GOOD Food - Digestion - Complexion

are all intimately connected—practically inseparable. Though the fact is often ignored, it is nevertheless true that a good complexion is an impossibility without good digestion, which in turn depends on good food.

There is no more common cause of indigestion than lard. Let the bright housekeeper use

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The New Vegetable Shortening and substitute for lard, and her cheeks, with those of her family, will be far more likely to be "Like a rose in the snow."

COTTOLENE is clean, delicate healthful and popular. Try it.

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SHARP'S BALSAM
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—FOR—
CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, COUGHS AND COLDS.
OVER 40 YEARS IN USE.
25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
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GRAND MAMMOTH DRAWING!
OVER ONE-HALF OF A MILLION 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 St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.
Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducte 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
Jno. A. Early
Commissioners.

Col. C. J. Villere succeeds Gen. Beauregard as one of our Commissioners to supervise our Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings. Gen. Beauregard always selected Mr. Villere to represent him at the Drawings whenever he was absent. Mr. Villere has already supervised nine of our Drawings.

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 Nat. Bk.
Jno. H. Connor, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.
Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

MAMMOTH DRAWING
At the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, Tuesday, December 12th, 1893.
Capital Prize, $150,000.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$150,000 is	$150,000
1 PRIZE OF	40,000 is	40,000
1 PRIZE OF	20,000 is	20,000
1 PRIZE OF	10,000 is	10,000
2 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	10,000
5 PRIZES OF	2,000 are	10,000
25 PRIZES OF	600 are	15,000
100 PRIZES OF	400 are	40,000
200 PRIZES OF	200 are	40,000
500 PRIZES OF	120 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	80 are	40,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$200 are	$20,000
100 do	120 are	12,000
100 do	80 are	8,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 Prizes of $40 are		$39,960
999 Prizes of 40 are		39,960
3,434 Prizes,	amounting to	$530,920

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets at $10; Halves $5; Fifths $2; Tenths $1; Twentieths 50c.; Fortieths 25c.

Club Rates, $55 worth of Tickets for $50.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

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

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to all Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes.

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

ATTENTION.—After January 1st, 1894, our drawings will take place in Puerto, Cortez, Honduras, Central America, under and by virtue of a contract for 25 years with that Government These drawings will take place monthly as heretofore. There will be no change in the management and no interruption in the business. PAUL CONRAD, President.

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President; that it is endorsed with the signatures of Generals G. T. BEAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, W. L. CABELL, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.

N.B.—The tickets for the December drawing, and all others thereafter, in addition to the usual endorsements of J. A. EARLY and W. L. CABELL, will bear that of the new commissioner, CH. J. VILLERE, the successor of Gen'l G. T. BEAUREGARD, deceased.

There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it, and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertised chance for a prize.

TRAINED NURSE.

Miss Murdoch, Graduate of the "St. John Training School for Nurses," is open for engagements (not obstetrics). Address, Millerton, Mir., N. B.

SALT! SALT!

For Sale in Bags or bulk by
GEO BURCHILL & SONS,
Nelson.

Miramichi Advance.
CHATHAM, N. B., - - DECEMBER 14. 1893.

The Governorship.

Considerable speculation is rife as to who is to be our next Lieutenant-Governor, and the names of at least half a dozen gentlemen are mentioned in connection with it. The two most prominent are those of Mr. Burns, M. P. of Gloucester and Judge Fraser, others being Judge Palmer, Mr. Temple, M. P. for York, Mr. Josiah Wood M. P. for Westmorland, Mr. Adams, M. P. for Northumberland, and Hon. Peter Mitchell. It has also been said that the relationships between Hon. Mr. Costigan and some of his most influential colleagues in the cabinet are not entirely cordial, which might lead that gentleman to favorably consider the acceptance of the governorship for himself, but to those who know Mr. Costigan best, the alleged conditions would appear as a reason why he should prefer to remain where he is, and continue his support of Mr. Burns, who ought to have an excellent chance for the position. It may be, however, that political exigencies will render the creation of a vacancy on the supreme court bench desirable, from a government stand-point, in which case the choice would probably fall upon Mr. Justice Fraser.

A Much Needed Undertaking.

