General Business.

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868 for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State con-stitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place on each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La. Famed for Twenty Years, For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

Attested as follows : "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery ('ompany, and in person manage and control the Drawings then. selves, and that the same are conducied with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

J. A Dannegure

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers our counters. R. M. WALMSLEY,

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

Grand Monthly Drawing at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, April 16, 1889. CapitalPrize,\$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twerty Dollars each Halves \$10; Quarters \$5 Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is ... 1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is... 1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is... 10,000 are..... 5.000 are..... 300 are..... 200 are..... APPROXIMATION PRIZES. . \$1,054,800 Note.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

mation desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State. County, Street and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address. IMPORTANT. Address M A DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La., or M A DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C By ordinary letter, containing Money Order issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note. WE PAY CHARGES

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

ON CURRENCY sent to us by Express in sums of \$5

"REMEMBER 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 all ONE DOLLAR is the price of the small est part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BYUSI n

any Drawing. Anything in our ess than a Dollar is a swindle. Bank of Nova Scotia Chatham and Newcastle.

F. R. MORRISON. Agent

will be at NEWCASTLE every Ferencer, CHAT-HAM every Afternoon. excepting on Sundays and Bank Holidays

MOLASSES.

LANDING AND IN STORE: 500 Packages Above goods.

For sale by C. M. BOSTWICK & CO

AUCTIONEERS COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SHIP BROKERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN

Merchandise Stored at a Small, Cost, and

-AND-Returns Made Promptly.

Water Street, Chatham'

COFFINS & CASKETS

ROSEWOOD & WALNUT COFFINS. **COFFIN FINDINGS**

AND ROBES which he will supply at reasonable rates.
BADGES FOR PALL BEARERS also supplies

M.ALPINE'S Province of New Brunswick Directory

D. MCA LPINE & SON are now preparing of this Province, which will include all persons (Male) from the age of 20 years old and upward, and all Females in Mercantile Business; also an Historical Sketch of the Province up to 1888, with and printed on good paper. The publishers have been requested several times, by leading business men and others, to publish the above work and promised their support. They therefore feel confident that the work is needed, and that business men of all classes will consider that it is necessary to Advertise in it to make it Provinces in the Dominion, and of the States in America, in not having a Directory of the Province since 1870-71. There will not likely be a similiar work published for the next ten years, therefore the special inducement to those who do advertise in it now. Any persons who wish their Advertisements inserted, by applying early will obtain better positions. Except the covers and pages opposite covers, the prices will be geneal, viz: \$20.00 per page; \$12.00 per half; \$10.00 per third; \$8.00 per fourth—with Directory included.

D. McALPINE & SON,

White Beans.

Miramichi Advance.

The Scott Act.

The manner in which the people of about twenty parliamentary divisions of the Dominion dealt with the Scott Act on Thursday last-repealing it by large majorities, without a single case of its being sustainedought to make the people of this County, where the same question is to be tried at the polls, sensible of the fact that there is something to be said against the Act as well as in its favor, and that uncharitable references by Scott Act advocates to those who have lost faith in it, is not the most intelligent way of discussing the question. We have no disposition to say anything that would unfairly prejudice public opinion one way or another, but must again protest against the prohibitionists' unfounded assertion that those who favor the repeal of the Act do so because they also favor the extension of the liquor traffic. The repeal of the Act is sought because it has failed here and everywhere else, and because it is believed that our stringent Act relating to the sale of Spirituous will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at Liquors will materially lessen the traffic. We have tried the Scott Act and found it wanting. If the License Act prove as disappointing, it is probable that temperance sentiment will, in a few years, be sufficiently in advance of where it is now to ensure the adoption of some more effective measure.

The elections above referred were held in fourteen Ontario counties and also in Colchester, N. S. Scarcely any votes were polled against repeal in Colchester.

The majorities for repeal in Ontar-\$300,000 lio were even larger than the advo cates of repeal expected. The following table, showing the majorities for the act in most cases when it was adopted, and the present majorities for repeal, will be interesting for purposes of comparison :-

	Maj. for	Maj for
	the Act.	Repeal
St. Thomas	. 11	571
Guelph		445
Brant,	. 602	103
Victoria,	. 1015	800
Kent,		1700
Peterboro,		430
Wellington,	. 1439	1571
Carleton,	. 693	265
Ontario,	. 1351	1000
Lanark,	. —	500
Lincoln,		772
Victoria,		800
Frontenac	3 to	282
Lennox and Addington		600
Northumberland and Du		
ham,		500
m: 0		

These Ontario constituencies repre sent in the vicinity of twenty parliamentary divisions, many of the counties being divided into two or

more ridings.

