New Advertisements.

L.S.L.

CAPITAL PRIZE $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $800,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the Grand Quarterly Drawings regularly every three months (March, June, September and December.)

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DRAWING, CLASS G, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, FEB. 7, 1888. 213th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000	$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000	20,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000	20,000
50 " "	500	25,000
100 " "	300	30,000
200 " "	200	40,000
500 " "	100	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Approximation Prizes of	$200	$20,000
100 " "	300	30,000
100 " "	100	10,000
1,000 Terminal "	50	50,000
9,179 Prizes amounting to		$535,000

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. 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 That the payment of all 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.

Over 6,000,000 PEOPLE USE FERRY'S SEEDS. D. M. FERRY & CO. are entitled to the Largest Patronage in the world. D. M. FERRY & CO'S Illustrated and Priced Descriptive SEED ANNUAL For 1888 will be mailed FREE TO ALL applicants and to last season's customers without ordering it. Invaluable to all. Every person using Garden, Field or Flower Seeds should send for it. Address D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

South West Boom Co.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company will be held at the Secretary's office, in Newcastle, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of choosing directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may be deemed necessary.

The directors will meet in the same place, on the same day, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to audit the Treasurer's accounts and wind up the business for the year.

ALLAN RITCHIE, President.
Newcastle, Dec. 27, '87.

FARM for SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale his extensive and well known farm, on the right bank of the Tabusintac River at the end of the great road bridge crossing the same.

The property embraces one hundred and forty acres, seventy-five of which are under high cultivation. It produced this year (1887) 25 tons hay, 100 bushels wheat, 200 bushels oats, 60 bushels barley, 40 bushels peas, 300 bushels potatoes, besides other small crops.

It has on it a dwelling suitable for a hotel, a large barn, outhouses etc, one of the latter being 80 x 12 ft. There is a never-failing spring of water close to the house.

An inexhaustible bed of mussel-mud lies in front of the farm and this first class fertiliser is easily obtained.

Steamers and other large craft can lie at the bridge wharf rendering water carriage as well as land conveyance easily available.

This is one of the best chances ever offered for a good farmer wishing to locate on the Miramichi.

For further particulars apply to D. G. Smith, Advance office, Chatham or to the owner, on the premises,

C. H. BOUCHER

COFFINS & CASKETS

The Subscriber has on hand at his shop a superior assortment of

ROSEWOOD & WALNUT COFFINS,

COFFIN FINDINGS AND ROBES,

which he will supply at reasonable rates. BADGES FOR PALL BEARERS also supplied

WM. McLEAN, - Undertaker

A GIFT Send 10 cent postage, and we will mail you free a royal valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money at once, than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. Address Stinson & Co. Portland, Maine.

FOR SALE.

A Bredwood & Son Piano, and Cabinet Organ, can be seen any day at my residence,

R HUTCHISON

Douglastown, 7th Oct., 1887

Meeting of County Council.

The Northumberland Co. Council will meet for despatch of business on the 17th day of January instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Council Chamber, Newcastle,

SAMUEL THOMSON, Sec'y Treas. Co N'lan

Dated 2nd Jan., 1888.

General Business.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

Highland Society NOTICE!

The General Annual Meeting of "The Highland Society of New Brunswick, at Miramichi," will be held at the "Waverly Hotel," Newcastle, on FRIDAY, 13th JANUARY next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

G B FRASER, Secretary
Chatham, Dec. 19th, 1887.

TO LET OR SELL.

The property in the west end of Chatham on the easterly side of Samuel Waddleton's lands known as the "Rogers' place. Possession given immediately. For further particulars apply to

ROBT. MURRAY, Attorney-at-Law.
Chatham, N. B., May 9th 1887.

MIRAMICHI STONE WORKS!

John H. Lawlor & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN MARBLE, GRANITE AND FREESTONE

Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, Etc., Etc.,

CUT STONE of all descriptions furnished to order,

CHATHAM, N. B.

JUST ARRIVING.

125 barrels Patent Flour, Morning Star.
125 " " " Challenge.
75 " Superior Extra.
50 Oatmeal.
50 Quintals Codfish.
100 Half Chest Tea.
25 barrels sugar.
1000 lbs. Hams and Bacon.
29 barrels Pork.
10 " Choice Plate Beef.
20 dozen Brooms
20 " Buckets.
Earthenware in dinner and Tea sets, Crocks, Chamber Sets. &c.
1000 rolls Room Paper.