We are glad to hear that an effort is being made to establish a Cemetery for the town and vicinity of Chatham. It takes the form of a joint stock company. The number of shares is placed at two hundred, at ten ten dollars each and nearly one half of the amount required has already been subscribed. It is a subject of complaint on all hands that our dead are nearly all interred much too near the town and in ground so elevated as to affect its sanitary condition, more or less. Cemeteries are established in nearly all cities and towns on the plan proposed in Chatham and they invariably pay those who invest in them, for they commend themselves to all classes. They are simply "cities of the dead" where the churches may occupy their separate quarters, set apart and dedicated or consecrated according to the requirements of their several rituals, while all may engage in assisting to adorn and beautify them. We hope to see the good work entirely successful, so that Chatham may, in this respect at least, be in line with modern taste and civilization.

Wood Trade in Great Britain.

In their Wood Trade circular of 1st inst., Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine say:—

"The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been 29 vessels, 27,666 tons, against 34 vessels, 29,791 tons during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date from all places during the years 1891, 1892, and 1893 has been 362,058, 418,723, and 383,054 tons respectively

"Business throughout the month has been very quiet, and we have little change in values to record. Imports generally have been moderate, but the stocks of all articles are quite sufficient for the probable Winter demand.

"CANADIAN WOODS.

The import of Quebec goods has about closed for the season, the arrivals during the past month consisting of a small parcel of Waney pine by steamer; there has been a moderate enquiry, and prices are maintained, and the stock, although sufficient, is not too heavy. Red pine has not been imported; there has been a good consumption, prices are low, but the stock is ample. Only one parcel of oak has arrived from Canada, the import consisting chiefly of United States wood; of the former, 1st class wood for railway purposes still maintains its value, and the stock is moderate. Ash has moved off more freely, but prices are easier, and the stock is still too heavy. There has been about an average import of pine deals; the deliveries have been disappointing, and there is no improvement in value, and the stock remaining over is too heavy.

"NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA SPRUCE AND PINE DEALS.

The import has been in excess of the two preceding years, viz, 8,430 standards, against 7,198 standares in 1892, and 3,163 standards in 1891, for corresponding month, about two-thirds of this import having arrived during the past few days; it all appears in stock, although a considerable portion will go from the quay direct into consumption; however, the stock remaining over is quite sufficient and values are with difficulty maintained. Pine deals are seldom inquired for.

"BIRCH.

Birch logs have been imported more freely; the recent improvement has been scarcely maintained, the late auction sale showing a slight decline on the previous one; the stock is quite sufficient. Planks have been imported moderately, and have moved off more freely; prices are a little firmer, but the stock is still much too heavy."

SIR JAMES GRANT has been elected by acclamation to fill the seat in the Ottawa constituency made vacant by the elevation of Mackintosh to the governorship of the North west Territories. There was no other candidate put in nomination. Mr. Laurier visited the constituency but the outlook did not lead him to encourage opposition.

Mr. Cummings and his Bill.

A bill for the annexation of Canada to the United States was introduced in Congress on 6th inst. by Amos J. Cummings, of New York, who is a member of the staff of the New York Sun. The bill provided mainly as follows: "The Dominion of Canada shall, if the people of the said Dominion do make proper application therefor, with the consent of and approval of Great Britain, be admitted into the union by virtue of this act on an equal footing with existing states, new states to be formed out of the Dominion of Canada, with suitable and exact boundaries and with representatives in Congress such as the population of each state shall warrant according to the present apportionments of representation. As soon as times and conditions of such admission and cessation of the remaining territory of the said Dominion to the United States by the government of said Dominion shall be completed by the two governments, the sum of $250,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated to defray expenses of missions and negotiations to fix and agree upon the terms of said admission and cession, either by treaty to be submitted to the Senate or by articles to be submitted to both Houses of Congress, as the President may direct; that until the said Dominion of Canada shall be admitted into union in pursuance of this act there shall be a commercial union between the said Dominion of Canada and the United States and that no import duties or other taxes shall be levied by the United States on the products of the said Dominion coming into the United States or on manufactures made of material admitted free by both countries, provided the said Dominion admit the product of the United States into the said Dominion on reciprocal terms."

The bill did not make much headway as it was not allowed to go further than the introductory stage.

Pay of Female School Teachers.

It will surprise many persons in New Brunswick to learn that in some parts of Massachusetts women teachers are worse paid than in any part of New Brunswick. The inadequate payment of women teachers in some of the rural schools of the western portion of that state was severely animadverted upon by superintendent Beckwith of Adams recently in an address before the Massachusetts Teachers' Association at Boston. It seems that in some of the Berkshire Hill towns the wages of these women are less than $20 a month, and in one town they are as low as $15.75. Mr. Beckwith declared that such a state of things was a shame to "the great and wealthy commonwealth of Massachusetts." "Of course," he said, "the young women who are going through some of the motions of teaching for such paltry remuneration are not well prepared to do the work set for them. A teacher who receives $4 per week has no right to be well prepared." What makes the giving of such mean compensation apparently inexcusable is that the rate of taxation in these towns is unusually high. In that paying the lowest salary of all it is $28 a thousand. Mr. Beckwith brought out some other interesting facts. He found that many of the women teaching in the four western counties of Massachusetts were college graduates nowadays, and that the average increase in the wages of the men in the state at large since 1875 had been 58 per cent., in the wages of the women only 32.—[Telegraph.

