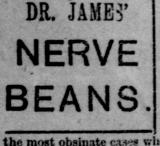
For Throat and Lungs "I have been ill for "medical advice, "and I took the first "dose in some doubt. This result-"day, when I had a slight attack "which stopped almost immediate-"ly. By the third day all trace of "blood had disappeared and I had "fourth day I sat up in bed and ate "my dinner, the first solid food for "two months. Since that time I "house. My death was daily ex-"pected and my recovery has been "a great surprise to my friends and "the doctor. There can be no doubt "its use. The only relief was after "the first dose." J.R. LOUGHHEAD, Adelaide. Austrelia.



new discovery that re-lieve and cure the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor and Fail-ing Manhood; restores the weakness of body or mind caused by over-work, or the errors and the most obsinate cases when all other TREATMENTS have failed even to relieve. They do not, like other preparations advertised for Lost Manhold, etc., in terfere with digestion; but impart new life, strength and energy in a quick and harmless manner peculiar to themselves.

NERVE BEANS are a

manner.

5.00, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address
The James Medicine CO, Canadian Write for pamphlet. As sold in Chatham by D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

PAST ALL PREC DENT!

State Lottery Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational

d Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a rt of the present State constitution, in 1879, by Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRWINGS take GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are

Orleans, La. FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY MENT OF PRIZES.

Attested as follows: "We do hereby certify that we supervise he arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings them. selves, and that the same are conducied with honesty, fairness, and in good faith soward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with factimiles of our signatures attached, in it

advertisements."

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers State Lotteries which may be presented at

R M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk. Pierre Lanaux, Pres, State Nat'l Bank. A Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk. Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

MAMMOTH DRAWING At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,

Tuesday, June 14, 1892.

Capital Prize, \$600,000.

Capiten		
	LIST OF PRIZES	
1 PRIZE OF	600,000 is	600,000
1 PRIZE OF	200,000 is	209,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 are	50,000
2 PRIZE OF	20,000 are	40,000
5 PRIZES OF	19,000 are	50,000
10 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	50.000
25 PRIZES OF	2,000 are	50,000
100 PRIZES OF	800 are	80,000
200 PRIZES OF	600 are	120,000
500 PRIZES OF	400 are	200 000
API	PROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 Prizes of \$i	,600 are	\$100,000
100 do	800 are	80,000
100 do	400 870	49,000
	TO NUMBER TERMINALS.	
1 998 do 200 are.		\$399,600

Whole Tickets at \$40; Halves \$20; Quarters \$10; Eighths, \$5; Twentieths \$2 Fortieths \$1. Club Rates, 55 Fractional Tickets at \$1, for \$50. SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS

PRICE OF TICKETS.

\$2,159,600

3.144 Prizes, amounting to

IMPORTANT. SEND MAKEY BY EXPRESS AT O REXPENSE

IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS. on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD. New Orleans, La. Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting

Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes. The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST ATTENTION .. - The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the Supreme con t of U. S is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will

on the market for the sale of which vendors receive and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and



Northumberland Agricultural Society has placed the Pereferon horse, Zephyr, purchased by it from the New Brunswick gov ernment, under the sole control and management of Mr. Geo. P. Scarle. Said horse will make the season in charge of Mr. James Conway, groom, in Chatham. Newcastle, Derby, Southesk, Blackville, and

Nelson parishes. Chatham Ferry, every Monday morning and oughly remain at Mr. Wm. Vye's. Upper Newcastle Monday nights - going alte nate weeks up substances after treatment in the composi the Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers, and being at Mr. George P. Searle's farm, Chatham, every Saturday,

TERMS:-For season, with feat, \$8 : no Following is Z phyr's certificate of regis-

AVENUE DE L'OPERA 21, PARIS. The Stud Book Commission for horses of France, certify that after careful examination and verification they have admitted to their register this 15th Sept., 1886, the French Percheron horse ZEPHYR, foaled in 1882, sired by Bayard, dam Julie, color iron grey with white spot on forehead, bred by Monsieur O.

Perier, said Zephyr's number in the stad book being 373. Conditions of admission to this register are that sire and dam shall be pure blooded French Signed by the President of the Commission,

EUG. GUYOT. This certifies that the above registered horse has been sold to D. McLellan. Miramichi Advance.

