POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

LOBSTER REGULATIONS.

WHERE, WHEN AND WHAT KIND OF LOBSTERS MAY BE CAUGHT.

The Lobster Waters Divided Into Districts from the Bay of Fundy to the Coast of Labrador—Details of the Closed Season in the Various Places.

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—Lobster regulations have been finally adopted by Sir Louis Davies and approved by the cabinet. They are changed in no very important particulars since the draft copy was published in this correspondence. They provide as follows:—

No one shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell, or have in his possession, lobsters between the last day of May, and the fourteenth day of December in each year, both days inclusive, along the coast of New Brunswick, embracing the county of Charlotte and also on that part of the coasts of Nova Scotia, embracing the counties of Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queens, Lunenburg, and that part of the county of Halifax west of the line running SSE. from St. George's Island, Halifax harbor, and coinciding with the fareway bouys in the entrance of said harbor. The size is to be 9 inches in length, measuring from the head to the tail exclusively of claws or feelers.

Between the last day of June of each year, and the fourteenth day of January, both days inclusive, fishing is prohibited in any part of the Bay of Fundy or any part of the coast, inside of a line drawn from the division line of the counties of Charlotte and St. John, near Point Lepreaux, running outside of Brier Island, to the boundary line between the counties of Digby and Yarmouth, the size to be 10 1-2 inches within these limits.

Between the first day of July and the 31st day of March, both days inclusive, fishing is prohibited on that part of the coast of Nova Scotia from the aforesaid line, running S.S.E. from St. George's Island, Halifax harbor, Nova Scotia, and coinciding with fareway buoys in the entrance of the harbor, extending eastward to and following the coast line, as far as Red Point between Martin Point and Point Michaux, in the island of Cape Breton. and including Chedibucto Bay and St. Peter's Bay and the coasts and waters of all the islands lying in and adjacent to these bays, and including the coasts and waters of the Gut of Canso, as far as a line passing from Flat Point, in Inverness county, to the lighthouse in Antigonish county, opposite.

Between the first day of August and the last day of April, both days inclusive, fishing is prohibited on that part of the coast of Cape Breton, in Nova Scotia, from Red Point, between Martin Point and Point Michaud, in the island of Cape Breton, and extending to, and around Cape North as far as and including Cape St. Lawrence; also the coasts and waters of all the islands known as the Magdalen Islands, including Bird Rocks and Briar Island, also on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence from Bay Blanc Sableon westward to the Head of Tide embracing the coasts of all islands adjacent to and including the island of Anticosti.

Between the eleventh day of August in each year, and the twenty-fourth day of May, both days inclusive, fishing is prohibited along the coasts of Northumberland Straits, between a line, on the north west, drawn from Chockfish River in New Brunswick, to West Point in Prince Edward Island and a line on the southeast, drawn from Indian Point, near Cape Tormentine in New Brunswick, to Cape Travers, in Prince Edward Island.

From eleventh day July in each year to nineteenth day of April, both days inclusive, fishing is prohibited in any part of Canada or on the coasts or waters thereof, not embraced within the limits described in the foregoing regulation.

Except as provided for above, in which cases the size limits are fixed at 9 inches and 10 1-2 inches, no one shall catch or have in his possession, any lobsters under 8 inches.

FIRE IN A JAPANESE CITY.

Glittering, Weird Panorama Not Soon Forgotten.

At Kyoto, among hundreds of queer sights, was that of fire at night, says a writer in the Baltimore Sun. All Japs who have friends within a radius of half a mile must present themselves or their representatives at their friend's house during or imediately after the fire to inquire if they can be of any assistance. The result is thousands turn out at every fire.

The almost deserted streets were quickly crowded by thousads of Japs, each carrying a paper lantern. They came racing down every street and rushing in a confused mass. Some of the paper lanterns were four feet long and as big as a barrel, carried high above the crowd at the end of a bamboo and followed by a dozen lanterns half as large, such special delegation representing some rich family or a prominent firm. Our hotel was out in full force, all the guests with their lanterns, and made visits of condolence to friends in the vicinity of the fire.

The firemen upon the roofs of houses carried paper lanterns and fought the fire with water, forced by a hand pump through a few lengths of bamboo poles, answering for hose.