ROGER FLANAGAN.
Chatham N B.

Legal Notices.

Mortgage Sale

To Thomas Whitton of the Parish of Chatham in the County of Northumberland in the Province of New Brunswick Trader and Bridget Whitton his wife and to all others whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Ninth day of April in the year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty Four and made between Thomas Whitton of the Parish of Chatham in the County of Northumberland in the Province of New Brunswick Trader of the one part and the undersigned Daniel Desmond of the Parish County and Province aforesaid Trader of the other part which Mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of Northumberland on the Ninth day of April A. D. 1884 in volume 62 of the County Records pages 381, 382 and 383, and is numbered 849 in said volume—There will in pursuance of the said Power of sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the Twenty first day of January next in front of the Post Office Chatham in said County, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon The Lands and premises in said Indenture mentioned and described as follows namely: All and singular that certain Lot piece or parcel of Land and premises situate lying and being in the Town of Chatham aforesaid and bounded and described as follows to-wit: Commencing on the South side of Water Street in the Town of Chatham aforesaid at the Northwesterly angle of the Land now in possession of William McNaughton, formerly owned by James Kerr, thence westerly along the south side of Water street aforesaid Forty one feet thence South on a line parallel with Westerly side line of the said McNaughton property One hundred feet or to the Northerly boundary of the property formerly owned by the late Patrick Dulhanty thence Easterly along the Northerly side of said Dulhanty property Forty feet or to the Westerly side line of said McNaughton property; thence Northerly along the Westerly side line of said McNaughton's property One hundred feet to the place of beginning—Together with all and singular the Buildings and improvements thereon and the rights members privileges hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining—Also the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders, rents issues and profits thereof of the said Thomas Whitton and Bridget Whetton his wife, of in to out of or upon the said Lands and premises and every part thereof.

Dated the Eleventh day of October A. D. 1887.

L. J. TWEEDIE, Solicitor for Mortgagee. (Sgd) DANIEL DESMOND Mortgagee.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 21st day of January next, in front of the Post Office in Chatham, between the hours of twelve noon and five o'clock p. m.

All the right, title and interest of Thomas Whitton in and to all and singular that certain lot piece or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing on the South side of Water Street in the Town of Chatham aforesaid, at the Northwesterly angle of the land now in possession of William McNaughton, formerly owned by James Kerr, thence Westerly along the South side of Water Street aforesaid Forty-one feet, thence South in a line parallel with the Westerly side line of the said McNaughton property One hundred feet or to the Northerly boundary of the property formerly owned by the late Patrick Dulhanty, thence Easterly along the Northerly side of said Dulhanty's property Forty-one feet or to the Westerly side line of said McNaughton property, thence Northerly along the Westerly side line of said McNaughton property One hundred feet or to the place of beginning, and conveyed to the said Thomas Whitton by Daniel Desmond by Deed dated the 8th day of April A. D. 1884 and being the land and premises upon which the said Thomas Whitton at present resides.

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Northumberland County Court by William A. Rickson against the said Thomas Whitton.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, this 8th day of Oct., A. D. 1887.

JNO SHIRREFF, Sheriff of North'd

Notice to Magistrates.

The Justices of Northumberland will receive the Common Statutes for 1887 on application at this office.

SAM'L THOMSON, Clerk of the Peace Co. Nor'ld.

Office of Clerk of the Peace, Newcastle Dec. 12th, 1887.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - JANUARY 12, 1888.

Lumber Taxation.