An exchange says :-The act had been in force in these counties and cities for nearly three years, it having been introduced on May 1, 1886. In all these places it has been tried and found wanting. It has been found that it is a coercive measure, ill-suited to the temper of the people; that its fruits are perjury, espionage and low dens, and that it has not abated the drink traffic in the least degree. Wherever it has been in troduced, even where it is now said to be enforced, hotels sell liquor with as much freedom as ever and the prevalence of low whisky dives is notorious

In Frontenac, the opponents of repeal are said to have secured one thousand testimonials from farmers stating that the act had lessened drinking by one half. The women went into the fight pretty generally and it would seem that the majority of the clergy were also in favor of the retention of the act.

The voting of Thursday signed the death warrant of the Scott act in the upper provinces. The few remaining constituencies of Ontario and Quebec where it is in force will, no doubt, fol low the example set this year and last by the majority of the Scott act conn Gillespie & Sadler ties. In the lower provinces there is still a strong feeling in favor of the act. more especially in the rural districts. In most of the counties of the maritime provinces legislation depriving the people of the power to prohibit would be strongly resented. If the Scott Act disappears some other form of local option will take its place. This was provided for in the laws of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick before the Scott Act was passed, and the repeal of the Consignments -:- Solicited act in any lower province county would not necessarily or generally be followed by the granting of licenses to sell liquor. In our opinion the Scott Act is an excellent local option measure, and one as easy to enforce as any of the provincial Thomas F. Gillespie, John Sadler, acts. It is true that the provincial legislatures may provide machinery for prosecuting under the local laws, but they had the same power to provide for prosecutions under the Scott Act.

St John "Telegraph" By the vote of Thursday last the and important sections of Outario. every county or city where a vote was taken the majority was against the continuation of the act, and the vote against repeal was small. This result. taken with the votes of last year in Ontario in favor of repeal, must be taken to mean that the act has, in the judg-WM. McLEAN. - Undertaker | ment of the masses, proved a failure. It is not that temperance sentiment has waned or died out. The reverse is true: temperance sentiment is as strong as ever, but the conclusion has apparently been arrived at to proceed on new lines. There is a strong body who, while abandoning the Scott act to its fate, hope to secure an act totally importation, manufacture, sale and use of intoxicants. But not all temperance men hold this view. The Scott Act was, no doubt, designed to prepare the way for full prohibition, but it has in some measure, by its failure, discredit ed the prohibitory idea. It will now be harder so obtain full prohibition than if we had never had the Scott Act. It may be said with truth that the Scott Act has not had a fair trial. The federal authorities have for the past 10 years sought to weaken it. Its friends have been in many cases lukewarm in enforcing it, and where they have shown a praiseworthy zeal their way has been hedged about with difficulties. But we must look at matters as they

matter for serious consideration.

The act was also repealed vesterday in Colchester. N. S., where it was adopted by a vote of 1417 to 184, but there the circumstances are different. The temperance people themselves were the active promoters of the repeal movement. Colchester is one of those Nova Scotia counties which had refused to grant licenses, and the Scott Act was adopted in 1882, in the hope, no doubt, that it would strengthen the hands of the prohibitionists, but it does not appear to have had that effect. The act was fought in the courts all along. A protest was first entered against the election, but abandoned. The act was then, in the usual way, declared to be in force within ninety days from the expiration of existing licenses. Prosecutions followed, but appeals were taken on the ground that, no licenses existing, the official declaration of the act going in force fixed no date. The Dominion Government the following sesdays from the declaration as the time meant in such cases. Prosecutions were again undertaken but the act was fought at every step, and as long ago as 1886, when the provincial license act for repeal. Nothing was done, however, until last winter, when the clergy of the county joined with the temperance organizations in the circulation of repeal petitions. The liquor interest strongly opposed to the repeal of the act, but under the circumstances such opposition could have but little effect, and it is quite unlikely that they took any active part in yesterday's contest, which resulted in favor of repeal by an over whelming majority. St John "Globe.

In one county in Nova Scotia and in twelve counties and two cities in Ontario the popular voice yesterday decided in favor of the repeal of the Scott Act. It is impossible to overlook the effect of this decision, the meaning of which is that the people are determined to abandon this mode of endeavoring to has proved entirely inefficacions. Agibelieve that moral reform can be effected by legal enactments. They have succeeded so for as to have the experiment tried, with the result that the experiment has dismally failed. doubt the real work of temperance reform will proceed as vigorously as ever. out it is quite clear that the attempt to prevent the use of intoxicating liquor by the Scott Act has failed throughout the country just as completely as the attempt failed in New Brunswick thirty vears ago under a prohibitory law. In Nova Scotia there is a strong temperance sentiment, and in Colchester, as in Cumberland, the third party is strong in numbers. But it has been found there as elsewhere that the Scott Act could not accomplish what its promoters hoped it would accomplish, and so the people decided to repeal it.