To gaze from more elevated heights down upon the scene, wither your jinrikisha was swiftly carrying you, was a glittering, weird panorama, a unique spectacle not soon forgotten. In some respects it was a sort of pandemonium; the noise of the crowd, the frightful calls and chatering of thousands of running Japs, each with a paper lantern, the yells of hundreds of jinrikisha coolies shouting for gangway as they sped along, the clatter of the wooden shoes of the multitude afoot resounding upon the stone-paved streets, the darting of lanterns to and fro and the confusion at the fire were all very, very strange indeed. Japanese newspapers the next day contained entire pages of eards of thanks of those who received visits of condolence due to the fire.

In winter there are, on the average, three fires per day in the large cities, resulting in plenty of advertisements for newspapers and work for carpenters. Carpenters are often accused of practising incendiarism to secure work.

Fire insurance is very rare and expensive. Business firms endeavor to build fireproof shops. Usually mud plaster is used for the walls and tiles for the roofs. The openings which answer for windows are closed with doors a foot thick. Block after block of such shops, all painted a solid black, line the chief streets of Japanese cities,giving a very sombre look to the thoroughfares.

EXPERT CHAMPAGNE WORKERS.

Skill With Which They Manipulate the Bottle to Remove Impurities.

"I met three very interesting Frenchmen last week," said a New Orleans wine importer." They were on their way from Savannah, Ga., to San Diego, Cal.,where they will sign a three years contract with a big Pacific coast champagne-making concern. The men are expert operators, and were born and brought up in one of the most celebrated vineyard districts of South France. Two are what are known as 'degorgeurs' and the other is a 'a remneur.'

"In making champagne abroad the grape juice is first fermented in vats,then blended and refined in casks and finally drawn off in bottles. The business of the remneur is to go daily through the cellars shaking the bottles so as to detach the sediment, and then depositing them,neck downward, in racks. By this means the impurities are accumulatd at the end of the cork. It is work that requires a great deal of skill,because if too violently shaken the sediment will be sure to cloud the wine. At the proper time the degorgeur comes along and draws the corks. In the slight explosion that follows all the impurity is carried away and nothing remains to be done but to add a little sweetening and recork the bottle. An expert degorgeur is an important individual in France he is paid large wages.

"The three men I mentioned came over to this country several years ago to escape conscription, and not being able to speak English were unsuccessful in finding work at their trade. They were employed as ordinary laborers on a plantation near Savannah, when a wine man happened to hear about them, and the result was that they secured an engagement in California. One of the main obstacles in the way of successful champagne making on the Pacific coast has been the difficulty in securing experts in these two very lines.—[New Orleans Times Democrat.

QUICKSANDS OF ARIZONA.

Masked Pitfalls Frequently Found in the Desert.

Curious but dangerous freaks of nature frequently found in the desert of Arizona are called sumideros by the Mexicans and Indians. They are masked pitfalls of quicksand that occur in the dry plains and are covered with a treacherous crust of clay that has been spread over them in fine particles by the wind and baked dry by the sun.

The peculiar properties of the soil retain all the moisture drained into them after the infrequent rains, and allow it to be filtered to unknown depths, so that a man or a horse or a cow or a sheep that once steps upon that deceptive crust instantly sinks out of sight beyond hope of recovery.

The sumideros are on a level with the surface of the desert. There is no danger signal to mark them, and their surface cannot be distinguished by the ordinary eye from the hard clay that surrounds them. They occur most frequently in the alkali flats, and are often 15 or 20 feet in diameter.

Sometimes they are only little pockets or wells that a man can leap across, but the longest pole has never found their bottom. A stone thrown through the crust sinks to unknown depths, and no man who ever fell into one of them was rescued. They account for the mysterious disappearance of many men and cattle.

JUST LIKE A YOUNGSTER.

Gave a Frank Opinion About George Washington's Double.

Major Ford H. Rogers tells an amusing anecdote of the late Gen. Clinton B. Fisk. The general was addressing a Sunday school convention. One of the speakers had reminded the children that it was Washington's birthday.

"Children," said General Fisk, "you all know that Washington was a general. Perhaps you know that I am also a general. Now can anyone tell what was the difference between George Washington and myself?"