Referring to our remarks on the increased mileage and stumpage tax in the province of Quebec, the *Miramichi Advance*, of Chatham, N. B., asks:—"What would the LUMBERMAN say if Quebec operators had to pay $8 per square mile as rental and $1.25 per M. for spruce as the New Brunswick government forces our lumbermen to do?" It certainly appears on the face of it, that these demands upon the lumbermen are excessive, and that our contemporary has reason to say "The Quebec government is moderate and merciful in comparison with ours." To compare the two systems with exactitude it would be necessary, however, to take other circumstances into consideration. One of the worst features of the Quebec increase is that it prejudicially affects property that was acquired, has changed hands and has been accepted as security on the basis of the old dues, the value being suddenly and unexpectedly diminished by the increased tax. Those who now acquire timber limits in the Province of Quebec will not be subject to this wrong, for they will value the limit with reference to the amount of the rental and dues. Not having immediate access to information as to the dues formerly exacted in New Brunswick, we cannot say whether the same injustice has been done there. It would seem so from the language used by the *Advance*, which says:—"Our government knows that its victims cannot at once withdraw their capital, and they seem determined to secure as much as possible of it while it is within their reach." This is where the injustice comes in; it is no valid excuse to say that the leases are only for the year, since relying on the established practice and custom, men have in good faith invested capital for their operations, have bought limits, or have advanced money on them, and now find that their confidence in receiving fair play has been misplaced. We would be glad to learn from our contemporary what changes, and when, there have been made in the New Brunswick timber dues.—*Canada Lumberman* for December.

The Crown Land policy of the New Brunswick Government is complained of because it has directly affected those actually engaged in the lumber business, mill-owners being the chief sufferers. As we understand the matter in the upper provinces the crown timber lands are held in perpetuity. That is, the lessee holds his limits indefinitely, so long as he complies with the regulations of the Department. That being so, a large interest in these lands is acquired by third parties—capitalists—who make advances to the limit-holders, their security being the latter's tenure of the lands and, therefore, dependent on the stability of the Government regulations. The Government of Quebec and—we believe—that of Ontario, also, have increased the mileage and stumpage charges, which, of course, lessens the value of these lands to those who have treated them as a security for moneys advanced to the operators.

Capitalists who make investments in connection with the trade in this section of New Brunswick do not secure themselves in the lands held by lessees, for the tenure of the latter is for a fixed period—ten years—at the end of which the "limits" are opened to general competition. The capital invested is, therefore, in mills, booms, facilities for moving lumber, such as steamers, barges, scows and the other plant connected with the business. The cause of complaint with us is that at the time when our largest permanent investments were made in these facilities for carrying on the business, there was no reason to believe that the Government tax on Crown Land lumber would be even one half what it is at the present time. Not only so, but the utterances of members of the Government at that time, in the legislature, were calculated to create the belief that the then existing rates would be decreased rather than increased. We refer to a period about fifteen years ago when an annual allowance of $150,000 a year was arranged for between the Dominion and local governments, to be paid by the latter to the former, in consideration of New Brunswick relinquishing her right to levy export duty. That arrangement relieved the trade of the provincial export tax of twenty cents per thousand sup. feet on all merchantable lumber, and the Government of the day claimed great credit for the "boon" it had secured for the lumbermen. They showed that they had gained for the public treasury some $75,000 a year more than the province had realised from the export duty and could afford to make things easier than formerly for the lumber industry.

New Brunswick was, under these circumstances, a promising field for lumber operations on Crown Lands. There was no stumpage tax, the only charge being $6 per square mile for the land, which was, held from year to year, only, subject to annual public sale.

Unfortunately, however, for those whose operations were on Crown Lands, as those of the Northern Counties of New Brunswick were, and are still, immense blocks of the best lumber lands of the province had been granted, absolutely, to land and railway companies, as well as to private individuals, either for about fifty cents per acre, or as subsidies for the construction of certain railways. To show the relative positions of the Northern and Southern sections of the province in respect of their lands, we group the four Northern Counties together and also the four largest Southern Counties for the sake of comparison—not from the statistics of fifteen years ago, as we would like to do, but those of 1877, which are the only ones we have at hand—and we find the following:

	Total Acres	Granted	Crown Land
Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumb'l, Kent	7,372,885	2,174,774	5,198,111
York, Carleton, Victoria, Charlotte	4,922,469	3,196,293	1,726,172

The greater part of the acres granted in the second or southern group were in the hands of land and railway companies or pledged to them in 1877, and as these lands had been selected by the owners because they were the best lumber lands of the province, it was natural that the government should be encouraged by the representatives of those counties to increase the taxation on Crown lands lumber in order that the value of that on the private lands might be enhanced. And we may say that the rest of the province is practically against the four northern counties in this matter, for the seven counties not included in the above groups, although their aggregate acreage is only 5,052,010, had but 1,705,118 of it remaining in possession of the Crown in 1877. Increased provincial expenditure was soon made a plea for increasing the taxation on lumber, and it will not, therefore, be wondered at that the ten representatives of the four northern counties could do little to prevent what was urged in the interest of the counties which sent thirty-one representatives to the legislature.

