

vince.

CapitalPrize,\$600,000 100,000 Tickets at \$40; Halves \$20;

40,000

18,800

the wharf in St. John.

180,000

Mr. Jack says that it costs 20 cents per would have been if the scheme of the M. to drive logs from Boiestown to the st generation's filibusters for the annex

GUANO.-(H. S.) desires to know which is preferable for pretty well exwicker, he was glad to meet those repre- made in this respect.

he should explain why he had not come

to Miramichi last week, as arranged. He

behalf, but also by direction of the Minis-

ter who, himself, could not, at this time,

visit the Province. It had been the inten-

tion of the immediate predecessor of the

present Minister to visit the Miramichi.

but duties in connection with the Wash -

ington Treaty, prevented him from doing

so, and as ministerial changes which had

followed involved his transfer to another

department he, of course, did not come

Mr. Donald Morrison said the fisher-

that the bag-net license fee was too high.

The second was that the license, when

had been said that one license served for

Wyse, but if that were so, new fees were

demanded and new licenses required in

the districts of other overseers. He had,

last season, communicated with Inspector

Venning on the subject and that officer

the districts of Overseers Hogan and

secured, covered only one locality.

men claimed three things. The first

afterwards. The present Minister

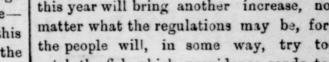
would feel justified in making.

which

the

senting an important interest of the pro-

to secure prohibitory regulations for this





have known it was false and given it for a

Mr. Crimmin, though unwilling to fishery. He did not desire to take up the

\$2; Fortieths \$1	
LIST OF PRIZES	
1 PRIZE OF \$600,000 is	\$600,000
1 PRIZE OF 200,000 is	200,000
1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is	50,000
2 PRIZES OF 25,000 are	50,000
5 PRIZES OF 10,000 are	50,000
12 PRIZES OF 5,000 are	60,000
25 PRIZES OF 2,000 are	50,000
100 PRIZES OF 800 are	80,000
200 PRIZES OF 400 are	80,000
500 PRIZES OF 200 are	109,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 Prizes of \$1,000 are	\$100.000
100 Prizes of 800 are	80,000
100 Prizes of 400 are	40,000
THREE NUMBER TERMINALS.	
	\$70 900
99 Prizes of \$800 are	20,600
99 Prizes of 400 are	55,000
TWO NUMBER TERMINALS.	
900 Prizes of \$200 are	\$180,000
900 Prizes of 200 are	180,000
3,146 Prizes amounting to \$2,11	
FOR CLUB RATES, or any furth	er infor-
mation desired, write legibly to the unde	rsigned,
clearly stating your residence, with State.	County,
Street and number. More rapid retu	rn mail
delivery will be assured by your encl	osing an
Envelope bearing your full address.	
Send POSTAL NOTES. Expres	ss Money
Send POSTAL NOTES. Expres Orders. of New York Exchange in ordin	nary let
ter, Currency by express (at our expe	nse) ad-
dressed	
TT A Thomas Is	

M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN, Vashington, D, C Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, L

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

REMEMBER also, That the payment of Prizes is **GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS** of New Orleans, and The Tickets are Signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any itations or anonymous schemes

NEEDFUL !! MY STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS will be found complete and Prices Low. Overocats, Ulsters, Reefers, all sizes, Men's, Youths', Boys', also SUITS. Coats, Pants, Vests. Blankets, Quilts, Rugs, too, over the matter of getting rid of COODS, CLOTHS, the refuse his water-mill would have to DRESS Checks, Plain Colors, in Unions and All Wool. ULSTERINGS. OVERCOATINGS, TWEEDS

Southwest Boom, which, he seems to ation of the ever faithful isle had been think, is at Indiantown. He, next arried into effect. makes the astounding statement that

boomage is 70 cents per M. He puts What President Cleveland said on delivery at Mill at IOcts and sawing by the Murchison Letter.

