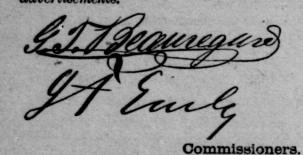


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## REMOVAL.

WATER STREET, - CHATHAM, N. B.

erally patronised his business at his late stand and to inform them that he has removed to his new premises on Water Street, next door to the store of J. B. Snowball, Esq., where he will be glad to welcome all old customers and to make the

All Kinds of Cloths, from which selections may be made for Suits or Single Garments inspection of which is respectfully invited.

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-GALLERY OPPOSITE-

To All whom it may concern: The undersigned, owners of the block of land on the South side of Miramichi River, originally granted to George Roy, and Alexander Gilliss hereby give notice that any person or person found trespassing on any part of the said lots, b block of land; will be dealt with as the law directs George the third. It is bounded as follows :ear the southerly bank or shore of Miramic

number twenty; South twenty-two degrees East four in this tract; thence along the said we terly line of lot number twenty-four, North line running North twenty-two degrees West therefrom -the above described tract being wenty-four, inclusive; whose respective and division lines are expressed and described

WILLIAM WALLS, ASA WALLS. Dated at Chatham this 14th day of April, 1884. BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Pub-isher) at the following rates:— Advertisements are placed under classified head son, are inserted at five cents per line nonpareil, (or sixty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and two

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of \$6.75 an inch per year. The matter n space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circ bec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior nduc; ments to advertisers.

Address
Editor 'Miramichi Advance," Chatham N. B.

Miramichi Adrance, - - MAY 29, 1884

### The Salmon Fishery.

The letter of the ex-Commissioner o Fisheries, W. F. Whitcher, Esq. which we publish this week, will be read with interest by a large number o our readers, some of whom will, however, not be surprised at its disclosures respecting the salmon fishery, as they are in accordance with facts in the same line, though of more local range, made known years ago, by the ADVANCE. No more convincing proof of the worthlessness of official statements made, in the blue books of the Fisheries department can be produced than that furnished by Mr. Whitcher when he compares them with what the Census shows on the same subject, coupled with the fact that he had of late years, as he says, refused to sign those statements because their "defectiveness." Mr. Whitcher voices the sentiment

75.... 7,500 with the subject, when he practically protests against the tendency of th artificial culturists to lose sight of vital importance of directing the best efforts of the Department towards the promotion of natural propagation. Our Miramichi fishermen know that although the hatchery has been in operation on this river for some ten years it is not looked upon as a success, and it is well known also that there is a general demand among both outside and in side fishermen, as well as anglers, for better guardianship of the rivers, especially during late summer and fall months when poachers do their structive work in the pools and runs NEW STIFF AND SOFT where the parent salmon are maturing for reproduction or depositing their ova and milt. It would be a popular thing for the Department to pull down the hatchery and bring its operations to a close, and to devote the money wasted in maintaining it to the more thorough guardianship of the river against illegal net, trap and spear fishing. This course would, we have no hesitation in saying, be in accord with public demand and public sentiment, the existence of which among a people so materially interested is strong evidence of the failure of the artificial culture system-a system which has been maintained at an expense sufficient to secure effective and needed protection against those who are destroying the salmon fishery by their illegal practices. Wherever such protection has been afforded the river fish-

## Condoning a Serious Offence

expenditure for artificial propagation.