The record of the advancing steps by which the New Brunswick lumber dues have reached their present, industry-crushing figures is briefly told—

From a charge of $6 per sq. mile in 1873 they were advanced, in 1874, to $8 per sq. mile and a stumpage tax of 60c per M. on spruce and pine logs cut anywhere on the North Shore and 80c elsewhere in the province. Mileage dues, however, were refunded to operators who paid sufficient stumpage to cover the amount they had contributed on that account. This arrangement lasted until 1877, with some slight alterations in items of small lumber.

In 1877 the mileage was continued at $8, but the stumpage tax on merchantable saw logs was made 80c all over the province, the drawback of mileage being still allowed on payment of stumpage. This arrangement lasted for six years, the leases being renewable for five years and an extension of a year being practically allowed.

In 1883 the mileage rate was continued at $8, but the stumpage tax was raised to $1 per thousand sup. feet for spruce and pine saw logs, with no drawback on account of mileage. Leases were made renewable for ten years at an annual charge of $4 per sq. mile and stumpage dues at $1.25 per thousand sup. feet for spruce and pine saw logs. These are the rates now taxed upon the lumbermen. In addition to this great increase in stumpage on logs, and the retention of the mileage fees, the rates on timber have been increased and many items of small lumber, such as boom-poles, etc., which were not taxed before, are made to contribute to the revenue of the province.

The Government, having set the example, the private land holders have not been slow to imitate and even better it. It will, therefore, be readily understood that the effect of the government's policy has been to place the New Brunswick trade at a great disadvantage. It is well known that mill-owners with large capital invested can neither suspend operations nor realise anything near cost on their properties. They are, therefore, obliged to go on. Many have done so for the past two or three years at a loss. Some of our best known concerns have been squeezed out of the business, as so many idle mills testify. Should prices improve across the Atlantic the best prepared—those who have any capital left—may make both ends meet. If they can do so and pay $1 25 per M, Government stumpage on spruce, it follows that the Quebec lumbermen who pay only 60 cents will make what is a handsome profit in these times. And that is why we expressed the view that the Government of Quebec, which charges $3 for mileage and 60c per M. stumpage for spruce is merciful, compared with that of New Brunswick which exacts $8 mileage the first year, $4 for subsequent years, and $1.25 stumpage.

Rotten Bridges.

If there was any way by which the consequences of such accidents as that of Friday last, at Clark's Cove bridge, could be rightly placed, the Government of the Province would have to pay damages to the widow and family of young children, who, on that morning, were deprived of husband and father—their only support—because a structure, which is supposed to be maintained in good repair, has been allowed to run long past its time of safety and, instead of being renewed, to rot and become a source of danger to the public. It is true that the Public Works Department had recently made a contract for extensive repairs to this bridge, which are to be effected during the present winter, and it is also a well-known fact that tenders were asked just four years ago for a new bridge at the place, but, for some reason, nothing was done. The old structure, the decayed condition of which so long ago impressed the Department with its unfitness for further use, has been patched up from year to year, but it has, nevertheless, not been thereby improved in the least, but rather the reverse. The falling rail has been held in position by spikes driven through inadequate stanchions into the lifeless, half-rotten curb-logs. Even were the rails sound, they are of inadequate size, while the fastening is simply a device suited to a death-trap and calculated to give only the appearance of a safeguard, which an ordinary blow of the foot might send into the stream below. We are informed that several specific complaints have been made to the Government against this bridge, and its danger to human life has been set forth. It is, therefore, apparent that grave responsibilities were assumed by the Department in neglecting the warnings given—responsibilities which ought to be discharged.

As to the repairs that are proposed, but not yet effected, they will not make the bridge such a work as an engineer of good reputation would sanction. New and good materials are to be placed upon those which are decayed and unfit for longer service. The bridge, when repaired, will, no doubt be perfectly safe for a few years, but its life will be a short one and the money to be spent on it a penny-wise and pound-foolish outlay.

What we say of this bridge is based on personal examination of it, made at different times—and recently—and we are informed that the Douglastown bridge is in even worse condition. Such matters are too serious to be trifled with and it is to be hoped that they will receive the attention demanded by the grave interests involved.