steam at \$1.50 per M. In this way he "Near the close of the month of Ocmakes up a charge of \$2.50 per M. tober last occurrences of a deeply regret. against the steam mills and then protable nature were brought to my knowceeds to show that the sawing by watledge which made it my painful but imer power can be done at 75 cents per perative duty to obtain, with as little de-M. and "hauling by rail to St. John, lay as possible, a new personal channel of for \$1.25, making a difference of 50 cts diplomatic intercourse in this country in favor of his dam scheme. The rewith the government of Great Britain. The correspondence in relation to this sult does not, however, seem to please incident will in due course be laid before him, for he appears to realise that pracyou, and will disclose the unpardonable tical lumbermen will ask him what conduct of the official referred to, in his disposition he will make of his refuse. interference, by advice and counsel, with so he deducts at the rate of 25c per M. the suffrages of American citizens in the for value of laths to be cut from slabs.

very crisis of the Presidential election, and thus shows that it will cost only then near at hand, and also in his sub \$1 75 per M. to cut lumber at the Great sequent public declarations to justify his Southwest dam and deliver it by rail on action, superadding impugnments of the Executive and Senate of the United States in connection with important ques-If Mr. Jack will condescend to come tions now pending in controversy between down to the practical plane of lumber. the two governments. The offence thus manufacturing as an exact science, he committed was most grave, involving diswill discover that our steam saw mills asterous possibilities to the good rela do something more than make deals

tions of the United States and Great and slabs. He may be surprised to Britain; constituting a gross breach of learn that the slabs are turned into paldiplomatic privilege, and an invasion of ings, laths, small box shooks, firewood the purely domestic affairs and essential and pulp wood, so that if there is anysovereignty of the government to which thing in his "lath" item it tells very the envoy was accredited.

strongly in favor of the steam mills. "Having first fulfilled the just demands Boomage costs but 55 cents, so Mr. of international comity by affording full Jack seems to have evolved an extra 15 opportunity for Her Majesty's govern cents out of his peculiarly stored mind, ment to act in relief of the situation, considered prolongation of discussion to just to help his great dam proposition be unwarranted, and thereupon declined alorg. We will, however, allow him to further recognize the diplomatic charthat for survey, which he has omitted. acter of the person whose continuance in We have modern mills, which such function would destroy that museem to have got aheal of Mr. Jack tual confidence which is essential to the and their enterprising owners would good understanding of the two govern have to give up business if it cost them ments, and was inconsistent with the more than \$1.25 per M. to saw deals, welfare and the self-respect of the govern while Mr. Jack ought to know that ment of the United States. The usual fifteen cents is a pretty fair price for intercourse of communication has since driving lumber from Boiestown to the continued through Her Majesty's Lega-S. W. Boom. Mr. Jack had better tion in this city." shut his eyes and collect his thoughts.

Colonial Governors. [St. John "Globe."]

dispose of, even after he had taken The demand of the colony of Queens all the laths possible out of his slabs. land in regard to its Governor having The steam mill turns a great quantity been acceded to, the Colonial authority of this into motive power, right on the has advanced itself a step against the spot. Perhaps Mr. Jack thinks, that Imperial authority. The despatch of the

hausted land, the ordinary artificial tilizers of commerce or guano. Ans.-Ac. cording to Mechi, nothing pays so well on exhausted soil as guano, because it acts immediately and produces a larger quan-

tity of straw and food for the future. He applied it mixed with chilled water, at the rate of one ounce to a galloon. POSTS UPSIDE DOWN.-Experts recommend fence and other posts to be placed in the ground root end upwards, to prolong their durability. The pores of wood are so arranged as to encourage an unward flow of sap or other moisture. If. therefore, the posts be inverted, the ward flow will be retarded, and decay proportionately delayed.

WHITE AND BLACK OATS .- What is the difference-besides color of the skin -between white and black oats? Ans.-White oats usually have a thinner skin. contain more meal, and weigh more per bushel than black. For travelling horses the black, in greater quantity, do just as well. The difference in the weight of meal produced would be in the same proportion as the difference in weight per oushel.

> MAKING COFFEE-(Jennie R.) writes-'Let those of your lady readers who have never tried it, put plenty of fresh ground coffee first in an old hot coffee pot, pour boiling water over it, and either let it boil two minutes or simmer ten minutes on the stove; then strain into a betterlooking coffee pot for table use, and add

as much hot milk as there is water, and they will pronounce it the most delicious coffee they have ever tasted."