The opinion of the Ontario and Quebec papers on the late Scott Act elections generally agree—that law is a failure, and that it cannot be carried out. Some of them ask parliament to repeal the Act.

was intended to promote temperance and to prevent drunkenness, yet it is notorious that it has increased drinking in every country in which it has been adopted. The other evening in a meeting of a temperance organization in this city, a remarkable speech was made by a life long temperance man, one so zealous in the cause of temperwho undertook to sell liquor in the principal town of his native county. At that time the town in question was entirely free from intemperance: there was not a drop of liquor sold in it, and the county took the lead of all New Brunswick counties in strong temperance sentiment. The temperance organizations were active and relied on ments. This county has for years had the Scott Act and under it, he says, it has become the most rum cursed county in New Brunswick, and the town the provinces. A good many temperance men heard this speech and many of them were very il!-pleased with it, but statements thus made; they were evidently admitted to be true. Now if the Scott Act has turned the county of it has been successful?

things will happen in the matter of the bill relating to the inspection of timber and lumber now before the Canadian parliament. It will not be further proceeded with or, if it is enacted, New Brunswick will be exempted from its operations. On 28th ult, when we dealt at length with it under the heading "a startling measure," certain Miramichi gentlemen caused representations against it to be made at Ottawa in quarters from which we believed such representations would be effective and we understand that Messrs Burns & Moffat M. P.'s. did excellent service for the New Brunswick lumbermen in the matter. There is one thing, howand that is the statement made in behalf of the author of the bill that Scott Act was repealed in very large it was not intended to have it apply to New Brunswick. If that be so why were New Brungwick, Nova lating to the survey of lumber?

Scotia and Prince Edward Island expressly set apart as one inspectoral district, and why did it expressly re-We see it stated in some of the papers that the bill, if enacted, would not necessarily apply to New Bruns wick, because of the section which provides that nothing in it "shal prohibiting in the whole country the oblige any person to have any timber or lumber inspected," but, as we pointed out a fortnight since, with our provincial survey acts repealed and the obnoxious provisions compelling our lumber manufacturers to furnish the Dominion Government with complicated returns and pay tax of \$20 per million s. f. on their output, the statement that the measure was not intended for New Brunswick as well as the other parts of the Dominion expressly mentioned in it, would be simply inexplicaare, and with prohibition broken down ble. Manitoba and all the North-White Beans.
In Store—30 Barrels White Beans.
For sale by

C. M. EOSTWICK, & CO. St. John

The Store of continuous and an expense of the stitute of the country. Whether the next rallying of the temperance forces is to be made in the direction of the conditions.

The store—30 Barrels white Beans in the Northwest, while a score of constitute of the Scott act it is apparent that the refluent wave is amongst the provinces, especially the next rallying of the temperance forces is to be made in the direction of the Country for what and an expense of constitute of the coming disloyalty of the coming disloyalty of the Orangemen of Ulster, untouched as the vector of the Orangemen of Ulster, untouched as weeping over the country. Whether the next rallying of the temperance force of the coming disloyalty of the Orangemen of Ulster, untouched as weeping over the country. Whether the next rallying of the temperance force of the Orangemen of Ulster, untouched as weeping over the country. Whether the orangemen of Ulster, untouched as weeping over the country. Whether the next rallying of the temperance force of the Orangemen of Ulster, untouched as inspection and or the voices for the coming disloyalty of the Orangemen of Ulster, untouched as weeping over the country. Whether the orangemen of Ulster, untouched as without any of those inducements to rebellion and revolt which must always or the country of the Country for what and the voices and of the orangemen of Ulster, untouched as weeping over the country. St. John went so far up to head waters that they of the Orangemen of Ulster, untouched as the voices and of the orangemen of Ulster, untouched as the orangemen of Ulster, untouched as

Canada. Let it be unmistakeably inces do not want any such measure. If it is required for Ontario and Quebec let them have it by all

Parrell's Speech.

IIS ARRAIGNMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR ITS POLICY IN IRELAND. Following is the full text of the speech Mr. Paruell delivered in the House

Commons on the night after the collapse of Pigott, the London Times' witness, about the forged letters : Mr. Speaker, I desire to support in very words the amendment on which w are shortly to divide I agree with the amendment that the system of Government pursued in Ireland by the right honour sion remedied this by an act fixing 30 able gentleman and his instruments is un just and oppressive to the Irish people; and I also agree with the concluding portion of the amendment, that this system may give place to measures of conciliation was passed, the temperance people were | which may truly cement the union between considering the advisability of moving the two countries. I desire also, sir, to express some words of sympathy for my colleagues who have suffered, and are suffering, in Ireland, by the unscrupulous means adopted by the right honourable were some time ago represented to be gentleman. I sympathize with my friends who have bravely counterworked the present Government in Ireland, and I believe that they will be richly rewarded in the near future by the victory which patient suffering always in the end wins over tyranny. The right honorable gen tleman sought to intimidate by the infliction of prison pains and penalties. He failed in that. His victims were not in timidated. He now seeks to degrade them by association with ordinary criminals and all the other unnecessary incidents connected with the system of prison discip-