The Lobster Question

"ed in a few hours easy sleep. There proposals of the Minister have been "was no further hemorrhage till next | considerably modified. The license fee to be paid by packers, for instance, is reduced from \$50 to \$5. It is also understood that the space between the "recovered much strength. The lower slats of traps is to be one and a half inches and that all lobsters taken in such traps will be considered of "have gradually gotten better and legal size. No reasonable lobster "am now able to move about the fisherman or packer can object to such a provision as this. The season for fishing is to end on 15th July. That also seems to meet the views of those "about the effect of German Syrup, in the business, and it is to be hoped "as I had an attack just previous to that there will be no extension of the time, under any consideration. Last year's extension was a mistake, inasmuch as it caused an extra catch, which

A la Quebec.

The scandalous disclosures of fraud made in connection with the fishing bounty system in a number of districts in New Brunswick, ought to be followed by the prompt punishment of all who have been parties thereto. It people that the rascalities have chiefly carried on, and it is some what interesting to know that investigation and exposure of the crooked transactions are actually resented in certain political quarters, where better things might be expected. We hear of one parish where the census returns do not show as many male inhabitants as there were receipients of bounty checks as able-bodied deep sea fishermen, and where the officer entrusted by the Department with the duty of place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its looking after the bounty business, was found to be making a paying personal all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New traffic in bogus claims. The frauds that have been perpetrated under the Canadian bounty system are as great, relatively, as those that were created under the war pension system of the United States.

A Valuable Fertiliser.

The value, as a fertiliser, of the black muck which is so abundant in different parts of New Brunswick, and especially the North Shore, is we think not fully appreciated. Samples of it were sent to Ottawa recently from the uncultivated portion of the Station farm, Chatham, and it has been analvsed at the chemical laboratory of the Dominion experimental farms, by Frank will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana T. Shutt, M. A., F. C. S., who reports the following result:-

Water. Mineral matter, soluble in acid Insoluble matter, clay and sand.

Nitrogen, in organic matter This is a very fair sample of swamp muck. containing but a small percentage of inert matter (clay and sand) After drying by ex

posure to the air it would possess about 35 lbs. of nitrogen to the ton. If intended for use as a fertilizer it should first be employed as an absorbent (after being air-dried) in the stable, cowhouses, etc., or be composted with manure or other material which will induce fermentation and render M. & J. Hickey, A. H. Marquis, E. the nitrogen of the muck soluble and hence more easily taken up by plants. On page Ill of my last report sent herewith may be ley, Wm. Wyse, Z. Tingley, James Mc-

found further remarks on the value and treatment of this natural fertilizer Where a large tract of land is covered with this muck which it is desired to con- Nicol, Loggie & Burr, John Johnston, thorough drainage of it. The sour character of this material is thus largely corrected by the free permeation of the air. If the su soil is not too far below the surface, a portion of it should be plowed up and with the surface soil. A judicious admixture

of sand and clay will much improve its tilth or mechanical condition. The best fer- John McInerney J. & T. Jardine, Roberttilizer for black muck soils is wood-ashes, an application of from 50 bushels to 150 bushels per acre being made. Turning to the indicated page of the

Experimental Farm's report referred to by Mr. Shutt, we find the following: -The nitrogen in semi-decomposed vege

table matter is not in such a condition that it can at once be absorbed by plants. The process of rendering such assimilable is one akin to that of fermentation. This beneficial action goes on-though slowly-when the muck or peat is mixed with the soil. provided the degree of temperature and moisture be favorable. If, however, before application to the soil, the material be composted, its value as a fertilizer will be great ly enhanced, and a quicker return in in creased crop yield made to the farmer. Composting favours fermentation, which sets free much valuable plant food. For this purpose, barnyard manure may be used; lime There are so many inferior and dishonest scheees and wood-ashes are also strongly recommend ed. The first is an excellent composting The heat developed in its own ermentation starts a similar action in the colder peat or muck, converting into more soluble forms this locked-up store of nitro-These materials, being excellent absorbents, will retain the ammonia - valu able plant food containing nitrogen -f rmed in this fermentation, and which would be likely to escape, due to overheating and lack of moisture in the heap. The compost may be made by alternating layers of barn-yard manure with those of the peat or muck-the layers being about 8 inches