CALF RATION,-(A. B. C.) desires us to advise a good ration for three calves which he is about to winter, and of which he wishes to take very good (though not expensive) care. Ans.-Give them a little grain, and they will eat less coarse and bulky food. Sheaf oats gut up will be found very good, and a little shelled corn may be advantageously added. A hand ful of linseed meal daily will also promote thrift and prevent constipation. Be particular about comfortable quarters or half the food will give no returns.

TO REMOVE DIRT FROM THE EYE .-Much suffering may often be saved, in case of getting dirt in the eye, by the help of a horse-hair in removing it. Take the hair and double it, leaving a loop. If the speck can be seen, lay the loop over it close the eye, and the mote will come out as the hair is withdrawn. If the irritat ing object can not be seen, raise the lid o

He would be glad to hear all they | make complaints, explained that after had to say so that, if it were possible an some licensees had been assigned their arrangement might be reached that would | fishing positions, others were not prevent end, for all time, the disputes and mis- ed by the officers from cutting holes and understandings that had existed in con-placing their nets so close as to interfere nection with the Miramichi fisheries. He with them, although protection was would like to have those present state, in sought.

turn, in what respects they desired In reply to Col. Tilton, Mr. Crimmin changes in the regulations, together with said two men could work a bag-net although when a strong tide ran it took any relative facts bearing on the subject. It was due to the meeting, he said, that three or four.

> Col. Tilton: What are you earning at the fishery ?

had intended to do so, but circumstances. Mr. Crimmin: 1 was at it a little over ! Deputy Minister stated his reason for re to which it was painful for him to refer. three weeks last winter and I caught had urgently demanded his presence in about \$30 worth of fish. The rent of net would be, say \$15 for the season and it St. John, to which place it might be even would cost five dollars to rig it with the necessary for him to return. He had necessary poles, lines, etc. come at the earliest possible time. He

> Mr. John Blake was next called on and said he had been talking with many of the tishermen about Black Brook, and in the event of the license tax not being reduced, they would ask that the fishing be ex. tended to 1st March. The same license was good in his time (He had been out of the country for two years) in the districts of Overseers Wyse and Russell. When smelt fishing was allowed in open water small bass were taken at times below known and no longer trusted

Ivrell's Point, which is about a mile not being able to come, he. Col. Tilton, would below Middle Island. In February small carefully listen to all the fishermen had to bass were taken to some extent above say and bear their requests to him, accomthat. If ice formed before December 1st panied by such recommendations as he fishing should be allowed.

> information asked. He thought, however, Mr. Geo. Groat stated that he had fished in Kent County. N. B., Cumberland Co., N. S. and also in the Miramichi. safe to ship to New York. The regulations that are suitable for one Mr. Morrison said the weather was cold locality are not suited to others, for in

> this County the ice forms, for instance, much earlier (sometimes 18th Nov.) than in Cumberland, and the fish go out in a day or two thereafter, so that if fishing is not allowed in the Miramichi veheu the ice first forms the best fishing is: lost. All the fish move with the tide. so if small They furnished reliable "official inforbass are taken with the smelts at one

had written him saying that fishing in place they will be taken at another, as different districts under the same license the whole body of fish move nine or ten was against the law. It had been demiles with each tide. It is, therefore, clared by former ministers that the license nonsense to talk of small bass being in one system was resorted to for the purpose of locality only in the main river. He knew registration and not for revenue purposes nothing of the alleged falling off of the bass and as the license had been raised from fishery of the river, nor had he ever seen nothing to one dollar and then to three any quantity of small bass taken when the dollars, it might next be raised to ten smelte were plentiful. He earned \$350 dollars, the result being that the poorer last season smelt-fishing in Cumberland fishermen would be squeezed out of the and Northumberland. \$130 of that rebusiness as licensees altogether. The third presented his earnings in Northumberland. grievance of the fishermen was that 1st | The smelts were all out of the Miramichi

was

It

time of the meeting now, if Col. would consent to his furnishing the state ment in writing, so that it would go as a part of the record of the conference. Col. Tilton said he would be glad to so receive it.