Shady Revelations.

THE SHATFORD CASE IN ST. JOHN. PROCEEDINGS BEFORE JUDGE TUCK, WHICH SHOW THE RELATIONSHIPS IN WHICH CERTAIN ST. JOHN PEOPLE OF PROFESSED RESPECTABILITY LIVE.

We referred, last week, to the law proceedings at St. John growing out of the disagreements of one J. D. Shatford and his wife. They belonged to a set of people who classed fairly well in what is called "society" in that city. Business troubles caused Mr. Shatford to run away about two years ago, since which time he established himself in Chicago. He appears to have kept up a correspondence with his wife and her family from the time of his departure from St. John until August last, at which time she initiated divorce proceedings against him. This seemed strange, as it was understood by Mr. Shatford's friends that the most amicable relationships had existed, up to that time between him and his wife and that she was to go to him in Chicago. It was thought that Shatford's unsettled business difficulties would always be a bar to his returning to St. John and that his wife would thus have a walk-over in her divorce suit, but he appeared a fortnight since as a guest of the Royal Hotel and the St. John papers announced that he had come to see his children and effect a reconciliation with his wife; next, they announced that she and her family—with whom she and two of her children had lived from the time of Shatford's disappearance—would have nothing to do with him. The next move was one on his part to obtain custody of his children which was resisted in Judge Tuck's court by Mrs. Shatford, who aided by her father, Mr. Charles Campbell, and supported by her mother, sisters and aunt, made damaging statements against Shatford's character as a chris ian, gentleman, husband, father and citizen, as stated by the ADVANCE last week, which, while deprecating the washing of such dirty domestic linen in public, assumed that there must be a "nigger in Mrs. Shatford's woodpile" and suggested that it would be better all round if Mr. and Mrs. Shatford would take the oft repeated advice of Horace Greeley and "go west" together.

Mr. Shatford has since had an innings the record of which covers eight or nine columns in the city papers which seem to revel in that kind of literature. The Globe's report summarises Mr. Shatford's reply to his wife's allegations and as it is the most brief of all and the freest from nastiness we append it, as follows;—

There were some sensational developments in the Chambers before Judge Tuck this morning at the adjourned hearing of the application of J. D. Shatford for the custody of his two children, now in the care of their mother.

The court room was so crowded that before the proceedings began Judge Tuck remarked: "The court room is hardly large enough. We want one built for the purpose in a trial like this." Mrs. Shatford, Mrs. Charles Campbell, Miss Partelow and Mr. Charles Campbell with their lawyer, Mr. L. A. Currey, occupied positions on the Judge's left, while Mr. Shatford and his solicitors, Messrs. J. D. Hazen and Geo. W. Allen, sat on his right.