> Fish waste or refuse, liquid manure and all organic matter, whether animal or vege- from the voyages. table, if easily decomposable, may also be used to advantage in composting. As has been stated, lime, ashes and similar substances will bring about the fermentation of peat and kindred materials

when accompanied by moisture and warmth. Besides acting directly towards "breaking down" the organic matter, the presence of an alkali appears to encourage the development of the ferment of nitrifi

When the peat or muck is dug in a very wet condition it should be allowed to dry somewhat before composting, fermentation will then proceed more rapidly and thor-

heap has been testified to by many of my correspondents during the past year. The absorbent character of peat and allied materials has already been mentioned. It is owing to this quality that they are of special value in the stable, the cow-house may be liquid manure to absorb. When SOCIETY OF THE AGRICULTURISTS OF FRANCE, sprinkled in such places, not only do they

advised. In this connection, it must not be forgotten that while the plant food in manure is thus rendered permanent by such treatment, the fertilizing ingredients of the absorbent are at the same time made more valuable for immediate use.

From the foregoing it appears that The amendments to the Fisheries if our people who have deposits of Act which are still before parliament swamp muck and "black land" availat Ottawa and which relate chiefly to able would only gather it in quantities the lobster fishery appear to give and dry it for under bedding for all Hemorrhage "about five years, promise of satisfaction to those en- kinds of stock, particularly cows, which "have had the best gaged in that industry. Owing to the are in many cases neglected, they protests of those most concerned and would thereby secure a valuable adthe criticisms of the press, the original dition to their fertilisers and get increased returns from their farms.

Hemlock Bark.

The Government cruiser has given Attention is now called to this lax method | destination swiftly and in comfort. of operating and notice given that neglect had a demoralising effect upon the Lessees will, therefore, do well to remem- chickens by thousands, and gets them out market and which is operating at the present time in a very discouraging marks intended to be used.

A Much-Needed Protest.

tomers of those who buy of them, and there | complishing this desideratum. methods by a justifiable boycott. parties interested and laid on the table of chants of that city as have been transgressors will take the hint it is intended to convey. It is as follows :-

practice with the wholesale merchants of Canada, (with but few exceptions) to quote, sell and ship goods to parties outside of the trade, thereby entering into direct competition with the merchants of our town, and their respective customers ; and despite the fact that merchants have individually, at several times, brought this matter to their notice, this custom appears to be increasing, and the wholequote and sell goods outside of the regular trade, and will ship from a hammer to a cask of molasses, to any party who may require, and be able to pay for the same, on exactly the same terms and with the same discounts as to the merchants dealing with them in the regular way-

"Therefore we, the undersigned chants, protest against such custom, and discontinue quoting, selling and shipping to parties who are not regular traders, we will withdraw our accounts from them, and place them elsewhere.'

The following merchants have signed

Newcastle-John Ferguson, Sutherland & Creaghan, James Brown, Wm. Park, Patrick Hennessy, Geo. Stables, J. W. Davidson, John Brander, M. Bannon, Elward Hickey, P. J. McEvoy, Thos. Russell, John Dalton, Chas. Lays, John Robinson, jr.

Campbellton-A. E. Alexander, Adams & Firth, Kilgaur Shives, J. P. Mowatt, Wm. Glover, A. Disto, John Henderson, Alphonso Lacosse.

Chatham-J. B. Snowball, W. T. Harris, J. Pallen & Son, J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, M. F. Noonan, Roger Flanagan, Geo. Stothart, D. McLychlan, A. & D. Loggie, B. M. Moran, Hugh P. Marquis, W. R. Gould, (J. P.), Gillespie & Sidler, Johnson, Alex. Robinson, Saml. McCal-Leod, Geo. Watt, Alex. McKinnon, W. S. Loggie, Wm. Wilson & Co., Jas. Richard Hocken, Brown Bres., D. Ches-

man, A. & R. Loggie. Richibacto-Henry O'Leary, Dan Mc Dermott, J. W. Hern tt, J. C. Vautour, Ww. J. Smith, J. Ferguson, Wm. Hudson, Geo. K. McLaod, N. K. Forbes,

Kingston-Cowan & Walker, J. & W.