The smelt Fishermen.

The second organised meeting of the Miramichi fishermen, held on Monday at Masonic Hall was conducted with excellent spirit. Although the Department had not even acknowledged the receipt of the petitions forwarded a fortnight since, or replied, in any way, to the communications sent on the subject of the excessive tax imposed on the smelt fishermen, every allowance was made for delays that might have occurred, and an abiding faith that justice would be done the fishermen in the end was expressed. The effort that is being made to secure an honest, effective and unprejudiced enquiry by the Department into the grievances of the fishermen ought to be successful. It will be, unless the disposition of the Department to be just is over-estimated by the fishermen and we shall not believe it is, until it is so demonstrated by continued silence and indifference to the wronged fishermen's appeals.

Shameless Tactics.

Some of the Conservative papers intimate that Sir Charles Tupper has been misrepresented by those who stated that he threatened, in behalf of the Government, to boycott those who would not support the Tory candidate in Victoria, N. S. The following, from the Baddock, *C. B. Reporter*, however settles the matter.

(Baddock Reporter, Dec. 22, 1887.)

During the general election and the late by-elections, the most remarkable cries have been made use of in the hope of winning popular support. In Victoria, Sir Charles Tupper fathers perhaps the most marvelous threat ever addressed to free people. In Shelburne we do not know if Sir Charles Tupper's name was appended to the villainous document used there, but the sentiment is so like his own in Victoria, there can be little doubt of its origin.

General Laurie's cry in Shelburne was:

"If you vote for me you will get these public favors if you vote for Mr. Robertson you will get nothing."

John A. McDonald's cry in Victoria was Sir Charles Tupper's telegram, as follows:

HALIFAX, Nov. 5th, 1887.

To J. A. McDonald, Baddeck:

As you see the choice of the Liberal-Conservative party in your county, and have the influence of the Government, we will look to you to advise us in all matters whether you are elected or not, and we will treat any one who opposes you as an enemy.

(Sgd.) CHARLES TUPPER,
Amherst, N. S.

Thus treating the electors as serfs and slaves, who if they fawn upon and flatter such scoundrels as those, are to be smoothed and patted, otherwise to be cuffed and kicked. How much longer will the majority of the people encourage politicians to calculate upon their support on the above basis, and allow themselves to be held up to the scorn of the outside world? Men who appeal to electors on such cries as these should not be tolerated by supporters of any political party.

THE BIG RAFT:—The British brig "*Kilddoan*" which arrived at Baltimore on Sunday last reported that in the Gulf Stream, latitude 33, longitude 68 west, she passed through six miles of floating timber, doubtless a portion of the Leary raft which broke away from the steamer Miranda.

BIG LOGS.—Mr. Angus Urquhart, of the Nashwaak, has cut a spruce "log" this winter which is said to scale 1450 sup. feet, and several others of more than 1000 feet each. The dimensions of these "logs" are not given, but it is not probable that they are logs, in the common meaning of the term, but simply all the merchantable wood of the tree from which they came.

OH, DEAR!—The Toronto *Mail's* London cable says the feeling is rapidly growing there that as commercial union would greatly promote the prosperity of the Dominion, it is desirable in the interest of British investors. So many good people hold that commercial union means annexation that the *Mail's* correspondent ought to be impeached for treason. Will the *Telegraph* please look after him?

What am I to do?

The symptoms of Billiousness are unhappily but too much known. They differ in different individuals to some extent A Bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Dizziness or Constipation may be symptoms of the two may alternate. There are other Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effect a cure try *Green's August Flower*, it cost but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

THE DOOM OF MAMELONS.

A LEGEND OF THE SAGUENAY, BY W. H. H. MURRAY.

[From the Quebec Chronicle]

CHAP. I—THE TRAIL.

It was a long and lonely trail, the southern end of which John Norton struck in answer to a summons which a tired runner brought him from the north. The man had made brave running, for when he reached the Trapper's cabin and had placed the birch bark packet in his hands, he staggered to a pile of skins and dropped heavily on them, like a hound, which from a three days' chase, trails weakly to the huntsman's door, spent nigh to death. So came the runner, running from the north and so, spent with his mighty race, dropped as one dead upon the pile of skins.