line in Ireland. He has attempted to depromote the cause of temperance, as it grade. My honourable friends have not been degraded either in their own opinionthe opinion of the people of England. is the old story. The right honourable gentleman has run through the different No degrees. "Oh! give me power to in prison any man I please, said the late Mr. Forster, "and I am assured by those who know Ireland well that this movement will crumble away before me." Forster failed. The right honeurable gentleman thought that by adding the power of imprisonment at will, the power also of inflicting these hardships and these degradations, he could conquer the resistance of to drift or sweep, each net would have an Ireland, but he is also finding out his mis-He has been exceptionally fortu-Ever since he came into office the prices of produce have been steadily whites, both in August and September rising. If it had not been for the means he has used. I believe he would now see a fairly tranquil Ireland, instead of a discontented one from the centre to the sea. Among the other successes of the right honourable gentleman I suppose he will also claim, as sworn in the Commission Court the other day, the doubling in num-

bers, during the period of his administra-

tion, of the revolutionary society called The Scott Act is a dead failure, as a for the Government to plead, as they have temperance measure. The Scott Act pleaded, that they have to administer the law, and that the law does not permit them to alter the system of prison discipline. The law is as they made it. They refused us the right to suggest alterations in the law. They forced upon Parliament the rule of urgency under which we were prohibited from moving a clause directed to majority who are responsible for this law. and they must stand or fall by the results ance that twenty-five years ago he help- of its working. I shall not stop to remind the House of one of the means by which they obtained their urgency, of the con spiracy which assisted them on the very night of the second reading to steal away the liberties of Ireland. They will have, stands. It is useless for them pow to whine, as some of them are doing, and to say that indeed they would like to see some distinction made between the treatment of political prisoners and others. moral suasion and not on legal enact- But it is owing to them and to their action that this distinction was not made two years ago. We are entitled, and the country is entitled to hold them responsible for the results-results which compel a man like Mr. O'Brien, and like Mr. Carew, and like my friend Mr. W. Redmond, to lie on the plank bed and to associate with common and vile criminals for political offences committed in Ireland. You wish now, you say, to alter the law and secure this difference of treatment, and I suppose you claim credit because you have placed Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Carew in hospital Albert, formerly so temperate into the and given them back their clothes. But worst rum-cursed county in New Brun- | we do not claim this treatment as excepswick, what pretence is there for saying | tional to these gentlemen. On the con that it is an excellent measure or that | trary, we think less of them and their sufferings than we do of those of the humblest men in our ranks. And why? Because those humbler men have not the system. You cannot kill Mr. O'Brien It is understood that one of two you dare not. You cannot torture Mr. Carew to death ; you dare not do so. How

> were done to death in carrying out this system? How about Larkin? He was convicted of a political offence, just as much a political offence as those offences committed by Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Carew. It is for these men we have the most sympathy, because the fight for them is not an even, not an equal one. It is in the interests of these men that we claim an alteration of the law, an alteration of the prison treatment. I do not know whether the right honourable gentleman interds to alter the law; but he has placed himself in the position which he occupies to-night. He has said that there shall be no distinction between the treatment of political prisoners and persons convicted

about the others? How about the ob-

f any other offence in Ireland. Therefore, he is obliged to carry out this law to its hitter end. But it is not consistent to give Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Carew this ex ceptional treatment if he does not extend the same treatment to the others. The honourable and gallant member from ever, which we cannot understand, North Armagh has treated us to some of his fire-eating policy with which we are so familiar. He has told us of the fitty thousand armed men he is going to put into the field. I venture to think, that it he ever succeeds in putting them into the field, they will not remain very long there. I will tell him why. There is no example in history of a determined re bellion by a people unless they were spurred on to it, incited to it by a great opposition, suffering and injustice. The honourable and gallant gentleman thinks peal the New Brunswick statutes re- | that he will be able to incite the Orangemen in the North of Ireland into a determined and stubborn resistance, not against the rest of Ireland merely, against the Parliament, and against England and Scotland when no oppression has been inflicted upon them, when they

will have no grievances to complain of when they will not have been touched or injured in any respect. I say that the honourable and gallant gentleman is simply led away by his own enthusiasm, but he will find that it is impossible to create such a movement out of such unpromising material. I say that if he is able to persuade this House to renounce the grievange of Ireland, and to continue to meet the wants and requirements of the Irish people, and if, after a long series of years, e is able to prove to the people of Ireland, that this House is really willing and able to meat the necessities of that country, then I believe that he would banish discontent. Now, which does the honourable and gallant gentleman suppose to be the greater - the capacity and the will for rebelli n of the Orangemen of the north or of the Fenians of the south and the east and west of Ireland? Surely his own friends must be the most loyal or the least disloyal; surely he would claim that for of the task which he puts before himself