Mr. Smith said there was one matter in this connection, which he thought

should be explained .- When the cold weather of a fortnight ago came on and the Department at Ottawa was requested by

fusal to be based upon "official informa tion as to state of weather" etc. He. Mr. Smith begged to assure Col. Tilton that there never was, in the history of th had left Otcawa not only in his own

Miramichi smelt-fishery, a time when the weather was better for the taking, storing and shipping of smelts. Every fisherman present knew this to be so, and when they learned that the Department's official in formation had evidently misrepresented so well-established a fact, what confidence could they be expected to have in its juswas due to all interested that those who made such misrepresentations should be

Col. Tilton said he was not in Ottawa at the time referred to, and was, therefore, unacquainted with the circumstances into the matter and endeavor to get the

that the cold weather lasted only a few days, and it might be that it was not

in New York, also, Mr. Smith said the thermometer was at zero in Boston, and was down to zero and but little above it here for a week. He would refer Col. Tilton to the Meteorological reports procured by and in possession of the Government at Ottawa.

> mation. Mr. Donald Morrison referred to fact that the Department had been furnished with official information making it appear that quantities of smelts caught in the Miramichi were spoiled by soft weather and otherwise tound their way to the manure piles. That matter ought to be settled now and the character of such statements exposed. If there was any truth in them let it be shown.

No one attempted to sustain the statements referred to, which were made by the Inspector, who, however, w John Mr. Smith said he wished to direct the attention of the Deputy Minister to the fact that the Inspector-although he had tried to practically secure the prohibition of the bag-net fishing-had, under date of 6th Jan., 1877 said in a letter to the Minister: "The fishery with bag-nets should not commence until the ice has formed, -thus admitting by inference the contention of the fishermen, that when the weather was hard enough to make ice it was hard enough to freeze and thus preserve the fish. Mr. W. A. Loggie said that the quantity of smelts frequenting the river seemed to be greater the last two years than in previous ones, and they were also of better average size. This statement was confirmed by Mr. Groat and others. In reply to Col. Tilton Mr. Loggie said the average price of smelts was about three cents a lb, The highest price he ever knew to be paid was 45 cents a lb. In reply to Mr. M. Adams, Mr. Groat Several thought the average named was said he did not pay the three dollar li above the mark. cense last year and didn't mean to pay it. Mr. Smith said the Chairman, being a Mr. James Bergin said he had done a dealer, would, no doubt, be fully informgood deal of smelt-fishing and generally ed on this point. came out in debt. Last season he made Mr. Watt said he was careful last season in making tallies of all the fish he had \$25 or \$30, when he got his net bursted. He generally fished the first run of smelts purchased, and in making up the average and then waited until the tommy-cods price he found that he had paid between two and a quarter and two and a half cents a pound for them. The average of caught any bass; had been fishing six years. The \$3 license fee was excessive extras last year was higher than in any and led to cheating. Mr. Bergin explain season before and he attributed the ined by saying that raen could sometimes crease in quantity and size of smelts to not get enough fish to pay the high fee, the fishing out of tom-cods, which foland also the reat of their nets. He lowed and preved upon the smelt. The cry about rotten fish grew, no doubt, out of would rent a net from Mr. Loggie, wh thought he would get all his fish, but h the fact that a few smelts spoiled one year, would sell his fish to Mr. Watt and Mr. in transit, but that was the only instance of Loggie would be left without the rent of the kind of which he knew. Now, the weather was hard enough to make his net, for he, did not look: as sharply ice sufficiently strong to work upon, it was perfectly safe to catch the fish, for Col. Tilton: If this smelt fishery once they were stored under such conditions, it mattered little what kind of weather followed, for they were safe. Last week extra smelts were bringing Mr. Bergin: It is because they can get 20 cents a pound in New York, and had nothing else to do here in the winter seaour fishermen been permitted to catch them they would have made some money. Col. Tilton: What price do you realise The fact that nets now set close together on the little piece of ice off Muirhead's Mr. Bergin: We get sometimes 50cts, boom were catching tons of smelts, show sometimes 60cts and, sometimes, one dol ed that the river was swarming with fish and that the claim of the Department that Mr. Frank Cassidy went at considerthe smelts were being fished out was not able length into the question of the smelt.