He bore the death call of a friend, whose friendship had been tested on many an ambushed trail and edge of dubious hat le. The call was writ on bark of birch, thin as the thinnest silk the ancients wove from gossamer in the old days when weaving was an art and mystery and not a sordid trade to earn a pittance with, traced in delicate letters by a hand the Trapper would have died for.

A good five hundred mile that trail ran northward before it ended at the couch of skins, in the great room of the great house in which the Chief lay dying. And when the trapper struck it he struck it as an eagle strikes homeward toward the cradle crag of his younglings, when talons are heavy and daylight scant. He drew his line by the star that never sets and little turning did he make for river's rapids or tangled swamp; for mountain's slope or briary windfall. He drew a trail no man had ever trod; a blazeless trail, unmarked by stroke of axe or cut of knife, by broken twig or sharpened rod, struck into mould and mould and by its angle telling where came the trailer, whither went he and how fast. From earliest dawn till night thickened the blackness he hurried on, straight as a pigeon flies when homeing, studying no sign for guidance, leaving none to tell that he had come and gone. He was at middle prime of life, tough and pliant as an ashen bow grown on hill, seasoned in hally sweated and strung by constant exercise for highest action and now, each muscle and sinew of his superb and superbly conditioned frame was taut with the tension of a strong desire; to reach the bedside of the dying Chief before he died. For the message read:

"Come to me quick for I am alone with the terror of death. The Chief is dying. A pack, small, but rounded with strain and fulness strapped to his back. His horn and pouch were knotted to his side. In tightened belt was knife, and, trailing, muzzle down and held reversed, a double rifle. Stripped was the man for speed, as when, balanced on the issue of the race, hangs life and death:—Like some great ship, caught by some sudden gale off Anticosti or Dead Man's Reef, and bare of sail, stripped to her spars, past battures, hollow and hoarse voiced as death and ghostly white, and through the damned eddies that would suck her down and crush her with stones which grind for ever and never see the light, sharpening their cuttings with their horrid grists, runs scudding.—So ran the strong man northward urged by a fear stronger than that of wreck on the ghost-peopled shores of deadly St. Lawrence. A hound huge of size, bred to a hair, ambled steadily on at heel, and though he crossed many a hot scent and more than once his hurrying master started a buck warm from his rest and nose was busy with knowledge of game afoot, he gave no whimper nor swerved aside, but, silent, followed on in the swift way his master was so hurriedly making, as if he too felt the solemn need which urged the trail northward. Never before had runner faced a longer or a harder trail, or under high command or deadly peril pushed it so fiercely forward.

Seven days the trail ran thus and still the man tireless of foot, hurried on and the hound followed silently at heel. What a body he had! And how it responded to the soul's summons! For on the seventh day of highest effort, taxing with heavy strain each bone, muscle and joint to the utmost, days lengthened from earliest dawn to deepest gloaming, the strong man's face was fresh, his eye was bright and he swung steadily onward, with a long, swinging, easy mottoned gait, as if the prolonged and terrible effort he was making was but a morning's burst of speed for healthy exercise. The climate favored him. October with all its glorious colors was on the woods and the warm body of the air was charged through and through with cool atmospheric movements from the north. It was an air to race for one's life in, soft to the lungs but filled to its rim edge with oxygen and the mystic element men call ozone; that overflow of God's vitality spilled over the azure brim of heaven, whose volatile flavor fills the nose of him who breaths the air of mountains.

Favored thus by rare conditions, the best that nature gives the trailer, the strong runner went onward through the ripe woods like an old time runner, running for the laurel crown and the applause of Greece.

It was nigh sunset of the seventh day and the trapper halted beside a spring which bubbled coldly up from a cleft rock at the base of a cliff. He cast aside his hunting shirt, baring his body to the waist and bathed himself in the cool water. He knelt to its mossy rim and sank his head slowly down into the refreshing depths and held it there that he might feel the delicious coolness run thrilling through his heated body. He cast his moccasins aside and bathed his feet, sore and hot from monstrous effort, sinking them knee deep in the cold flowage of the blessed spring. Refreshed, he stood erect upon the velvet bank, his mighty chest and back pink as a lady's palm, his strong feet glowing, his face a-flush through its deep tan, while the wind dried him and the golden leaves of the overhanging maples fell around him in showers.