"I know, sir," piped a small boy in the back part of the room.

"Well, what was the difference?" said Gen. Fisk, smiling at the lad's eagerness.

"George Washington couldn't tell a lie, sir," cried the boy in exultant tones. Shouts of laughter followed, in which the general joined heartily.—[Detroit News.

"Who is that man who makes so much noise telling what he knowes about politics, and who seems disposed to put on airs over everybody?"

"Oh, he's a friend of mine. He won a twenty-five cent cigar on the election."

"And who is that quiet, unassuming man you just spoke to?"

"He's the man who got elected."[Washington Star.

OTTAWA NEWS.

Parliament Further Prorogued—Amherst Men Want a Klondike Railway Franchise.

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—Parliament has been further prorogued to January 22.

Logan, Jenks and Outhit, of Amherst, will make application at the next session for an act to incorporate a company to construct a railway from a point at or near Pyramid Harbor inlet, near the head of the Lynn canal, or from the Intercolonial boundary line near the village of Kluckwan, northerly to Dalton's post, on Dalton trail, and following Dalton trail to Fort Selkirk, thence continuing by the most feasible route to Dawson City.

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MARVELOUS INCREASE.

REVENUE HAS GAINED ALMOST TWO MILLIONS IN FIVE MONTHS.

An Increase in the Expenditure, But the Financial Condition of the Country Was Improved by a Million Post Office Notices for the Holidays.

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—The post office department is now sending out the usual notice before Christmas advising all postmasters that under the postal regulations no parcel can be forwarded to Great Britain, or any country with which closed parcels are exchanged, unless duly accompanied by a customs declaration giving the names,the contents and the value and the weight of the parcel.

Sir Louis Davies, on representations made to him by the pilots and the shipping interests at Halifax, has decided to make pilotage rates at Halifax uniform all the year round. The present winter rates will prevail summer and winter. The minister of marine has also raised the white flag privilege at Sydney from $40 to $100.

The financial returns of the dominion for the five months ending November 30 last, have been prepared by the finance department and show an increase of revenue of $1,776,000 over the same period last year. There was an increase in the ordinary expenditure of about $600,000 for a betterment in the finances of over a million dollars as compared with 1898. The details for five months in each year are as follows:—

	1898.	1899.
Customs.....	$10,385,297	$11,795,486
Excise.....	3,975,449	4,120,519
Post office.....	1,304,985	1,150,600
Public works including Rys....	2,026,976	2,247,325
Miscellaneous.....	719,234	886,943
Total.....	$18,411,941	$20,199,373
Increase.....	1,787,432	
Expenditure.....	12,392,627	13,017,821
Increases.....	625,194	

The revenue for the month of November shows an increase of over $500,000 over November, 1898, and the expenditure was less by about $30,000. Owing to payments on the Crow's Nest Pass and Drummond County railways there was, during the month, an expenditure of $2,429,000 on capital account. For five months the expenditure on capital was $4,297,000 as against $4,599,000 for the same time last year.

ENGLAND'S COLONIES.

In the Boer War Great Britain's Children in all Parts of the World Are Offering Her Their Services.

Gratifying to all English hearts has been the demonstration called forth by the present war of the solidarity of their world-wide empire. Next to the sympathy of the United States, nothing has been more welcome to the British nation than the rallying of the colonies around the Imperial flag and their vociferous offers to help fight the mother country's battles. From Canada, and from far-away Australia and New Zealand, one and the same message came, "Take our soldiers for your war."

One previous occasions the colonies, one or another, have attested their loyalty in this way, but never before have they pressed forward with such eagerness and unanimity. The present war will, in fact, be the first in which England will have put what might be called an Imperial army in the field.

The stress of actual conflict was not needed to spur the colonials to volunteer. On July 11, months before the negotiations between Boer and Briton had reached an acute stage, the Queensland parliament passed, amid a remarkable burst of enthusiasm, a resolution offering the home government the services of two hundred and fifty mounted infantry, with machine guns, in case of hostilities.

In generous rivalry the other colonies followed the example of Queensland, whose action had deeply stirred England. Canada was quick to offer troops—a thousand if they were wanted. Tasmania, New Zealand, Victoria, Western Australia, New South Wales and South Australia promptly made known their desire to send large contingents to the then expected war.