high license or of full prohibition is a but the bill covered the remainder of to? We have every confidence that in the near future the people of this country will see that our cause is a just one; and that understood that the Maritime Prov. it is possible to arrange such a system as will permit Ireland to have the power of dealing with all those matters which cor. cern herself, and herself alone, without the slightest shadow of danger or risk to the interests of the Empire. All I ask is that you on your side should be willing to consider and deal with this question as if it were an open question: that you should consider how tar you can give to Ireland the right to legislate for nerself with safety to your own greater, and undoubtedly more overpowering influences. It is legitimate and right that we, being the smaller country, should endeavor to conciliate you in every po-sible manner, and vield to you, and agree to such safeguards as you may think necessary or desirable for the security of your own interests. We have always been anxious and willing for this, and we are willing to do so still. I am convinced that our people, knowing that England and Scotland and Wales have for the first time turned the ear of reason to the solution of this question, will steadily resist every incitem nt to disorder. to turbulence and to crime, and that they

> of his countrymen. The most Agreeable restorative tonic and mild stimulant is Milburn's Beef, Iron, snd Wine.

will hold fast in the true way pointed out

to them by the right honourable gentle

man, the member for Midlothian in 1885.

until he gets that chance which we hope

and believe will be a near one, both for the

sake of Ireland and for the sake of

England, of again touching the great heart

CHALEUR BAY And its Products for 1887-8 with Net and Rod.

[Concluded from last week.]

Quite a change has taken place on the dear old river since 50 years ago. Islands have been swept away, others increased alluvial flats on its banks where the woodprotection was cut down, swept off by ice and water. The silt held in soluin the brooks to float the lumber, when through it? met at its mouth by the reaction of the many channels. You can see now th French war ships sunk by the English i 1774 some five miles above where a schooner would float to-day. In those good old times no laws were in force (if there were any they were dead letter) respecting the mode or time of salmon fishing. Whilst fish were running close to shore in early spring the net would be set from some rock having a favorable eddy, later used allotted piece of river or the parties would take turns about. The indians and would go 100 miles above the tide water after the fish, but as many of the pools are very deep a remnant must have escaped The indians would commonly start in body on Monday morning, pole all day and continue poling and spearing upstream all night. The fish caught were split and buried under the gravel in some the Clan-na-Gael. Well, sir, it is useless of the small cold brooks. They would keep on for three days in this manner and on return take in the fish, finishing up by Saturday night. When they went to head waters it took two weeks, and they used to carry a portion of salt. At this time the debris of the torches (of bark would lie along the beaches and shores this very question. It is they and their like winrows of hay. Our beautiful, clear, pebbly bottomed Restigouche was the

spearer's paradise. This state of matters was not changed in a day. The Fisheries Department endeavored to stop this illegal fishing, but which both whites and indians believed they were perfectly justified in centinuing, particularly as the rivers were leased to a few individuals, ignoring all other rights. The means at the disposal of the Depart ment were also inadequate to properly protect the large extent of rivers, estuary and coast. Of course the netters did not like to be curtailed in any manner, and if was impossible to cause the weekly close time to be observed as it required, and as usual in all such cases the officer who at tempted to put restrictive regulations in

force had to bear the blame. The concession, however, of Riparian rights in fluvial waters changed matters wonderfully, and it was soon made appar, ent to owners of fishery privileges, through the instrumentality of the pocket, it would be their interest to protect, instead of destroy. Consequently, the greater portion of these privileges have passed into

The Local Government being the largest Riparian owner, only a small portion of lands being granted, divided the rivers inscurer men who are not members of Parliato sections, placing on them an upset price ment, men like John Mandeville, who and leasing them at public auction for a term of years. Two of those divisions under lease to the R. S. Club, viz. the Kedgwick and Patapedia, could be angled upon for a distance of 30 miles each, but they prefer holding them as breeding streams without disturbing For this wise act, which must ultimately benefit other owners and netters. they certainly deserve credit. As to the numbers of rods-who have any vested right to angle-they may be classified as follows :

Proprietors, purchasers from private paries, or from the crown, including membors of their families in 1888 Rods fishing in 1888 on waters leased from private owners, Micmac and Campbellton Salmon Club,

There was not, however, over 100 rods in all the fishing season of 1888, and which I append their scores near as pos-

Messrs, Campbell & Starnes,

Let us now look what this 1500 salmon mean as a benefit to the County. On an

them, and does he not see the hopelessness | Paid to Local Government for leases.

it, money would scareely buy.