Cool and strengthened, he reclothed himself, relaced his moccasins and tightened his belt, but before he broke away he drew the sheet of birch bark from his breast and read the lines traced delicately thereon.

"Yes, I read aright," he muttered to himself. "The writing on the birch is plain as ivy on the oak and it says: 'Come to me quick for I am alone with the terror of death. The chief lies dying. At the pillar of white rock on the Lake a canoe with oars and paddle will be waiting.'" And the Trapper thrust back the writing to its place above his heart and burst away down the decline that led to the lake, at a run.

"I've bent the trail like a fool," he murmured as he reached the bottom of the dip, "or the lake lies here away," and even as he spoke, the waters of a lake, red with the red flame of the setting sun, gleamed like a field of fire, through the maple trees. The Trapper dashed a hand upward with the gesture of a athlete and burst away again at a lope through the russet bushes and golden leaves, that lay, like plucked plumage, ankle deep, upon the ground, toward the lake burning redly through the trees not fifty rods beyond. A moment brought him to the shore, bordered thick with cedar growths, and breaking through the fragrant branches, with a leap, he landed on a beach of silver sand, and lo! to the left, not a dozen rods away, washed by the red waves, stood the signal rock, fifty feet in height and from water line to summit, white as drifted snow.

"God be praised," said the Trapper, and he if feel his eyes moist. "God be praised that I reckoned the course aright and ran the trail straight from end to end. For the woods be wide and long and to have missed this lake would have been a sorry hap when one like her is alone with the dying. But where is the canoe that was promised, for sixty mile of water cannot be jumped like a brook or forded like a rapid and the Island lies nigh the western shore and who may reach it afoot?" and he ran his eye along the sand for signs that would tell if boat or human foot had pressed it.

He searched the beach for a full mile around the bay, but not a boat or sign of human coming could be found. Then nigh the signal rock he sat upon the sand, unloosed his pack and from it took crust and meat, of which he ate sparingly, then fed the hound, sharing the scant supper with him, equally.

"It is the last morsel, River," said the trapper to the dog as he fed him "It is the last morsel in the pack, and you and I will breakfast lightly unless luck comes." The dog surely understood the master's saying, for he rolled his still hungry eyes toward the limp pack as if he bitterly sensed the dreary prophecy; then, true canine philosopher as he was, he curled himself in a bunch of dried leaves contentedly, as if by extra sleep he would make good the lack of food.

"Thou art wiser than men," exclaimed the Trapper, looking reflectively at his canine companion, now snoring in his warm russet bed. "Thou art wiser, my dog, than men, for they waste breath and time bewailing their hard fortunes, but you make good the loss that pinches thee by holding fast and quickly to the nearest gain," and he gazed upon the sleeping hound with reflecting and admiring eyes.

Then slowly, behind the western hills sank the red sun. The fervor faded from the water and the lake darkened. The winds died with the day. Gradually the further shore retired from sight and the distinguishing hills became blankly black. The upper air held on to the retreating light awhile, but, finally, surrendered the last trace, and night held all the world.

Amid the gathering gloom upon the beach the Trapper sat in council with his thoughts. At length he rose and with dry driftage within reach kindled a fire. By the light of it he cut some branches of the nigh cedars, and with them made a bed upon the sand, then cast himself upon his fragrant couch. Twice he rose and listened. Twice renewed the fire with larger sticks. At last, tired nature failed the will. The toil of the long trail fell heavily on him. Slumber captured his senses and he slept the sleep of sheer exhaustion. But before he slept he muttered to himself.

"She said, a canoe with oars and paddle should be here and the canoe will come."

The hours passed on. The Dipper turned its circle in the northern sky and stars rose and set. The warm shores felt the night's coolness and from the water's edge a soft mist flowed and floated in thin layers along the cooling sands. The logs of seasoned wood glowed with a steady warmth in the calm air. The fog turned yellow as it drifted above the burning brands so that a golden halo crowned the ruddy heat. The night was at the middle watch, when the great hound rose to his feet and questioned the lake with lifted nose, but his mouth gave no signal. If one was coming it was the coming of a friend. Ten minutes passed and the hound whined softly and walking to the water's edge waited, expectant. Not long. For, in a moment, a canoe, moving silently, as if wind blown, came floating toward the beach and landed upon it, noiselessly, as bird on bough. And a girl, paddle in hand, stepped to the dog's side and stooping, caressed his head, then moved toward the fire and stood above the sleeping man.