ery has been maintained, or its decline

has not been so marked as on the Mir-

amichi, where we have had defective

guardianship as the price of the liberal

The Telegraph is acknowledged to be the leading daily newspaper of the Maritime Provinces. It is entitled to the position because it has been won by merit. Like all other journals, it has made mistakes, but its average course acquaintance of new ones. He has on hand a of the country, and it has been, apparently, conducted with a desire to do N. B.; and Mr. Landry, M. P., of right and be right. One of the in- Kent stances of its departure from these guiding principles was its defence, last in his flagrant violation of the Post Office Act. We believe the Telegraph took the part of the offending official, at a point where the line crosses the highnot because his acts in the Shippegan Post Offices should be condoned. but because they were unfairly made use of by the Sun-and, as everyone knows, the Sun and Telegraph usually differ. A mail bag was stolen and opened by the thieves who appropriated the contents. The thieves were two lads. who had no official position. Their in tention was that nobody should know who committed the offence. It was a (late of 98 King Street, St. John,) mail robbery, pure and simple. The Sheriff's case was different. He had accepted and negotiated a draft given to him by a defendant in a suit in satisfaction of a writ which had been endraft was dishonored and the Sheriff seemed to think he would lose the amount unless he looked after it pretty sharply. He discovered-in some way not generally known-that a registered letter was being transmitted through the mails to the person who had given him the worthless draft, and he started Masonic Hall, - Chatham. In pursuit of it. He did not go to his debtor's place of business and await the in pursuit of it. He did not go to his arrival of the coveted letter, but re-Notice to Trespassers. solved to capture it en route, and that kind of stratagem which the law says is felony. It wouldn't least. do for him to execute papers in his own suit, so the dishonored draft was endorsed over to a friend. Thus. the Sheriff, while seeking satisfaction of a debt due to himself, was, nominally, acting in his official capacity for an other. In his efforts to find the letter he went to one post office and-against protest of the postmistresssearched the drawers and pigeon holes. concluding with a forcible seizure of the mail bags after the making up of the mails for certain other offices, and he appropriated matter addressed to his debtor. The registered letter was not among the guard" as the assistant of the

mistress was opening the bag.

coveted letter was in this bag and on

seeing it in the hand of the assistant he

took it from her and that was the last

she saw of it. He called it a "levy"

justify the Sheriff on the ground that he thought he was acting legally. Its reason for assuming that he thought se was, doubtless, the fact that the person -a lawyer-who was the nominal plaintiff in the Sheriff's suit had told him he was authorised to do what he did When the Sheriff committed this grave offence against one of the best known of the Dominion Acts we published the facts and called for action thereupon cents per line (or twenty cents per inch) for each by the Government. In a business way we had everything to lose by the course possible facilities for developing business we took, but felt that the Sheriff's con- along the river. duct was so clearly wrong and exceedingly dangerous and unprecedented that an example should be made of him. The Dominion Government caused an investigation to be made, and instead of taking action thereupon it referred the facts of the case to the Local Govern ment, which, of course, has nething to do with prosecuting violations of the postal laws. After several months had elapsed, and the Sheriff had managed to be reappointed, the Minister of Justice, through his deputy for the Province, proceeded against him before the Stipendiary Magistrate at Bathurst who, after admitting the offence charged to have been proved, discharged the offender, on the ground that he, no doubt, believed, at the time, he had right to seize the letter in question. The Telegraph, therefore, ranges itself on the side of the Sheriff and the Police Magistrate—a position which those who respect the wholesome laws of the country and also wish to continue to respect that paper, regret. The endorsation of such offenses by the Telegraph

> s a dangerous one, against which it will find its best friends arrayed, and its duty was to discountenance rather than encourage it, irrespective of any use the Sun might have made of the affair. A NEW CABLE .- On Thursday last amid the booming of cannon and the pealing of bells the Bennett-Mackay cable was successfully secured at the little town of Rockport on the Massachusetts coast, and Europe and America are now united by another sub-oceanic bond of union. The track of the new cable is from Valentia, in Ireland, to Dover, N. S. From thence there are two cables, one to Rockport, the other to Fire Island, N. Y. The one to Rockport will be more particularly for Boston and eastern business; the other. through Fire Island and Great South Bay to Coney Island, will reach New York City direct by an underground cable. Both these cables run down the