but if my description is overdrawn or can you find its equal? If so, where? | fact, there is quite sufficient stock for its It is just possible it may have an equal, so | natural propagation. far as fish-products are concerned, somewhere! But can it be so easily reached, and within the bounds of civilization as tion by the river in spring, increased by the Bay of Chaleur is-7 days from Engthe lumbermen driving on the smaller land and forty hours from New York, with branches and cutting through the alluvials | railway and steam communication a

strated in nearly all countries pretending to civilization ; even the Heathen Chinee ago. You cannot take up a newspaper John codfish, crustaceans, oysters, lobthe Secretary of war, U. S., 1887, on river was in flood at the time, and I have Columbia River Salmon Fisheries, where fry increased the catch by 1,000,000 lbs.. millions of fry increased it to 41 million lbs.; and the fishery commissioners for California declared that if the state would appropriate sufficient means, they would powers, fill the river so full of salmon that a steamer could not plough her way through them. Why don't they try their hand on

the Penobscot or Kennebec rivers, if they

would guarantee anything like that quanbeen contended by close observers that not over 5% of the natural laid ova ever come to be fishes, or pass the parr stage. tain, which are quite different from oursto spring or autumn freshets as ours are. Consequently, both eggs and fry are much more liable to destruction on this side of the Atlantic. The egg in their rivers only minnow, would be the bait on a codfish takes 60 days to hatch out; ours from six hook attached to a codline. Suppose we to seven months. Consequently, their have him and he is a 30 pounder; Can fry are grown to parr before ours are hatched. The fish seem to run into their last, or whether he was ever in before? rivers from Feb. until Sept. In the Rhine they run all the year round. Our fish run in three weeks-never over six. I have heard of salmon running into our rivers | fish-the average weight of those rivers. under the ice, but do not credit it. Very Are they only 21 years old? Why do often, on the exit of the ice in April or | they not grow heavier? A 4 oz. smolt is May, dead salmon will be found along the 20 months from the time the parent fish river, but they are uniformly kelts or laid the egg, until it seeks the salt water. spent fish from the previous fall. The This we do know, and if it does return average number of eggs in our salmon is (for they do not all return-only a small peas. The herring and cod have them in suppose it is 21 years old, millions; the produce is therefore as 100

as 100 salmon. This is, however, not so which is nowhere else to be found, unless much a factor as the susceptibility of the it may be in Norway; and that is they salmon egg to injury. In 1880 one of the come up from the salt water with a rush, keepers of the River Tweed told me that 2 or 3 weeks, perhaps 4, in June, and then Why the old fish did not enter until sowhenever he saw over ten or a dozen fish | the whole migration ceases. In 1876 no late is unaccountable. Could the continuon one bar or bed spawning, he semed salmon was seen until 16th June. Netters ous running of trains have produced this Several reasons are given for this. After the exudation of the egg from the female, f in water it will not remain susceptible to impregnation over a minute; by that time the orifice in the egg which should receive the milt having absorbed its fill of water, closes, and if many fish are together, the large males are continually chasing the smaller and a large proportion of the eggs go without impregnation. Again, the eggs which may be impregnated and covered up are liable to be again uncovered by another fish, swept away by the current, or eaten up by the trout and rising fish nothing will tempt him. Some other fish watching for them. If they es- anglers say every fish will rise sometime. cape all this, the movement and the turning over at this stage addles the egg, and that sometime. My own idea is that proit soon becomes white. Another trouble bably not over two fish in ten will rise to in our rivers, is that often in the spawning season the river may rise three or more feet. The salmon do not spawn in deep water, why, I cannot say; the fish, therefore, nest on the high bars and beaches, I had no trouble in hooking and landing

frost causes the water to fall and often reezes the gravel to the ice, so when spring open it lifts the gravel with it. I Goode says salmon eggs will not injure by freezing. I beg to differ from him. Slight frost may not injure, but when frozen makes in our rivers, the anchor ice forms on the heads of rapids, filling up forming a dam, until the head of water bursts the barrier often sweeping away the whole bar and changing the bottom altogether; and, right angles and round the net. Now, I have no doubt, many years have been that the great portion of the natural-laid product was destroyed, and so it will be again; and this destruction, combined with the dangers encountered by the young fish while at sea, accounts for the great variations we experience in our annual supply of salmon. There must be reasons why one year should produce 6,000,000 lbs, and the next only 2,500, 000. I, therefore, claim for pisiculture that it preserves the egg from the dangers of the spawning season, its destruction by fresh run fish. No doubt she trys the fly trout and other fish during that period ; and placing a large number of fiy in the average it cost each of those 100 anglers, river when fit to receive them, thus assistsay for canoes, guides, provisions and out- ing the natural propagation, and insuring November, with ova three parts grown. fit, cost of barges, horses and men towing, the river having a certain stock every year, I have taken them, (not in quantity) at at the most moderate estimate of \$350 per independent of natural causes. Other this time. Returning to sea in June they streams also can be stocked, but as it is now admitted that every river has its own spring, then returning as fresh fish.