Mr. Hazen read twenty six affidavits in answer to those read on Monday last by Mr. Currey. The first and the longest was that of Mr. Shatford. He began by denying positively that he had ever forbidden his wife to attend church or to take the sacrament, or that he had ever scoffed and ridiculed religion, or even expressed views against religion, or that he had forbidden his children to attend Sabbath school, or had given them money to remain at home. On the contrary, he had been brought up in the Church of England and always attended it; and it he secured the custody of the children would send them to it until such time as they were old enough to act for themselves. In his presence and by his consent his three children aad been baptized in Trinity church. He admitted having said the grace to which Mrs. Shatford alluded on Monday last, but said it was done in fun aad declared that frequently when there were visitors Mrs. Shatford had asked him to repeat it. He denied positively all allegations about cruelly treating and abusing his wife, dragging her about by the limbs, etc., and also the statements about having locked her out of the house. Once Mrs. Shatford and her sister went to a party and forgot to take a latchkey. That was unknown to himself or the servants and Mrs. Shatford and her sister had to knock for some time to arouse him. He never was intoxicated before the children, but once at an Artillery ball drank what he supposed was claret and became intoxicated. Afterwards she late Mr. Arthur W. Howe told him a special pitcher of brandy and claret had been prepared to get him intoxicated. He was practically a total abstainer. He denied that he remained out late at nights. It was his practice to spend his nights at home. On two occasions his wife came home late with a male escort and remained some minutes in the vestibule with him. When he remonstrated with her she promised not to do so again if he would forgive her. He declared that he always provided his wife with pocket money and further said she had full power to pledge his credit and frequently did so. She gave Harry Kaye a ring that cost $7 and also gave presents to a man named Claude Evill. Regarding the charges that he had not furnished Mrs. Shatford money after leaving St. John he said he had furnished altogether $758.25. One remittance of $155, to pay her expenses to Chicago, she refused to accept. He denied that Mrs. Shatford ever had any personal property and said he had given her the four shares of Union Club stock which she had sent him. He denied in toto the charges of having violated his marriage vows. He admitted two criminal charges were hanging over him when he left St. John, but denied their truthfulness and said they were only made as the best means of collecting some debts. He declared he has a house in Chicago which is partly furnished, and that as he is in receipt of a good income it could be put in readiness for occupation in forty-eight hours, and that if the children were given to him his sister would go there and care for them until such time as he could secure a competent house-keeper and governess, Shatford said he considered Charles Campbell (Mrs. Shatford's father) unfit to have the care of the children, claiming that Campbell is in the habit of visiting houses of ill-fame and that his total income is only $1,000 a year. He put in letters to show that Mr. and Mrs. Campbell wanted $7 a week for the board of Mrs. Shatford and her children. Shatford further said that he did not consider Mrs. Shatford a fit person to have the custody of the children. After they had been married three years he noticed she was receiving frequent attentions from Harry Kaye and Claude Evill. They spent several evenings of the week at the house and were there on Sundays. He urged his wife's mother and aunt to remonstrate with his wife and they said he should at least have Sundays in the bosom of his family. One Sunday night when he went home late and found one of the young men with his wife he went away and remained all night at a hotel. The next day his wife promised to be a good wife and mother and he forgave her. After that she was often out late, but would say she had been at her mother's or with Mrs. Byron Taylor. During the Bazaar of Nations she was often out till between 12 and 1 o'clock. One night when she returned from a visit to Nova Scotia she said she was going to her mother's, and then went walking with Harry Kaye. At one time he found a package of letters addressed to his wife in the care of Rose Campbell, her sister. They were from Kaye and Evill, and were full of protestations of love and terms of endearment. He talked with her about them and she then admitted having given a diamond ring to Claude Evill. Shatford alleged that Robert Campbell, a bank clerk, had been seen leaving Mrs. Shatford's abode as late as midnight; that he and Mrs Shatford had gone to Rothesay on July 1 and had taken a walk into the woods, and did not return to St. John until nearly midnight. Once his wife wrote to Harry Kaye saying Mr. Shatford was away and urging him to call. This letter fell into the hands of Kaye's mother, who felt badly and called upon Mrs. Shatford to remonstrate with her. Mr. Shatford closed with the statement that since leaving St. John he frequently had Mrs. Jones send flowers to his wife and said she was always grateful for them. Some of her letters were read to show that she addressed her husband in terms of affection.

Florence Shatford, sister of Mr. Shatford, and John Franklin Shatford, a brother, bore testimony to the good character of J. D. Shatford and spoke favorably of his views on religion. Both had lived in the Shatford house and said Mr. Shatford was kind to his wife and children. Miss Shatford denied that she had gone to the Opera House when in St. John recently or that she left the little boy alone in the hotel. She said Mrs. Shatford had told her of attentions she had received from young men, some of whom she had permitted to kiss her. She alleges that while visiting Digby Mrs. Shatford's goings on with a commercial man were the subject of much talk and said she frequently so dosed the little boy with paregoric that he slept for a long time while she was enjoying herself.

Other affidavits as to the good moral character of Mr. Shatford were made by Messrs. Louis H. Green, Wm. Ewing, R. P. Hazen, E. I. Simonds, Edwin Peters and F. A. Peters. None of these knew him to drink or scoff at religion and Hazen had seen him in his house and thought he was a good husband. Mrs. Shatford, Hazen testified, was one of the best dressed women in St. John.

Lizzie Griffin, Hannah Conboy and Jane Smith, who had worked in the Shatford house, said Mr. Shatford was a good husband and father. They never knew of him abusing Mrs. Shatford.

Detective Ring and Police Captain Jenkins testified they had followed Mrs. Shatford and Robert Campbell home from the Opera House one night after 11 o'clock. They sat very close together on Mr. Chas. Campbell's doorstep for twenty minutes and then went into the vestibule and shut the door.