From the practical military standpoint these colonial forces were not needed—were, indeed, thought likely to be less useful than the well drilled and homogeneous bodies that could be forwarded from England. But sentiment finally (and let us say wisely) prevailed over the hard dictates of War Office discipline, and the officers of the colonies were cordially accepted.

From the outset the question was not how few each colony should send, but how many the home government would allow it to enroll. One unit of 125 men was finally placed as the limit for each colony, except in the case of Victoria and New South Wales, which were allowed 250 men, and of Canada, which could send 500.

Colonial enthusiasm swiftly overleaped these bounds. The Canadian military authorities were submerged by the rush of five thousand applications. Ardent militia officers despairing of the chance to go in their present rank, enlisted as privates with men whom they had recently been commanding. In Australia such ardor prevailed for service at the Cape that the ships that were to carry the various contingents were perforce put under special watch to prevent a small army of soldier stowaways from getting on board.

As finally made up the colonial troops muster as follows, the numbers in several cases exceeding the limit set:—

Canada—Six companies of infantry; nearly one thousand men.

Victoria—One hundred and twenty-five mounted rifles and one hundred and twenty-five infantry.

Tasmania—Eighty infantry.

New South Wales—One hundred and twenty-five lancers and one hundred and twenty-five infantry, besides a hospital corps of eighty-six men.

South Australia—One hundred and twenty-five infantry.

West Australia—One hundred and twenty-five infantry.

New Zealand—Two hundred mounted rifles.

Queensland—One hundred and twenty-five infantry.

Remarkable scenes of enthusiasm took place upon the departure of these contingents for the scene of war. Of the six Canadian companies, one was enlisted in Manitoba and British Columbia, another in London, Ontario; a third in Toronto and the neighborhood, a fourth in Quebec, with other French Canadians of the dominion; a fifth in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and the last in Nova Scotia. From each recruiting centre the volunteers were sent off amid great popular demonstrations. At Quebec, whence the regiment sailed on the Sardinian for Capetown, on October 30, the presence of the governor general and the premier and cabinet gave an official tone to the splendid farewell.

The steamer was loaded down with comforts devised by the loyal women of the dominion. Large funds have been raised in several cities to aid the soldiers on their far-away duty or to care for the dependants who are left behind. The insurance of $1,000,000 upon the lives of government, for its part, has effected an the members of the regiment.

In the antipodes the flame of loyalty burned with similar heat when their soldiers sailed away. Melbourne made the departure of the Victorian and Tasmanian contingents on October 28, the occasion of what was regarded as the greatest demonstration in the city's history. Two hundred thousand persons cheered the little band of volunteers as they passed through the streets. Lord Brassey, he colonial governor, made a stirring speech, declaring that the fact that the sons of Australia would wheel into line with men from Canada marked an epoch in British history. As the steamship Medic bore out of the harbor the Australian squadron fired salutes.

Sydney, on the same day, paid equal honors to her departing militia. At Adelaide and Brisbane, and at Wellington, N Z., whence the other contingents set forth, loyalty to the queen and hearty support of the war were voiced in the cheers of thousands. The legislatures in several of the Australian colonies have voted large sums to properly support the men in the field and care for their families.

Used to a free life and unhampered by the excess of discipline that makes soldiers machines, these colonials may prove one of the most valuable portions of General Buller's corps. In many respects they are fairly comparable with the Western troops which the United States sent to he Philippines. They can scarcely have a higher aim than to emulate the deeds of our unbeatable soldier boys from Kansas and Nebraska.—[Boston Herald.

DEATH FROM DIPHTHERIA.

Contagion in Chatham — Catching Smelt — School Trustees Have Made a Purchase

CHATHAM, Dec. 8—A carload of smelt consigned to Boston by W. S. Loggie left on Wednesday. This was the first shipment of the season. On Thursday A & R Loggie shipped two carloads to New York, and W S Loggie expects to get another carload off Friday. Fishermen report the smelt very plentiful and the quality good.

Lizie Hattie, aged four years, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Mathews, died of diphtheria croup on Wednesday. The funeral was held on Thursday. Although there has been so many cases of diphtheria and diphtheratic croup in the town during the past two months, this is the first one that has proved fatal.