cannot but weaken the hold it has upon

the confidence of the people, nor, great

as its influence is, can it afford, without

loss of prestige, to take its position be-

side the weak-minded magistrate, whose

judgment it attempts to sustain. The

coast from Nova Scotia in a depth of water not less than 100 fathoms. ANOTHER BANQUET .- The banque in Amherst, on Thursday night last, to Sir Chas. Tupper was a success, about 300 being present. An address was presented to Sir Charles by the Council of the municipality and one signed by a number of friends in the constituency, in both of which tributes were paid to Lady Tupper. The guest of the evening made a long speech expressing thanks for the address, and alluding at length to the noteworthy incidents of his political life, particularly during its early years. He denied having any aspirations for a seat in the Imperial Parliament, and stated that should his health improve sufficiently to permit him to again enter politics, he would be glad to return to Canada and to Cumberland. Speeches were also delivered by Senator Almon; M. B. Daly, M. P. for Halifax; C. H. Tupper, M. P. for Pictou; A. C. Bell, M. P. for North Pictou: Mr. Townshend, M. P. P., of has run near the best public sentiment | Cumberland; Mr. Wood, M. P.; Mr. Hanington, M. P. P., of Westmoreland,

## Railway Notes.

Valley Railway on Saturday morning way and runs directly for Chatham June. | received by the audience that many

Mr. Ruel and staff have about finished the locating of the first section of the line removed their head quarters from Cushman's further up river. After the engineer's preparations for grading are completed on the first ten miles he is to proceed to Fredericton and locate the first section there so that grading may be

begun at that end also. Messrs. Clendenning and Ruel have sub-let the construction of the first ten miles from the Chatham Junction crossing of the I. C. R. to Dovle's Brook, to Messrs. Brewer and Perley, an experienced firm of railway builders who were contractors for several sections of the Riviere du Loup road. Their contract includes the grading of the whole section and building of Barnaby River and other bridges, culverts, etc. A member ber of our staff visited the works on Sat urday last and found grading had commenced that day. Mr. Edward Johnston. Messrs. Brewer and Perlev's foreman. said they did not find as many men applying for work as they had expected They had work for several hundred and desired the friends of the road to send men along. Steady men will have con-

The contractors are desirous of giving work to men who are resident along the line as fully as possible, but in order to have the first twenty miles at Miramichi end finished before winter sets in a large force is required and those who expect employment should apply on the

works therefor as soon as possible. The Railway is located so that it crosses the highway leading up the South side of the Southwest at a point some two and a half miles from Chatham Junction. It runs, thence, between the highway and the Southwest a few hundred yards, when are still in the river and somewhat in the predominance up to the present day, main river, crossing the highway and run- hearing them raise the longed-for cry ning below it near the river to and past "Canada for the Canadians," but,

led to believe, last winter, that the Com- humility before the Downing st. shrine. which this declension has been arrested have laid the foundation of the system of pany did not intend to keep its promise If Sir Richard Cartwright be bold enough building the railway so close to the river and securing for them, also, the convenience of a bridge over the South-west there, are now looking upon the Company and its undertaking with confidence. The proposed construction of the Government's branch line to Indiantown will, no doubt, delay the building of the Derby bridge somewhat, but it is only a matter of time when it will be a part of the Company's system for affording the fullest an experience.

## A Big Iceberg.

The Montreal Gazette's Newfoundland correspondent says .-On the return of the SS. Hector from her second sealing trip on May 6th, Captain White reported that in lat. 51.18 N., len. 53.25 W., he saw an iceberg 3 miles in length and seventy feet in height. This is the largest iceberg seen here for many years. To form an idea of its size it must be remembered that nine-tenths of the mass is under water, so that it probably reached a depth of 630 feet. times icebergs of smaller size tower 200 to 300 feet above water; but the larger, which may be reckoned islands of ice, are generally low and flat at the top. This one had several creeks and harbours in its sides. It will continue to float south till it reaches the Gulf Stream where these dangerous ocean-rangers break up and dissolve. Woe betide the unfortunate vessel that may strike this huge mass. It was by a collision with one of these the Arizona so narrowly escaped destruction some it was the Nevada which was sent here

for the Arizona's passengers. The relative depth of the submerged portion of an iceberg, measured by the part showing above water, is not always the same. Authorities on the subject say that the larger the berg the less its density, because the quantity of snow composing it is relatively greater. Nine-tenths is considered the maximum depth for icebergs in proportion to their height above the surface, and that is only attained when the sides are square up and down or above reported it is probable that there was not more than two hundred and fifty feet of it beneath the water.