Wm. Melliday deposed that he had seen Mrs. Shatford walking with a man as often as three times a week and late at nights; once he saw them as late as 1 o'clock.

Wm. Manson swore he had seen Mrs. Shatford several times on the Ballast wharf at nights with a man and he described minutely some compromising circumstances.

Thomas McDermott, Joseph Abbott, Joseph McAnulty, Joseph Devine and Charles Trainor also testified to Mrs. Shatford's visits with a man to the Ballast wharf.

Abner Secord, Wm. McKelvie, Wm. McKinney, Patrick Killen and Fannie Stewart testified that Charles Campbell was in the habit of visiting Sheffield street. The Stewart woman said his friend was Hannah Lane, colored.

Mr. Currey was given a week in which to answer the new allegations in these affidavits and the hearing was adjourned until Monday next,

Shatford was given permission to see his children on Monday and Friday at 3 p. m.

Evill, referred to, was a bank clerk in St. John some time ago.

The revelations in this case, after making all reasonable allowances for the revengeful feelings on both sides, which doubtless make the real facts to lose nothing of their tone and coloring, suggest the idea that St. John "society" has in it elements of domestic perfidy and moral depravity of which it should purge itself as soon as possible—that is if its sense of the need of reform has not been entirely blunted by usages which would be "more honored in the breach than the observance."

News and Notes.

The special election of a congressman-at-large in Pennsylvania, to succeed the late Gen. Dilley, will cost the state over $300,000, and all because the last Legislature neglected to re-apportion the congressional districts on the basis of the census of 1890.

The proposition of Sir William Harcourt to meet the deficit in the English budget by a tax of one penny in the shilling on theatre admissions will start up the music halls and farce comedy artists. Sir William is likely to get himself burlesqued.

Quebec's recent earthquake recalls the first disturbance of that nature recorded to have taken place in Canada. In their "Relations" the Jesuits state that in February, 1663, there was a great shock, when 10,000 square leagues of territory were affected and the face of the country changed materially. Parkman gives a vivid description of the event. The St. Lawrence, we are told by the great historian, turned black owing to the precipitation of soil from its banks into the river.

Richard Hoops, a negro, and formerly a slave, is reported as the oldest human being in America. He resides in a shanty alone, at Osage City, Mo. He has a record of his birth in Maryland in December, 1770; hence he is 123 years old. Hoops says he intends to earn his own living for several years more. He delights in fishing for catfish in the Osage River, and in a dinner of soup made from their heads. His skin is like a mummy's.

One hundred and eight men, employed in the C. P. R. shops at Montreal, have been discharged. They were told that they would probably get their places back before the new year.

At Kingston, Ont., whole families are afflicted with influenza, and it is said that over 1,000 persons are affected. Many students in Queen's University and the Royal Military College are affected.

OYSTER-FISHING.

Should Licensees of Beds be Forced to Observe a Close Season.

The Question Answered in the Affirmative by Mr, Kemp—His Reasons Therefor.

OTTAWA, Dec 5.—A recent article in a trade journal published in Montreal suggested that the regulations concerning oysters, if too severe, might retard the investment of capital. It was particularly suggested that licensees of private beds should not be affected by regulations concerning close time, etc. The article in question was submitted by the St. John Sun correspondent to Mr. Kemp, the oyster expert, and his comments will be found to be of general interest. Mr Kemp says:

The proposed regulations to be observed on the oyster fishery, throughout the dominion, are for the benefit of everyone engaged in the industry. A man who understands his business in oyster culture secures a license from the government for a piece of ground for a certain number of years. The first thing he should do is to put that area in order. In the spring of the year he should secure a quantity of small oysters, running as many as possible to the barrel, as the growth on these oysters would be a great advantage, the growth being his profit. If left on the grounds for a season or more, which just depends upon the size the bivalve has attained, many of these oysters would no doubt be fit for the fall market. During the summer months, or the close season, the oyster grows very fast, its fins or shoots of shell then being tender. By lying undisturbed on the grounds it hardens as the weather becomes a little cooler, or after its first summer growth it thickens its shell, which becomes stronger. It would be unwise for a man who has stocked his beds with saleable oysters for the coming season to dredge and rake amongst them, as he would be likely to destroy a great quantity of his stock lying at the bottom. He would be breaking the tender shells of the live oysters, causing perhaps more death to his stock than the profit he receives by selling his oysters. By fishing during the summer months he may cover up or destroy large quantities of oyster spat which might possibly have fallen on his ground, again depriving himself of young oysters. If he waits until the opening season these young spat will be larger and stronger and very easily seen. They could be taken care of by removing them to a bed expressly made or set apart for young oysters. Again, oysters are not considered an article of diet during the close season (summer time or spawning months). By waiting until the expiration of the close season the oysters have got over their sickness and are fishing up, the fish within the shells being much firmer than, say, a month previous.