atch the fish which providence sends to them. He was sure, however, that it was the desire of the Department not to do what was detrimental to the fisheries interests, and to deal fairly by the fisher. men, and that the trouble experienced had grown out of the Department being

misled by misrepresentations of facts; and he had every hope that the visit of Col Tilton would lead to an improvement. Col. Tiltop agreed with the chairman in the belief he had expressed that the Detelegraph to allow fishing to begin, he partment did not wish to do anything understood that either the Minister or th that might be detrimental to the fishermen's interests. It must not be supposed that they were so far inland at Ottawa that they were unacquainted with what was going on down by the sea, for if they saw the many letters received every day by the Department from those representing the different sections-every one of which was carefully read and attended to -they would know that they thought of the fishermen's wants, interests and requirements. He had served in his present apacity under three ministers whose desire it had always been to administer the tice in dealing with their interests? It Department fairly and with justice to all interests, and he would say that none of them were more desirous of doing justice to the Miramichi than his present chief. He would lay before him, on his return to Ottawa, the points that had been presented to night, together with such recommendations as he would feel justified in making. One object of the fixing of the license stated. He would, on his return, look fee was to limit and lessen the number of nets, if possible, although, in view of the large expenditures of the government on account of the hatchery and protecting the fisheries and the cost of the Fishery cruisers, would it not be fair that these license fees should be treated as a means of reinbursing such outlay to a certain extent? Reterring to the "roving license" he said while there seemed to be reason for the demand for it, there were several interests to be considered and, before deciding upon the course to be taken in that matter, it would be necessary to confer with the officers of the district. He must confess that it seemed strange the to him, when the fishery was attended by such hardships and deplorable results as were represented by those engaged in it. that so many should seek to engage in it, but the explanation that there was noth-

the ing else to do had been offered and he acepted it. He was strongly impressed with the idea advanced by several fishermen and others that the time of commencing to fish should be when the ice forms. and he would so recommend to the Minister. It had been said that the fishermen had considered the regulations so unfair that they were prompted to disobey them. He was sorry to hear this, and it would be found far better when grievances existed for the fishermen to represent them to their officers, taking out their licenses in

in the case of the water mill, he could Fancy Woolen Goods, burn it with equal facility, but he IN Clouds, Squares, Fascinators. Tuques. SHAWLS. by deducting-JACKETS. Lath item ULSTERS " Boomage, New Styles and Nice Goods. Cardigans, Linders, Drawers

All sizes for Women, Misses, Men and Boys. White and Grey Cottons, See them, they are selling fast Gloves, Hosiery, Caps, Hats, Water-proofs, Boots, Rubbers, Teas, Tobaccos, Trunks.!Valises, Guns, Revolvers, etc. THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

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-AND-MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

would find it necessary to convey it a long distance for that purpose and, for this, he must add at least ten cents per M. So we place Mr. Jack right 25c 25c From sawing bysteam,

15c 55cts

making 55 cents better showing for th steam mill than he estimated. Then. he must add 10 cents per M. for getting rid of water mill refuse and ten cents more for loading cars, all of which will show his water mill project not a cent ahead of the steam mills, and that without questioning the other ab surdities and crudities of his proposition. It is true that Mr. Jack's theories O'Brien in Canada. Although O'Brien's

only smile over them, while it doesn't make much difference whether others take them for gospel or not. He is said to have at times, written very sensibly on some subjects, and, if so, he ought to stop writing now for the sake of his reputation. He may be a very good man in the woods, but it is quite evident that he has much to learn about the saw mill. The man who said he wasn't much of a sailor on a ship, but was "a terror on a raft," knew where his "strong hold" was, and while Mr. Jack's writings about places and things

so far in the woods that nobody else ever bothered with them, may be read without question, his desire to appear in print carries him too far when he ventures upon subjects which require practical knowledge of details and habits of exactness to ensure their success-

He Got His Money Promptly. ful handling. Mr. Jamie Rhodes, of Eufaula, Ala. The Alleged Parnell Letters. held ticket No. 46,755, in October Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, for which INDOUBTED EVIDENCE THAT THEY AR he paid one dollar. It proved to be a FORGERIES.

lucky ticket, for it drew the capital prize NEW YORK, Dec. 11.-The Times of \$300,000, and entitled Mr. Rhodes to correspondent at London telegraphs as \$15,000. If the ticket had been a whole follows :- I learn to day from an authenone for which Mr. Rhodes had paid \$20. tic source the true story of the letters he would have received the whole \$300, alleged by the Times to have been writ-000. It was promptly cashed at New ten by Parnell. It was a man named O:leans, and the money was received in a Houston, secretary of the Irish Loyal day or two and it is on deposit to his credit and were horrified to find them uncon-

her in a very unpleasant way. Protection

in Canada, against all England's cherished

ideas, is quite as much an assertion of de-

termination and wilfullness as this

Be wise in time. You have too many

gray hairs for one so young looking. Use

Hall's Hair Renewer, the best prepara-

tion out to cure them. Try it.