#### Is There to be a New and Successful Canadian Party?

The following Toronto letter which find in the St. John Globe will be of interest to a very large number of our readers The address of Sir Richard Cartwright. at the Grand Opera House last night. closed with some remarks of the deepest possible significance to all Canadians. Grit and Tory alike. The words of the ex-Finance Minister were further remarkable as foreshadowing a possible change of platform on the part of the Reform leaders generally. After a purely partizan address, reviewing and condemning the acts of the Government during the past session, Sir Richard announced intention of speaking a few words as private citizen-words for which the sponsibility was to rest, not on the form party, but upon himself alone. said that he everywhere observed, among the younger Canadians especially, a grow ing unrest and discontent, a consciousness that the present position of Canada was not a permanent one, and a desire face the problem of our national destiny. Of the alternatives before us-Independence, Annexation, Imperial Federation -he believed that Annexation would be nothing less than a cowardly and ignominious self-surrender. It would also be, he believed, at variance with the sentiments and tendencies of the Canadian people, who with all their admiration for the great kindred people to the south of them, were yet desirous of working out their own destiny. Of Imperial !Federation Sir Richard said little, deeming it hardly a live question, though he acknowledged the existence of some arguments in its favor. He thought any movement toward such an end would have to begin in England-where it was quite unlikely to begin. But the question of Independent Nationality he commended to the most serious consideration of his audience. --- and here the audience broke out into

violent enthusiastic applause. He gave it as his belief, the result of much conversation with British statesmen, that if Canada felt herself ripe for such a step, and desirous of taking the step, no obstacle would be cast in her path by England. For his own part, he thought we were not yet, perhaps, quite ripe for it, owing to been laid on the country's shoulders by about half a mile from Barnaby River, an extravagant and reckless government. These bold utterances were so ardently the Reform leaders on the platform got prudence and joined heartily in applause. Sir Richard went mention a vast, perhaps utopian scheme, which was nothing less than a Federation of all English speaking countries-not a union under a common rule, but a fensive alliance of the closest Whatever our views with regard to this dream, however, he said there reason we should not set plainly before us the problem of securing for Canada that place among free nations which

believe her able and entitled to occupy. Though this was said as a private citizen, it was significant that no one the Reform leaders who followed uttered the faintest disclaimer of Sir Richard Cartwright's views. Mr. Blake, indeed without committing himself definitely, reiterated the appeal to the people weigh well the question of our national future. It looked as if the speaker of the evening were putting forth feelers for his party. The audience was a great, influential, and representative one; and there was no mistaking its sentiments on National question. It would not be prising if, after the unqualified approval bestowed by such an andience upon a most tinuous employment for six months, at definite nationalist utterance, the part should commit itself to a more or less distinctly national programme. At present the Reform party is nothing but a party of protestation and virtuous indignation. Were it not for the plentiful its raison d'etre would be gone. The Tory party, when it rechristened itself stole the best part of the old Liberal policy. It was a brilliant and marvellous

Now Canadian Nationalists are growing discontented with these two parties who it again crosses the highway a few hun- struggle so over the proprietorship of our dred yards from Barnaby River, which it poor little policy. The cry is beginning strikes about 200 feet above the present to go abroad for a Third Party-a Nationbridge. The Railway bridge will be al party. It is well known that the sweeping victory of the Liberal-Conway bridge, the dilapidated piers of which servatives in '78, and their overwhelming contractors' way. After leaving the due to the Nationalist or young Canadian bridge the line trends again towards the element, which rushed to their aid on Bark Factory at Derby than the north- grow timorous in luxury. They have minion of Canada it is useless and unwise tive and administrative protection or arti-The Telegraph, in order to make a side line as proposed and surveyed last been seduced, alas! by sundry pretty to deny. A table appended proves this ficial stocking.