An article in season will always command a better price and is looked forward to at the opening of such season with a greater relish and there is much more of a demand.

In winter, oysters are in greater demand than summer, but fishing through the ice is both destructive to the ground as well as to the oyster. Frozen oysters cannot be worth very much to the public. Taken in this way from the beds, until they are packed for market, and even in transit, they must freeze, which takes all the flavor out of an oyster, making it an article almost unfit for food.

It is also very possible that after these grounds have been used in this way the licensee, finding his beds in a very poor condition, might give up all claim to the ground, leaving it in a worse condition than he actually found it. It is for the department to protect these grounds as much as possible, so that they may enhance in value instead of deteriorating, which must certainly follow if there are no restrictions for their protection. Any person taking an area of oyster ground and stocking it naturally feels the oysters are his own, and that he can or ought to do as he likes with them. Knowing very little himself upon the subject, he would soon be surprised at its not being so successful if he worked it all his own way and at all times without any regard to close season or any other necessary regulation.

These regulations assist an oyster planter in carrying out his work to perfection, and protect the public beds at the same time. And why should a person who has a quantity of oysters laid on his own plantation have a greater privilege to fish them than the fisherman who has to seek for the natural beds? The planter knows exactly what he can catch on his beds, while the fisherman may be fortunate or otherwise, as the case may be. He goes to seek his living. He is very often in an exposed position as regards the weather, while the planter can choose his locality, which is in a sheltered bay, river or inlet of the sea. To make a regulation giving a planter free scope with the sale of his oysters, so to speak, would create a very bad feeling between fishermen and planters, and would tend to increase poaching by fishermen. If anyone was found to be in possession of oysters during close season, it would be hard for the fishery officers to detect them unless they were caught in the act of fishing. Oyster planters, too, would in a certain degree monopolize the trade, taking it from the packers who buy on the shore from the fishermen, which would cause a very jealous feeling to exist. The condition of oyster beds in the dominion will not at present permit fishing all the year round. If the reports of the English oyster experts were surprisingly meagre, they pointed out plain facts, which, if adhered to, would tend to greatly assist the protection and preservation of Canadian oyster beds.

The Journal of Commerce speaks as if American waters were forgotten. It must be remembered they are favored with a warmer climate, longer summer, and have not such a severe winter to contend with. The soil at the bottom of the sea is not adapted for oyster culture everywhere.

The American shores appear to abound in oysters, which must account for the bottom and climate being very suitable; and it is for us to do our best to try and hold our own by keeping up our beds, protecting and preserving them as far as lies in our power.

The continued storms which prevail around this shore and prevent the fishermen from obtaining any oysters show the demand will pay for oysters during the fishing season, as, owing to the scarcity of the oysters through bad weather, the prices immediately go up. Persons cultivating oysters would do well to have a reserved pit erected in which to place their oysters ready for shipment. By keeping a small stock on hand they would be ready for any emergency.

(Daily Telegraph 11th inst)

The Case of The Bank of Nova Scotia vs. Fish.

CONCLUDED ON SATURDAY—THE QUESTIONS LEFT TO THE JURY AND THE ANSWERS THERETO.

The case of the Bank of Nova Scotia vs. James O. Fish, which has been before the circuit court during the past week was concluded on Saturday last.

The action was brought on 10 bills of exchange and promissory notes amounting in all to about $2,800, which Frank Morrison, the late agent of the Bank at Newcastle and Chatham, had obtained from the defendant and also amount of an overdraft. The defence set up was fraud on the part of the bank, committed by its agent, and an agreement on the part of the bank, through its agent, that the bank would not look to the defendants for payment.

The following are the questions left by his honor to the jury and their answers:—

1st. Did the defendant accept the bill of exchange drawn upon him by J. A. Morrison on the 28th December, 1892, for $251.64 at three months after date at the request of Frank Morrison, the manager and agent of the plaintiff bank at Newcastle?
Yes.

2nd. If you find that the defendant did accept such bills at Morrison's request as such manager did the said Frank Morrison as such manager then and there undertake and agree with the defendent that the bank would never require or ask payment of the said bill from the said defendant?
Yes.