Queensland affair,

Warren C. Winslow. and Patriotic Union, who sold them to in the John McNab Bank of this city. scious at the door. They were imme-

Queensland Government besides objecting the eye as high as possible, and place the to Mr. Blake on the ground of his unfitness hoop as far as you can; close the eye, and to discharge the duties, and declaring that roll the ball around a few times, draw out Queensland should have a Governor "of the hair, and the substance which caused approved ability and discretion," made the pain will be sure to come with it. The the strong assertion that "a governor canmethod is practiced by axe-makers and not be appointed from an Imperial standother workers in steel. point alone. The colony pays the salary

and expects to be given a governor whom EVER.HUNGRY HENS. -Hens and chick ens are proverbially greedy. Though full the people approve and who will work as ticks and fat as seals, they are still ever heartily and loyally for them." This is on the outlook for more, and always apin effect a declaration that the colony parently starving with hunger. This i will not accept a Governor merely because all habit, an instinctive one it is true, but it pleases the Home Government to send still only habit, and must not be encour some one to whom it is under obligation. aged or there will be no eggs. If hens What at first excites surprise is that the are accustomed to be fed at certain hours Home Government withdrew its nominee and by the same person they will be even with so little apparent unwillingness, but ready to meet him (or her) whenever h it would seem that it did not care to propresents himself in season and out of season. voke any conflict with the colony. No An inexperienced feeder would in such doubt it did not want to have a repitition circumstances conclude their food ration of an episode like that of the Lansdownewas not sufficient, very likely increase it. and spoil the fowls. Never gorge your work gave no satisfaction to anyone in hens. If anything, keep them on the Canada, yet it pointed out to the Home hungry side, thus compelling them to do government where trouble might be creatmore or less searching for themselves, and ed. To have insisted on the enforcement you will render them much more product of the Imperial authority, after the oppositive than if fed to repletion. It is an old tion of the colonies was stated, would rule among the best experienced poultryhave been to invite the participation of men that hens are not necessarily hungry all the colonies in the struggle. The case because they follow the feed-box. A very is an illustration of the fact that England moderate allowance of food, regularly is rapidly surrendering the power she once supplied, and comfortable quarters, are the exercised over the colonies, and that the sine qua non of proit. colonies, when their interests or feelings are concerned, do not hesitate to clutch

Fatal Penitentiary Fire.

On Monday night last about elever o'clock an alarm was raised at the Dominion Maritime Penitentiary, Dorchester, and it was discovered that | ence. This year there was a week of the wing of the establishment occupied | by Deputy Warden Keeffe was on fire. The alarm soon brought the prison fire brigade to the spot. When the flames first burst out the servant girl, Marie Leblanc, sprang from the second story window to the ground, a distance of 25 feet, and was picked up and taken to tide. They were not so good on the eventhe Warden's residence, and Dr. Church was summoned. He found her hip broken and arms and face severely cut. but the full extent of her injury was not discovered before the doctor was summoned to a more serious case.

Meantime all efforts were made to put out the fire and it was got under control.

Mr. and Mrs. Keeffe were thought to be at Memramcook, but it was determined to find out positively, and a

)ecember at the end of the first three weeks of the smelt-fishing to season, and he knew some fishermen who was begin, river was frozen did not get five dollars' worth of smelts in over