gested, and if the Reform party be bold enough to follow and support Sir Richard Cartwright, there will soon be such a seastonish both parties. There will be more talk of a Third Party, and the Reform chiefs may soon hope to find themselves back among those official flesh-pots of which they had so tantalizingly brief

There has just been organized here a subject for impartial enquiry from which society called the "Canadian National Association, "whose object, as the name suggests, is Canadian Independence. CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

### Fisheries and Fish-Culture.

We have been waiting for several weeks to find room for the following letter from Mr. Whitcher to the editor of the Montreal Gazette. -

SIR, -Referring to Hansard of the 9th instant, I respectfully bring under notice the following part of a recent discussion in parliament relating to fish hatcheries in connection with an item of supplementary estimates. At p. 1536 it is reported

the reports of all the fishery overseers, and I four or five years ago. Curiously enough wherever we have placed and have been for years placing the young fry, these rivers have held up or increased in their production, while rivers that have been continuously fished through that the vield. And so with reference to the figures given by the commissioner. They show a considerable increase of between 30 and 40 per cent. in the supplied with the young fish and fed from the hatcheries, while all the reports from the officers for 1883; and for 1882 as well, show that the maintained their yield or largely increased it." The words italicised are those to which

> beg leave more particularly to refer. "The figures given by the commissioner" are for the provinces in fish hatcheries exist, and were taken by me from vol. 3 pages 286-87 of the census returns for 1870 and 1880 respectively. stated, but chiefly in districts unaffected by hatcheries. Having since more carefully examined the fisheries schedules of the census for 1880. I have discovered (and called official attention to) a serious error in the summation of sub-districts under the "salmon" column-15,935 barrels being reckoned in mistake for 7,232 barrels. The erroneous figures, by which I was myself misled and have unconsciously mislead the Minister Marine and Fisheries, gave 3,187,000 pounds of salmon, while the corrected figures gave 1,446,400 pounds. Artificial operations are carried on extensively in that vicinity. The comparative totals "given by the commissioner," I may add in perfect good faith, which are adduced as evidence of an increased catch of salmon within the decennial period of "between 30 and 40 per cent.," and which increase is now alleged to be due entirely to artificial hatching, would, therefore, prove as corrected, a local difference of 1,740,600 lbs., and a general decrease of very nearly a quarter of a million pounds. I take the earliest opportunity that my health will admit to amend this fault, lest the error should creep into other calculations affecting the Canadian salmon fisheries before its correction can be in corporated in the publications of the

statistical department. Under ordinary circumstances it might be supposed that such difference would not materially affect any deductions from the total salmon yield of 1880, in the maritime provinces, as the reports of the fisheries department should afford an exact or corrective basis of computation. Unfortunately the salmon catch for 1880, as given in the fisheries statements, is 63 per cent. less than that given in the census returns, even as corrected. There was every ad vantage, therefore, in preferring the census tables to compare data affecting artificial fish culture, althrough any person actuated by improper "motives" would obviously prefer the former. If, however, the fishery returns for 1870 and 1880 taken as a basis of comparison the whole

decline amounts to 2,304,347 pounds. The figures "given by the commissioner" may, I reasonably submit, be viewed as evidence not only of a desire to be accurate, but also of the utmost fairness towards artifical fish-hatching. Knowing also the defectiveness of the departmental returns, to which I so often and so vainly drew attention when in office and have o late years for that reason refused to sign, I thought it safest to quote the census tables in preference to the others. Altogether, therefore, the census affords a just and even a generous measure as illustrating the practical results of artifical salmon hatching in Canada during ten concurrent