salmon. This is only a portion of the cession in the Little River and Nouvelle. benefits the Riparian Rights brought to Of course these rivers were small, compared with others, but I have been told, that The Restigouche Salmon Club started in old times, salmon was taken in them with a capital of \$40,600 and 40 members, in fact the water and pools were all that some 10 years ago. To-day a seat cannot could be desired, and one of them was be purchased for less than \$5000. There- famed for its trout. I watched the result fore that property alone is worth \$200, with some anxiety. Parr showed the first 000. Fifteen different parties have pur- year, and in successive years smolt were chased from the crown and from private taken, both by myself and others, but no owners fishery rights and lands at a cost adult salmon ever appeared-not even a

of \$50,000. Buildings have been erected, grilse; and I was then forced to the concosting at least \$30,000 on these properties, clusion that when the adult fish had reand costing fully \$2,000 yearly to main- turned, they followed up the man Restitain. This, remember, is only actual cost. gouche, their parent river. I do not What this property might bring in the claim their return to a river say emptying market when \$50,000 is asked for one, I into the Bay of Funday or Atlantic coast, will not attempt to determine. Some of but I do think they will find their way back to any of our Bay Chaleur rivers, Add to this the product of the Casca- although Mr. Spurr claims that Restipedias, Bonaventure. Pabos, Grand River, gouche salmon are caught in Nepisiguit St. John, York, Dart:nouth, Nepisiguit, now. I allow he should know, and Col. and Jacquet Rivers, allow the whole of Walker claims Gaspe salmon in Grand them to equal the Resigouche River in River-both from restocking. It this is number of rods, fish caught and expenses, so, and those rivers. Miramichi amongst and we have an annual expenditure of at others, which produced only 10 lb. fish least \$100,000. Whilst they took 3,000 can be made to produce 20 pounders, it salmon, or 60,000 lbs., the netters took | would, certainly, be quite a gain, and be a 950,000 lbs. worth \$95,000; but these feather in the cap of pisciculture, which netters took 47,000 salmon. Therefore seems to need it in some quarter. I am, the anglers' fish are worth as much to the however, glad to see many who were bitcountry as the netters' are, and their ter opponents coming to a different conmoney is expended amongst that class who clusion, principally from seeing, as there otherwise would not benefit a single dol- is no ledgerdemain in the process, and lar by our salmon fisheries. I may be going so far as to say, "Why, we want all termed egotistical because it is my home, the produce of our own hatchery, whatever benefits are in it we want them, and, correct it is open to anyone who chooses | if necessary, will pay the expenses of it to to correct me. I do say, without fear of retain its stock at home." It really does contradiction, that take Chaleur Bay for not seem as if it has ruined the Restiits cod, lobster and salmon fisheries, and | gouche, as predicted a few years ago. In

SALMON PROBLEMS, ETC.

I enter this portion of my letter with a good deal of trepidation, conscious that I know but little, although amongst salmon a fair life-time. Unless it is some hard headed Scot whom you can't convince, it entering fresh water from sea, abstain | were reported as dying sure, after This science is now practically demon- from food until after the spawning period. The constriction of the gullet or throat, the cleanness of the intestines, the absence s susposed to have made use of it long of anything like gastric juice in the stomach of fresh run fish will show this. without paragraphs meeting your eve of I have taken two fish thirty miles upova or fry planted or transplanted in every | river with partly undigested caplin in their stomachs, but those caplin were taken by the fish 30 miles below the head of tide. sters, sponges, and I don't know what. I as caplin will not enter brackish water. and salmon will not touch smelt. The Mr. Smiley says the planting of 500,000 | twelve hours running up this 60 miles. I can only judge this from what I have seen. and in 1883, the annual increase from 21 of the stomachs of salmon caught on the coast and full of food. The immediate entry of the salmon in question into fresh

water may have paralyzed the digestive You ask why they take the fly if not for food? It may be for sport, or the fish may be in a combative mood, and, getting angry at the continual persistence of the Jock Scots or Rangers, or some of the other flies, which it would be no sin to fall down and worship, concludes at last to wipe it out by mouth, body or tail. It taken for food, where would the pleasure The principal theatre of those observations of angling be? Where would be the waiting, the expectation, the fears, the hopes, when a big-looking head shows not closed by ice for six months, or subject | short of the fly? Another cast, he don't show; now, which one will we try him with? All this would be gone. A lucious grasshopper, or a nice mouse or The theory of a year old for every 4 lbs. he may weigh it untenable. Take a St. John, a Nepisiguit or a Miramichi 10 lb.

