut, and he cried: "Save me, save me."

The two men went to the rescue of the drowning man as swiftly as possible. Vandergrift caught the edge of the frail craft and attempted to draw himself up, but his efforts partially overturned the boat, which began filling with water. The two oarsmen rushed to the end of the boat, and by some means Vandergrift lost his hold, and sank. His body has not yet been recovered. Vandergrift has been in the balloon business twelve years. He made a leap here on Tuesday from an altitude of 1½ miles. He used a hot air balloon 140 feet in circumference.

Colonel C. S. Wood's Luck.

Colonel Charles S. Wood, the tall and handsome manager of the Kataw House, is in great luck. He is wealthier to-day by the sum of $5,000 than he was a week ago. He bought one-twentieth of a ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery. He put it in his pocket and was notified that the ticket, of which he held a fraction—it was No. 73,946—had drawn on October 9 the $100,000. The colonel was not slow in communicating with the lottery people, and on Monday he received a certified check for his share of the wealth, namely, $5,000.—Baltimore Md. *Herald*, Oct. 24. On Dec. 18th occurs the Mammoth Drawing in which the First Capital Prize is $600,000. All information can be had by applying to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

Premature gray whiskers should be colored to prevent the appearance of age, and Buckingham's Dye is by far the best preparation to do it.

November Clothing.

American Magazine for November

Proper clothing for November includes soft firm woollen textures next the skin. If some of the various varieties of health wear cannot be obtained, a good substitute may be found in vests and pants made of pure flannel. Looseness of fit is essential; for in such pliable folds as these garments are forced into by pressure of outer garb, body heat is entangled as in a net and retained, while outside cold is barred entrance. My patients often say to me, "Doctor, I cannot bear wool next my skin. It causes intolerable itching and is uncomfortable." "Very well," is the answer, "but try it just for twenty-four hours longer; and if you are still restless you may change." Inside the given time, cutaneous nerves have become accustomed to the new-comer, and have welcomed him as a far better friend than the one set aside; and in a week the most delicate patient would not change back again at all.

Beside additional warmth, there is an electrical action aroused by friction of wool against human skin that promotes capillary circulation, keeps skin functions going and largely contributes to general health in that singular way which I have named for want of better warm vitalizing power. For electricity is close kin to life; how near, no one can tell.

Prompt, Potent and Permanent results always come from the use of Milburn's Aromatic Quinine Wine.

PAST ALL PRECEDENT! OVER TWO MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place on each of the other ten months in 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 authorise 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 18, 1888.

Capital Prize, $600,000.

100,000 Tickets at $40; Halves $20; Quarters $10; Eighths $5; Twentieths $2; Fortieths $1

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	25,000 are	50,000
5 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	50,000
12 PRIZES OF	5,030 are	60,000
25 PRIZES OF	2,000 are	50,000
100 PRIZES OF	800 are	80,000
200 PRIZES OF	400 are	80,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Prizes of	$1,000 are	$100,000
100 Prizes of	800 are	80,000
100 Prizes of	400 are	40,000

THREE NUMBER TERMINALS.

99 Prizes of	$800 are	$79,200
99 Prizes of	400 are	39,600

TWO NUMBER TERMINALS.

900 Prizes of	$200 are	$180,000
900 Prizes of	200 are	180,000

3,146 Prizes amounting to $2,118,800

☞ 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.

Send POSTAL NOTES. Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by express (at our expense) addressed

M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.,

or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C

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

REMEMBER That the presence of Gen. Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

REMEMBER also, 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 any imitations or anonymous schemes.

TOWN Building Lots!

For sale, 8 BUILDING LOTS on Princess Street, between Wellington and Howard Streets. Plan can be seen at my office.

J. B. SNOWBALL

CAUTION!

The subscriber would caution persons about purchasing

SPECTACLES,

to come or send direct to

The Medical Hall,

as he keeps the only

Diamond Cut Spectacles

in Canada. Every pair is plainly stamped,

MACKENZIE, CHATHAM,

on the frames. I would refer intending purchasers to the many hundreds of persons whom I have suited during the last eight years. I employ no Agents or Peddlers and sell cheaper than any other House in New Brunswick.

J. B. B. F. MACKENZIE.

Medical Hall, Chatham, N. B.

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BURNING OIL!

JUST ARRIVED

One Hundred Bbls AMERICAN HOME LIGHT OIL.

A FULL LINE OF McDONALD'S

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always on hand, sold LOW TO THE TRADE

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P. Hennessy,
NEWCASTLE

ANTHRACITE —AND— SOFT COAL!

To arrive per Schooners GASPAR EMBREE and ELLA MAUD from Elizabethport, N

500 Tons Anthracite Coal,

☞ BEST QUALITY, ASSORTED SIZES. ☜

Also in the Schooners LADY FRANKLIN, DEFIANCE and A. C. IRWIN,

600 tons Sidney Coal.

The above Coal will be sold at a Low Price per ton from the vessel, or delivered to any part of of the Town. Persons wanting Coal will please leave their orders with

GILLESPIE & SADLER.

Salesman Wanted.

WANTED experienced Dry Goods Salesman; apply stating experience, references and salary expected, to SALESMAN, ADVANCE Office. Nov, 30, 1888.