Allow me, sir, in your columns, to apo logize for having been the innocent me dium through whom the Hon. Mr. Mc Lelan has thus accidently adopted data supplied by the blue books, which, as revised, indicate a condition of things quite contrary to the desired result, and which may possibly have assisted in producing the erroneous conclusion embodied in the foregoing extract. Permit me, at the same time, to point out that the case of Nova Scotia was instanced "by the com missioner" to show that in ten years from 1870 to 1880, the salmon catch had declined over fifty per cent., as shown by the census, while, according to the fisheries statements, it has fallen from 1,345, 905 pounds to 383,150 pounds. Above six millions of salmon fry were distributed from the Nova Scotia hatcheries during this time. Here, again, advantage was given to the claims of artificial hatching The fact that a decrease in salmon of 168,200 lbs., according to the census re

the fisheries statements, is admitted by the official reports, forcibly suggests th advisability of revising whatever other in formation purports to establish that "there has been an increase in the whole." Regarding the alleged specific increase of produce from rivers in which salmon fry artifically bred have been placed, and the corresponding decrease from rivers dependent on natural propagation, it is of primary importance that if such realization is true, the fact should be clearly established. If it can be proved there would be every reason to substitute artificial for natural methods of cultivation Its co-existence with a general decrease not incompatible. In order to test such a theory the individual instances must be judged by the relative proportions of natural and artificial supply forming the mature stock. That a fluctuating decline of the whole length of the Southwest Boom. fear, the Liberal-Conservatives have not the salmon fishery since 1874 has occurred then appear intelligibly to which the sal-DUDLEY PERLEY, SR. him to sign a receipt for it, but he took It will, therefore, be much nearer the quite fulfiled our hopes of them. They throughout the easterly section of the Do- mon fishery of Canada owes most—legisla- drawal of the Turks from the Soudan.

turns, and of 2,304,347 lbs., according to

during a series of years on the one hand to follow the course he last night sug- by reserving and guarding the natural ies in 1865, although, of course, the work posing restrictions in the modes and curstructing fishways and removing obstrucregulating and protecting the inland fishby planting salmon fry artificially hatch-

> much useful and reliable information prove that all other endeavours to augment or to maintain the salmon supply from natural sources have entirely failed, and that it is only from the output of hatcheries that improvement has been effected or that normal production has been maintained, conflicts at once with the whole history of the business, extending over a period of laborious years , since 1852, and disputes recorded facts and figures existing in the journals of the House of Commons and the departmental fyles which if honestly examined tell quite a different story. It also runs counter to the knowledge and unwritten experience of many sportsmen and observers ac quainted with the salmon fishery in parts of the country. The general and

of hatcheries, reinforce and confirm the Attention is drawn to the following ments. It gives the gross produce salmon fishing in the river, estuary and coast districts of the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia for each published, but the preliminary report of and figures answer. in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia there cipally in districts hatcheries. In the Miramichi and Resti gouche districts, where the best hatch-

TABLE OF SALMON CATCH IN QUEBEC' NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA FOR FOUR

have been worse than anywhere else.

eries are located, the yield is reported to

3,745,302 5.542,929 6.047.994 3,413,199 3.332.934 3,712,476

1,708,645 1,282,669 .2,142,886 The foregoing exhibit proves that the three provinces named, under the natural system there was a gradual crease in the vield, indicative of profish hatching was resumed in Eastern that the quantity fell in 1881, after under not essential, as it is notorious that in

In mentioning artificial salmon hatching

eastern provinces I speak by the card. process was first practiced in Canada by Richard Nettle, Esq., then superintendent of fisheries, in 1858, in a government hatchery at Quebec. The experiments were measurably successful. Nettle was enabled to deposit vivified eggs in considerable numbers and hatch out and distribute a large propor tion of living healthy fry. He also transported impregnated ova to Australia This enterprise was authorized by several ministers, the Hon. Mr. Cauchon, Judge Sicotte and the Hon. Wm. Macdougall. It was not continued by the latter be cause the limited means provided by the legislature were absorbed in controlling and improving the salmon rivers proper, all available resources being required to classes, with reference to their origin guard the streams against destructive some being water-caves or tunnels of subfishery in the Province of Quebec to the | vated by the waves when the country was succeeded single-handed and with a very meagre outfit, in proving the feasibility of breeding salmon and trout by artificial severe exposure and strong personal enthusiasm. Another successful instance of artificial salmon-hatching occurred in of various ages, ranging from the post-1867, under instructions from the Hon. P. Glacial or Antediluvian period to the Mitchell, on the Miramichi River, N. B. conducted by Messrs. Stone and Goodfellow, assisted by W. H. Venning, Esq., Inspector of Fisheries for that province. The system now on trial is not, therefore, a novelty; it is merely a resumption of the now gone by, unlearned people had atoriginal operations; it was not discovered invented nor introduced by Mr. Samuel Wilmot, although he claims the pater nity and usurps the credit, The documents of the fisheries department contain all the particulars requisite to de justice in the premises.