from 10,000 to 12,000, being as large as number do) as a grilse of 3 or 31 lbs., we Our North Atlantic rivers, have a notato 1, or one herring giving as much spawn | ble peculiarity in their runs of salmon were in despair. On the 22nd six full car. loads were shipped from Campbellton, and it has so fallen away. In conclusion, I do the run ceased; not a carload was taken not prophecy, but if the regulations are after that. Now, this is the angler's guarded, a steadily increasing stock can month-cool and pleasant, no flies, water in good shape, unless an odd floating log which keeps the fish on the move and gives the angler a little more additional work, just a spice of excitement when you have a fish on your hook. Fish are steadi ly running up, no morning or evening fishing, it is all day work, if you want to, and generally the fish means business. He either will, or he won't; if he is not ; It may be so, but the trouble is to strike the fly at all. I have fished a pool at a favorable time and could see 169 fish in ; space of 50 yards, running into and out of the broken water at the foot of the rapid. and these are soon povered with ice. The six fish, when no more would rise; no doubt but next day or morning a few more would have risen. Had I roughed the pool and frightened the fish, or had they see in one report, where Professor G. Brown | come to the conclusion my fly was dangerous? I know well, that before a salmon reaches tide head he knows the net when he nears it about as well as the man who solid in air the egg splits open. Such is sets it, particularly so if it is calm. Why my experience. Very often, when ice should he not, after passing 150 stations? Often the netters will try to break a school or drive them in the net, as they are easily seen when calm, but no, I never knew them succeed. Away they go at where a fish is offered say 50 different flies in going 20 miles of river is it not reasonable to suppose, particularly if he has been deceived and has a sore mouth from trying some of them, that he gets suspicious and sheers off. When hot days come in July they get difficult to move, and there will be days when a rise cannot be obtained. In fact I think all fishing for salmon should cease after 1st August-The kelt or foul fish, is a nuisance in June on her way down and mixed up with the for food, and she is often terribly in the way. One theory about the kelt is that she came in late the previous year, in remain out until at least the following

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portion of the year's fish return The question is often asked, when

loes the salmon first spawn? Does it spawn every year or once in two, or once in three years? By properly marking the fish the last points can be decided and it should have been done long ago. It is reported that the Rhine salmon only spawn three times in its existence? If not killed what becomes of it? Is it past the breed. ing period of life or does it die of old age? I have seen blind salmon; so have many Restigouche anglers, but nature did not cause it. The mesh of the net, bound across the eyeball was the reason. Colis now generally conceded that salmon, on umbia River and the Fraser River salmon ing, and many before performing that process; and that Columbia River report. states every fish might be caught without injury provided there were a sufficient. artificial stock planted, because they only die and never return. The Inspector for-B. C. repudiates this idea and in his report on the Fraser says many do return. In Scotland, however, the accepted belief is that salmon spawn yearly, and that salmon that were caught going to sea and marked have returned in six weeks 6 lbs. heavier; and I have seen it reported that salmon enter some of those rivers just to look round, as it were, and return to sea without spawning.

I would suggest to the proprietors of the Restigouche to ignore the Departmental order forbidding the netting of trout except on the Labrador coast, and if a settler is not able to buy a net give him one. You say, why? Let me tell you it is impossible to have both salmon and trout in quantity in the same stream, and I have not the slightest doubt before a trout reaches 3 lbs. weight in Restigouche Riverit has destroyed very many thousands of both the eggs and fry of salmon. I have killed, on the salmon beds, both trout and suckers and have taken a heaped gill of eggs from each. Now, the sucker can't catch the young fry, but the trout, what sweet morsels they are to him. Have you not brother angler taken him so full that the tail of the smolt stuck out of his mouth? Instead of protecting him put a bounty on his head! The king-fisher and sheldrake are both bad, but I believe the trout is worse. Again, the net for trout saves the smolt. Angling for trout in Sept., I don't care how careful you may be, destroys numbers of smolt and I would prohibit it Trout are not nearly so plentiful of late years in our river, and to this cause may be, imputed a portion of our salmon increase. From the returns, the main river anglers have no reason to complain, but they did last year say that the upper pools did not pan out as usual. hat they did catch were larger fish, My reason for this is the larger numbers of rods on the lower portion of the river. They had the first chance at the rising fish, and a larger proportion of smaller sized, or younger tish, rise. From all accounts of the guardians the stock in the river in October was exceedingly large. The stock was also reported larger in the Upsilquitch river. The Metapedia River emed to have only a few spring fish in it. From some caus; in July and August no fish were seen moving, or until late in October, when the lower portion of it filled in a few days with breeding fish. It was perfecteffect in low water months may be questioned? There must be some cause why e confidently looked for in the future,

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Notice to Creditors.

the matter of John J. Noonan, Merchant, carrying on business in the Town of Chatham, Miramichi, N. B. TAKE NOTICE that by virtue of a certain Deed of Assignment, duly executed by the said John J. Noonan, on the 27th day of March instant, he, the said John J. Noonan, hath assigned to me all his estate and effects, real and creditors as shall execute the Trust Deed within.

The deed can be seen at my office, Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B. MICHAEL ADAMS. Dated the 27th day of March A. D. 1889.