She gently stirred the brands until

[Continued on 4th Page.]

Fishermen's Protective Association.

A meeting of the Miramichi Fishermen's Protective Association was held at Masonic Hall, Chatham, on Monday last, 9th inst. the president, Mr. George Watt in the chair.

The president said the object of the meeting was to pass by-laws, perfect organization and consider matters relating to the fishery interests.

After passing minutes of the previous meeting, a draft of by-laws and rules of order was read from the chair and, after some slight amendments, agreed to.

Referring to the petition against the excessive license tax on smelt nets forwarded to the Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, about a fortnight ago, the president said no reply or acknowledgement of any kind had yet been received. It was reported on very good authority, however, that fishery officers had been asked by the Department to furnish it with certain information respecting the smelt fishery bearing on the grievances complained of by the fishermen, such as the extent of the smelt catch, the prices paid fishermen for smelts, cost of transportation, value of nets, habits of the smelt, etc. He said he had communicated on the subject of the excessive smelt net tax, with Mr. Mitchell M. P., the Ottawa representative of the County, who had, however, at an earlier date, received a letter on the same subject from Mr T W Crooker. Mr Mitchell informed him, Mr Watt, that he had communicated with the Department of Fisheries in reference to Mr Crooker's letter and received a reply, a copy of which Mr Watt now had and read to the meeting.

[Our reporter did not obtain a copy of the letter when read by the chairman and Mr. Watt being out of town we could not get it at the time of writing this report].

The substance of the Department's reply to Mr. Mitchell is that the smelt-fishing has became a very valuable one and is entirely overworked by our fishermen. Figures are quoted to show that nearly a million pounds more smelts were taken in the Miramichi last year than the year before, the effect being to break down the market. The size of the fish sent to Ottawa and Montreal was mentioned as showing that the fishery was deteriorating. The Department proposes that it is to lessen the number of nets engaged in the fishery that the high tax is imposed, and not for the purpose of raising revenue, etc.

The President commented briefly on the Department's letter and said it showed the erroneous character of the information on which it acted, as everyone here, familiar with the subject, knew that the catch of last year was less than that of the previous one, while the Ottawa and Montreal markets received the culls or smaller fish, which could not be disposed of to advantage in the American market.

Mr. Anthony Adams characterised the Departmental position as one based entirely on theory and said the fishery policy of the present time seemed to be shaped more by the views, of so called sportsmen, many of whom secured their catches by netting our streams, than by an intelligent course for the promotion of the fishing interest.

Both the industry and those engaged in it were misrepresented to the Department. He himself had a letter from the Inspector, who therein characterised Miramichi fishermen as a lot of thieves, robbers, etc, and he had told the Inspector that the Apostles of old were selected mainly from among fishermen and, no doubt, if more were wanted at the present day they would be chosen from the ranks of the Miramichi fishermen. He referred to the questions sent from Ottawa for answers by the Overseers here and said they were as to the size and cost of nets, prices paid for fish, freight rates, etc. What the Department should do, however, was to send men here to make enquiries on the subject so as to get reliable information from fishermen and officers alike.

Mr. Watt said if the Department would not send anyone here, the Association should send someone to Ottawa in the fishermen's interests. Mr. Ernest Hutchison had informed him (Watt) that he was going to Ottawa soon on private business and would be glad to act in the fishermen's interests free of charge, in conjunction with anyone else they might send. In sending the petitions to Ottawa, he had asked for a commission to be sent here to enquire into the matters at issue between the fishermen and the Department.

Mr. W. S. Loggie agreed, in the main with Mr. Adams' remarks and said the average catch of each smelt-fisherman was a poor one—much less than a fair return for his expense and trouble. He had no doubt that a fair enquiry by the Department would result in more equitable treatment of the fishermen.

Mr. Watt said Inspector Venning was in favor of the appointment of such an enquiry commission as he had referred to.

Mr. D. G. Smith said it seemed improbable that the Inspector would favor a commission to investigate the merits of this not tax question, because the erroneous information on which the Department's letter just read, in reference to the increased catch of smelts, their diminishing size,