This, however, is a small matter con pared to the assertion that whilst natural hatching has failed to improve or even keep alive the salmon fishery, artificia natching has rescued and restored it. s well known that such an idea has been his own ambitious aims. He has not contented himself with unduly crediting his own share of work, but has unjustly ignored or descried the labours of others. his reports and pamphlets this is conspicuous, It was always to the fore in the International Fisheries Exhibition and the proceedings of conferences and the columns of the London Canadian Gazette (see No. 19) attributed all the pros perity of the salmon and whitefish fisher es of the Dominion to "Mr. S. Wilmot" well directed system of fish culture, "of which he unscrupulously claimed to the author. A recent pamphlet reiterates | distinguished Fellows of the Royal Sociepretensions which now assume a semblance of authority from the conclusion above announced in parliament.

As a comparison to the table inserted above I propose to tabulate the yearly deposits of fry in rivers and districts in juxtaposition to the annual catch in the Dr. Dawson, F. R. S.; Mr. D. Howard, same rivers and districts, and to compare | the vice-president of the Chemical Instistreams and divisions wherein no fry from the hatcheries have been distributed. Extracts from the reports of the fishery officers in each section will also be arranged. These will be compared in another form Turkish troops are despatched to Suakim with the production in every case before the English must command them. Engartificial hatching was applied. It should gland to pay all expenses and to have sole

organized protection for the inland tisherspawning grounds, eradicating abuses, im- of his predecessors was utilized away tailing the periods of fishing, by con- koughnet and throughout the able officiate of the Hon, Wan. Macdougall. Sir tions to the ascent of salmon, by opening | Alexander well knows through what diffiup new and extensive breeding areas, and culties he upheld a policy founded in moderation instead of radical change, and the eries generally, and on the other hand legislature's debates of that day testify to the masterly way in which he treated the ed; all of these elements form a fair whole subject, and the peculiar interest taken in it by many other legislators. There could be no better proof of the might be derived. But an attempt to thoroughness of the Fisheries Act than the knowledge that it has never needed amendment. Whilst there have been passed in England since then some twenty different salmon acts, and twelve royal commissions have investigated the British salmon fisheries, the Canadian system has been worked under the same law, and all the information has been procured and the improvements have been through the regular official staff without imposing burdensome restrictions on fishermen or devolving extra burdens on the public. Recollecting with what virulence was assailed for seconding (some said advising) this careful course, Sir Alexander at least can understand the spirit in which at this distant day I defend it bravely from the implication of failure. The same special reports of the principal fishery system was adopted by such earnest and officers, including those actually in charge able men as Mr. Mitchell, Sir Albert Smith and Mr. Pope. It has been suc cessfully carried out by as zealous and useful a staff of officers as ever served under any government. Is it conceivable that all of these experienced public men and all of those energetic and intelligent subordinates who have served under them inside and outside of the fisheries department were wrong, and that only Mr The particulars for 1883 are not yet | Samuel Wilmot is right? Let the facts

> Your obedient servant. W. F. WHITCHER. RIDEAU BANK.