before that date the smelts all passed the season. down and out in three days. There was In reply to questions put by Col. Tilton often colder weather and better ice in and others Mr. Groat said he had been November than in December, and if the six years in the fishery. The smelts fishermen were prevented from going on were larger now than formerly and the the first ice and making the good catches quantity as great as ever. When he first to be then had, they were forced to lose went into the fishery, the dealers used to their best chances of the season. It was be particular in having the different sizes stated reports were made to the Departsorted out and the greater part of the ment that smelts were often caught on catches were medium and small sized. the Miramichi and afterwards had to be Now, there was little sorting, for the fish were generally of good size and sold withthrown into manure heaps on account of spoiling. He would challenge the officers out sorting. He had never lost a fish by spoiling; never saw any turned into manwho made such reports to produce any ure. No fish are wasted on the Mirami evidence to support them. Now was the chi. He was, he believed, the most suctime and this the place to show if such was the fact. The statement was known cessful of all the Miramichi smelt-fishermen last year. He caught few smelts by all present to be untrue and no evidence could be found to sustain it. He might after the first few nights. 'The statement say further, in reference to the roving | that 100 tons of smelts were caught in one or two nights at Middle Island last sea license that a net could not be confined to son was nonsense.

any one district, as the fish had to be followed as they moved to different parts of the river with the making of ice. tides. etc. Respecting the statement that small bass were taken in the smelt fishery, he thought that it was much exaggerated and misrepresented. He hoped, when Col. Tilton had learned all the facts a better understanding would be established between the fishermen and Department for if the regulations were unjust they led came on in January. He had never to illegal fishing.

Mr. Dudley Walls said his idea was that the fishermen ought to be allowed to catch the fish as soon as the ice was strong enough to work on. That was his experisplendid weather in November, and it was pretty hard to keep the men off the ice. Now, there was no ice to work on, but a patch here and there along the shores. Some of the fish taken are fine. Splendid after his nets, as Mr. Watt. fish were taken on this morning's flood

ing's tide. The catch is fair, fully as good such a poor business as you represent it as last year, though the fishermen could | to be, will you tell me how it is that so not get out where the best fish are to be many are anxious to go into it? got. In his opinion the fish were improving in size for the last three years.

Col. Tilton: What is your view as to the decline of the bass fishery? for tom-cods?

Mr. Walls: I don't know anything about bass. I've seen but two small bass this season. They were taken on the party forced their way to their room Chatham side, near town. I haven't seen | lar a bbl. for them.

many during the last three years. In my opinion as many small bass are taken below Middle Island as above it.

the meantime, and trusting to the Department to remedy whatever might be wro The fishermen must remember that the regulations affected interests beyond those which immediately concerned them. The fisheries were a heritage handed down to them in trust only, to be properly worked and left for those to come after them. He remembered when the St. John had splendid salmon and gaspereaux fisheries, when other Bay of Fundy rivers were full of shad, when Shediac harbor was full of evsters and the coasts of Nova Scotia. Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick teemed with lobsters. These were all depleted, or partially so, and the only fishery left to-day in its primitive productiveness was this smelt fishery. It was the Department's duty to foster it by judicious regulations and make it a source of revenue to the people for all time. It.

was a pleasure for him to meet the fishermen and to confer with them and he moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman. Overseer Wyse said a number of the fishermen had deferred taking out their licenses because they were under the impression that some change would be made by the Deputy Minister and he would like to have Col. Tilton give his views as

to the course they should take. Col. Tilton said the license fee was fixed by Order-in-Council and could not now he changed. He could only make recommendations to the Minister and what his recommendations would be it would not be proper for him to state just now. The fishermen would, therefore, required to take out their licenses. usual

Mr. Smith, in seconding the vote of thanks moved by Col. Tilton said he mus take occasion to express the hope that the Department was not under the impressio that the smelt fishery was the only o on the Miramichi that was in a flourishing condition. Notwithstanding the talk general depletion our salmon fisheri were still very productive, and although the Departmental records containe rophecies that the pursuit of the sme sherv would drive even the codfish fro our shores, it was no unusual thing small parties to leave Chatham in early morning and return the same nig with fares of two or three hundred co fish. It was true that so many gaspereaux were not now taken as there were former ly, but it was not because gaspereaux were not very plentiful in the river, but because the fishery-as pursued when these fish were an item in our exports - was prohibited by existing Departmental regulations

Col. Tilton said his references to the Salmon and Gaspereaux fisheries were applied to St. John and he was glad to hear of their good condition on the Miramichi. Mr. Snowball said he would also second the vote of thanks moved by Col. Tilton and take occasion-as he had but just come in-to say that the people of the vicinity of Chatham who were interested in the bass fishery were not present cause it was not known to them that (Tilton would be here this evening. The people of Napan and Black River con plained that those of a certain portion the Northwest Miramichi had been allow