3rd. If you find that the said Frank Morrison as such manager did request the defendant to accept the said bill, did he when he made such request represent and state to the said defendant that the bank held as security for the draft molasses, some stored at Bathurst and some on the Miramichi and that the bank would hold or keep the defendent safe in respect to his said acceptance and did the defendant accept such draft upon the faith of such representation if made?
Yes.

4th. If you find that the said Frank Morrison did represent that the bank held molasses as security for the said draft, was such statement to the knowledge of the said Frank Morrison untrue?
Yes.

5th. Did the defendant directly or indirectly receive any value or consideration for accepting the said bill?
No.

6th. Did the defendant accept the bill of exchange drawn upon him by J. A. Morrison on the 3rd day of January A, D. 1893 for $468.33 at three months after date at the request of Frank Morrison, the manager and agent of the plaintiff Bank of Newcastle?
Yes.

7th. If you find that the defendant did accept such last mentioned bill at Morrison's request as such manager, did the said Frank Morrison as such manager then and there undertake and agree with the defendant that the bank would never require or ask payment of the said bill from the said defendant?
Yes.

8th. If you find that the said Frank Morrison as such manager did request the defendant to accept the last mentioned bill, did he when he made such request represent and state to the said defendant that the bank held as security for the draft molasses stored at Bathurst and some on the Miramichi, and that the bank would hold or keep the defendant safe in respect to his said acceptance, and did the defendant accept such draft upon the faith of such representation if made.
Yes.

9th. If you find that the said Frank Morrison did represent that the bank held molasses as security for the last mentioned draft, was such statement to the knowledge of the said Frank Morrison untrue?
Yes.

10th. Did the defendant directly or indirectly receive any value or consideration for accepting the last mentioned bill?
No.

11th. Did the defendant accept M. Sutherland's draft upon him for $287.64 ninety days after date at the request of Frank Morrison, the agent of the plaintiff bank at Newcastle?
Yes.

15th. If the defendant did accept such last mentioned draft at the agent Frank Morrison's request, did such agent at the time represent to the said defendant that the bank would see him safe in respect to such last mentioned acceptance?
Yes.

13th. Did the defendant, directly or indirectly, receive any value or consideration for accepting the last-mentioned bill?
No.

14th. Did the defendant make the bill of exchange, dated 2nd February, 1893, upon James Robinson for $465.74 at 90 days after date, at the request of Frank Morrison, the agent of the plaintiff's bank at Newcastle?
Yes.

15th. If the defendant did make such last-mentioned bill of exchange at the request of the said Frank Morrison, did the said Frank Morrison, in asking the said defendant to make such bill of exchange, tell him that the said James Robinson wished him to sign the said bill of exchange as drawer?
Yes.

16th. If you find that the said Frank Morrison did tell the defendant that the said James Robinson wished the defendant to sign the said last-mentioned draft as maker, was such statement true or not?
Not true.

17th. Did the said defendant directly or indirectly receive any value or consideration for becoming the drawer of the said last mentioned bill of exchange?
No.

18th. Was the John W. Shaddick note dated 30th November, 1892, for $138.72, payable three months after date, procured by the defendant and endorsed by him at the request of Frank Morrison, the agent of the plaintiff bank at Newcastle?
Yes.

19th. If such last mentioned note was procured and endorsed by the defendant at Morrison's request, was it procured and endorsed in respect to oats which Morrison represented to be the bank's property, and received by him from P. E. Island?
Yes.

20th. If you find that this last mentioned note was procured and endorsed in reference to oats, did Morrison state to the defendant when he asked him to procure the said last mentioned note that the business in respect to oats for which he wanted the note was the bank's business?
Yes.

21st. Did the defendant directly or indirectly receive any value or consideration for becoming the endorser of the last mentioned note?
No.

22nd. Was the John Jones note dated the 6th December, 1892, for $430 and payable four months after date, a note which had been signed by John Jones in blank and endorsed by defendant in blank and left by the defendent with the said Frank Morrison as agent of the said bank, to be filled up during his, the defendant's, temporary absence by the said Frank Morrison, if necessary to retire some negotiable paper of defendant's, which might become due at the Merchants' Bank, or to pay some draft which the defendant thought might be drawn upon him, and presented during his absence?
Yes.

23. If so was such note filled up and discounted by the said Frank Morrison as such manager without the knowledge or consent of the defendant and for the said Frank Morrison's own purpose?
Yes.

24th. Was the Robert A. Copp note dated 6th January, 1893, for 148.76, payable three months after date, procured by the defendant and endorsed by him at the request of Frank Morrison the Agent of the plaintiff bank at Newcastle?
Yes.