#### Ottawa, 22nd April, 1884. Prehistoric Man in Egypt and Syria

A Gala Meeting was held by the Victo

ria Philosophical Institute of London in

the second week in May, at which its members gave a worthy welcome to Vice-Chancellor Dawson, C. M. G., of McGil University, Montreal, at whose instance the British Association visits Canada this year. The Society of Arts kindly lent its premises for the occasion, and its great theatre was crowded in every part long before the hour of meeting. The chair was taken by Sir H. Barkly, G. C. M. G. K. C. B., F. R. S., who-after the new members had been announced by Captian F. Petrie, the secretary—welcomed Dr. Dawson amid loud applause, and asked him to deliver his address: It was on "Prehistoric Man in Egypt and Syria," and was illustrated by large diagrams, also flint implements and bones collected by Dr. Dawson himself on the spot during operations, Boyd Dawkins, F. R. S., kindly assisted in the classification of the bones. In dealing with his subject, Dr. Dawson remarked that, great interest attaches to any remains which, in countries historically so old, may indicate the residence of man before the dawn of history. In earlier operations in Western Canada is | Egypt, nodules of flint are very abundant in the Eocene limestones, and, where Ontario salmon have been simply improv- these have been wasted away, remain or ed out of existence. It is a mercy to the the surface. In many places there is good cause of genuine fish culture to omit de- evidence that the flint thus to be found everywhere has been, and still is, used for the manufacture of flakes, knives and as having been renewed in 1873 in the other implements. These, as is well known, were used for many purposes by the ancient Egyptians, and in modern times gun-flints and strike-lights still continue to be made. The debris of worked flints found on the surface is thus of little value as an indication of any flint-folk preceding the old Egyptians. It would be otherwise if flint implements could be found in the older gravels of the country. Some of these are of Pleistocene age, and belong to a period of partial submergence of the Nile Valley. Flint implements had been alleged to be found in these gravels, but there seemed to be no good evidence to prove that they are other than the chips broken by mechanical violence in the removal of the gravel by torrential action. In the Lebanon, numerous caverns exist. These were divided into two verge of ruin. Mr. Nettle, however, at a lower level than at present. Both kinds have been occupied by man, and some of them undoubtedly at a time anterior to the Phœnician occupation of means, and he deserves the credit of the country, and even at a time when the initiation and perseverence involving animal inhabitants and geographical features of the region were different from those of the present day. They were thus time of the Phænician occupation. Dr. Dawson then remarked that many geologists in these days had an aversion to us

ing the word "Antadiluvian." on account of the nature of the work which, in years tributed to the Flood described in Scripture, but as the aversion to the use of that word was, he thought, not called for in these days, he hoped it would pass away. Speaking as a geologist, from a purely geological point of view, and from a thorough examination of the country around, there was no doubt but what there was conclusive evidence that be tween the time of the first occupation of these caves by men-and they were men of a splendid physique-and the appearance of the early Phœnician inhabitants of the land, there has been a vast submergence of land, and a great catastrophe. aye a stupendous one, in which even the Mediterranean had been altered from small sea to its present size. In illustration of this, the caverns at the Pass of Nahr-el-Kelb and at Ant Elias were de scribed in some detail. and also, in connection with these, the occurrences of flint implements on the surface of modern sandstones at the Cape or Ras near Beyrout; these last were probably of much less antiquity than those of the more ancient caverns. A discussion ensued. which was taken part in by a number of ty, including Sir H. Barkly, F. R. S. Professors Wiltshire, F. R. S., Warrington Smyth, F. R. S., Rupert Jones, F. R. S. ; Colonel Herschel, F. R. S., the talented son of the late Sir John Herschel Dr. Rae, F. R. S., the Arctic explorer tute, and other geologists. The meeting afterwards adjourned to the Museum. where refreshments were served.

Lord Dufferin has stipulated that if negociations are pending for a mixed expoint against the Sun, endeavored to winter. The people of Derby, who were titles, and now bow down with a loving conclusively. The precise extent to Sir Alexander Campbell may be said to pedition of English and Turkish troops.

conference will meet on the 23rd Ju Advices from Cairo say the rebels his captured Debbeth.

## dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating. Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing Headache, vet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally

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