The school trustees have purchased a lot of land on Henderson street from Mr. J. D. Creaghan for the sum of $1,720, where a new school house will be erected in the near future. On Thursday Mr. John Irving bought the Letson property on the corner of Cunard and Wellington streets from the school trustees for the sum of $1,201.

WHARF AT ANTIGONISH.

Contract Let and Building Will Be Commenced in the Spring.

OTTAWA, Dec. 10—Haney & Smith, of Ottawa, have secured a $30,000 contract from the dominion government to build a wharf at North Bay, Antigonish.

Mr. Smith has left for the east and will arrange for the purchase and shipment of building material. The wharf will be built of North Carolina yellow pine, creosoted to prevent decay, consequent upon the action of the water upon timber. This timber will be shipped from Norfolk, Virginia. Building operations on the wharf will probably commence in the spring.

Border Notes.

ST. STEPHEN, Dec 7—President Manly, of the new Maine Water Company, owning the water works on the St. Croix, has been inspecting their system here this week.

One of those pleasing events which cause much happiness to the participants, took place in the Methodist vestry here on Tuesday evening, at a social gathering of the church members. Mr. John Veazey, in reporting for the board of trustees, stated among other things that he had been connected with the work of the church since 1894, when he was appointed sturant. Mr. J. D. Chipman afterwards on behalf of the congregation presented Mr. Veazey with a handsome gold headed cane bearing the inscription, "1849, J. Veazey, 1899," and also a beautifully engrossed and framed address, expressing the appreciation of the church members for his faithful work during the past 50 years. Mr. Veazey although taken by surprise feelingly expressed his thanks for the kindly sentiments expressed.

Mrs. S. H. Blair will spend the winter at Ottawa with her son, Mr. W. L. Blair, of the finance department.

A slight fire in the Calais shoe factory on Wednesday afternoon quickly brought the fire department to the scene, but the blaze had been extinguished before their arrival.

Rev. Thomas Marshall, of the Methodist church, will exchange pulpits on Sunday morning next with Rev. W. J. Kirby, of Milltown.

Mr. Bert Hannah, of the Ledge, is now in charge of the works at the nickel mines on the Carroll claim.

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This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE —Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

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Spanish Trade.

To the Editor of THE TELEGRAPH.

SIR: I purpose leaving for Spain tomorrow, Thursday afternoon, and being desirous, as Spanish consul, of promoting trade and commerce between this province and the country which I represent, I beg to inform such of our business men as may be interested in trade in that direction, that any special inquiries which they may desire to make will be gladly undertaken by me.

I am authorised by our consul general, Senor Hipolito de Uriarte, who, by the way, is now in office for the second time in Canada, the first occasion being about 20 years ago, and who is therefore quite in touch with our people and their methods of business, to state that any letters or communications relating to commercial affairs will be translated from Spanish to English, or vice versa, as required, free of charge, if sent to my office, on Prince Wm. street. In offering my services as I do, I wish it understood that I seek,and I will accept no pecuniary remuneration for the same, but am actuated by the desire to see the trade of our province increase and prosper.

Our trade with Spain, though small at present, is steadily increasing, and you will be pleased to learn,upon the authority of the Finance Chronicle of Montreal, that, any reports to the contrary notwithstanding, the financial condition of the Spanish business people is most healthy, and that, notwithstanding the enormous financial drain upon the country caused by the Spanish-American war, not a single commercial failure was reported in Spain during that period.

Any communications addressed to me, care of the Presidente del Fomento de Trabajo Nacionale in Barcelona, if posted within the next ten days, will reach me upon my arrival at that city, and will have my best attention.

I remain, sir,
Yours very truly,
D. R. JACK,
Vice-consul of Spain.

St. John, N. B, Dec. 6, 1899.

Sand Point Notes.

The cattle for the Donaldson Line steamer Amarynthia arrived at the point Friday morning, and were later placed on board the steamer, which will sail on this morning's tide for Glasgow with a full and valuable cargo. Her live stock on this trip consists of 1,000 sheep and 265 cattle. A large quantity of pulp from the Mispec mills forms part of the cargo to Glasgow.

There is at present a large quantity of freight at Sand Point awaiting shipment on the Huron.