25th. If you find that such last mentioned note was procured and endorsed by the defendant at Morrison's request was it so procured and endorsed in respect to the Whalen matter?
Yes.

26th. If you find that such last mentioned note was procured and endorsed by the defendant at Morrison's request in respect to the Whalen matter did Morrison state to the defendant that the bank had security upon horses, sleds and camping materials of Whalen's?
Yes.

27th. If you find that Morrison did state to the defendant that the bank had security upon the Whalen horses, sleds and camping materials, was such statement true?
Yes.

28th. If you find that Morrison asked the defendant to endorse the said note and obtained such endorsement as matter for the accommodation of the bank, did the said Frank Morrison as such bank agent undertake and agree with the defendant that the bank would never require or ask payment of the last mentioned promissory note from the defendant?
Yes.

29th. Did the defendant directly or indirectly receive any value or consideration for becoming the endorser of the last mentioned note?
No.

30th. Was the James McKibbon note, dated 17th January, 1893, for $90 payable three months after date, procured by the defendant and endorsed by him at the request of Frank Morrison, the agent of the plaintiff bank at Newcastle?
Yes.

31st. If you find that such last mentioned note was procured and endorsed by the defendant, was it so procured in respect to the horse which Morrison said he had sent for Somers?
Yes.

32nd. If you find that this last mentioned note was procured and endorsed in reference to the Somers horse, did he, Morrison, as such manager, state that he, the defendant, would not be required to pay this note but that the bank would attend to it?
Yes.

33rd. Was the matter of the Somers horse the business of the bank?
Yes.

34th. Did the defendant directly or indirectly receive any value or consideration for procuring and becoming the endorser of the last mentioned note?
No.

35th. Did Frank Morrison on the 22nd February, 1893, ask the defendant to lend him a check on the bank for $2,0, and did the defendant then tell Morrison that he had not that amount of money to his credit, and did Morrison then say he would place the money to the defendant's credit in the morning before he used the check, and did the defendant then give to Morrison his defendant's, check on the bank for the $270?
Yes.

36th, Was the Jerry Mullin note, dated 4th Jan., 1893, for $188.60, payable three months after date, procured by the defendant and endorsed by him at the request of Frank Morrison the agent of the plaintiff bank at Newcastle?
Yes.

37th. If you find that such last mentioned note was procured and endorsed by the defendant at Morrison's request, was it so procured and endorsed in respect to the Whalen matter?
Yes.

38th. If you find that such last mentioned note was procured and endorsed by the defendant at Morrison's request in respect to the Whalen matter, did Morrison state to defendant that the bank had security upon horses, sleds and camping materials of Whalen's?
Yes.

39th. If you find that Morrison did state to the defendant that the bank had security upon the Whalen horses, sleds and camping materials, was such statement true?
Yes.

40. If you find that Morrison asked the defendant to endorse the said note and obtained such endorsement as matter for the accommodation of the bank, did the said Frank Morrison as such bank agent undertake and agree with the defendant that the bank could never require or ask payment of the last mentioned promissory note from the defendant?
Yes,

41st. Did the defendant directly or indirectly receive any value or consideration for becoming the endorser of the last mentioned note?
No.

42nd. Did the bank know or were the circumstances such that they ought reasonably to have known that their agent, Frank Morrison, was receiving oats from Prince Edward Island and selling them as stated by the witnesses?
Yes.

43rd, Did the bank know or were the circumstances such that they ought to have known that their agent, Frank Morrison, was receiving consignments of oats and paying for same with proceeds of paper discounted by him as agent of the bank?
Yes.

44th. Did the defendant bona-fide believe the representations which the bank's agent, Frank Morrison, made to him at the time of accepting and endorsing the various drafts and notes respectively, and did the defendant so accept and endorse them relying upon such representations?
Yes.

45th. Were the circumstances such that a person in the situation of the defendant might reasonably believe that the statements made to the defendant by the bank's agent, Frank Morrison, were true?
Yes.

46th. Were the representations which the plaintiff's agent, Frank Morrison, made to defendant, when he accepted and endorsed the drafts and notes respectively, within the apparent scope of Morrison's authority as agent of the bank?
Yes.

47th. Were there such suspicious circumstances in connexion with the alleged fraudulent representations as to put the defendant on inquiry, or to make it his duty to inquire as to the truth of the statements and the authority of the agent to make them?
No.

Upon these answers the judge directed a verdict for the defendant upon nine of the bills and notes, but directed a verdict for plaintiff or the amount of the Jerry Mullin note (the procee