Brait, Wm. Bowser.

J. W. & J. Anderson, of Church Point. Joseph A. Maire, of St. Louis. W. Dumas, of Grand Anse.

Timber Trade Notes.

(London Timber Trades Journal, April 30.)

FREIGPTS. The number of steamers lying idle is undoubtedly increasing. In the Tyne alone about 220 boats are laid up, and the total number of steamers in the north east ports waiting for batter times amounts to at least 500. In outward rates there is no immediate prospect of improvement. and it certainly appears beyond question that few boats can, for instance, make make such rates profitable. It is stated that the managing agents of many boats keep them going in hopes of improvelonger, when nothing but loss results

LIVERPOOL TRADE. Business keeps still on the quiet side. and we have yet only a moderate import. This, however, is evidently quite sufficient for the demands. LONDON TRADE.

It is hardly correct to say that no business is doing in London in the timber trade, though the phrase is synonymous with the position if not actually the fact. To observe the various parcels of timber scattered about the City, on the works, as it were-for they are generally met wi h in localities where dust and bricks indicate repairs of some sort going onundoubtddly gives those who come across them the notion that the demand is brisk. and the pig-pen, and indeed, wherever there | Helen's, and other places, leaving alone the big works in Bishopsgate, these signs supply of logs in the local business prevent bad smells, but they also preserve of trade are encountered. At present we the present time. for future crops much plant food that would expect many of these deals are required otherwise go to waste. Much ammonia escapes into the atmosphere in stables for scaffolding in the work of demolition for the time "when the logs come in." where absorbents are not used. Should -plenty of pulling down is going onthere not be a very good system in cow- but how about the reconstruction? That boomed again. The barque "E. A houses and pig-pens for conducting the liquid portion of the manure to tanks, a is what the trade want to see. When that O'Brien has cleared from Portland for loss of featilizing elements will be sure to time comes it will do something to give Buenos Ayres with 963,426 feet of lumensue through soakage, unless some things a spurt, and keep the wheels of ber, valued at \$11,361 and the barque even if correct, they were not applicable to government had held no communication jet black and parted on the side, a fine silky

century or so old is great, and the work The lack of rain and consequent low some \$2,000,000 should not be disturbed refused his assent to the bill contrary to the although the general expression of the face of destruction goes on apace, and we may condition of the streams at the headwell ask, does not this betoken a consid- waters of the Kennebec is causing no literable demand by and by, when the re- tle apprehension among the lumbermen building commences? The chief evil of this place. The snow is practically all now is the unsettled state of the labour gone, and all that can save a large nummarket. Out in the suburbs building ber of logs being hung up for the season work is making some sort of headway, is a heavy rain. The drives are still but the progress is nothing like what it | moving, but very slowly. Some of ought to be in the midst of spring, and lumber concerns have been obliged to rewith the weather all that could be desired.

(For the Advance) Practical Poultry Raising.

BY T. A. WILLITTS, WESTON, ONT. This is an age of machinery, in farming as in every other pursuit machines are indispensable; you plant your grain with a "combined drill and seeder" you cut your notice by the posting of handbills, of the hay with a "mower" harvest it with a intention to rigidly enforce the regulation ["sulky rake," your grain is cut with a requiring notice to be given by Crown | "self binder," is thrashed by machinery Land lessees who, by themselves or and then run through the fanning mill. others, carry on hemlock operations. It Now, how would you like to dispense has been the practice with some of them | with these useful inventions? You would to either carry on or permit bark opera- as soon think of making a journey of tions on blocks held by them without first three or four hundred miles in your giving notice thereof to the Department, lumber waggon, instead of stepping aboard as required by the terms of their leases. | the train and being whirled to your Inventive genius has perfected machines

to comply with the regulations will lead for every description of work, and while to their enforcement, which will involve | the varied uses to which electricity is apthe cancelling of the leases and the collec- plied are indeed wonderful, yet no less so tion of double stumpage and expenses. is the modern "incubator" which hatches ber that before permitting or going into on the exact day that you want them: hemlock operations, they must send | thousands of these machines are now in notice to W. P. Flewelling, Lumber use, you may not be aware of it, but it is a Agent, Fredericton, giving the block num- | fact nevertheless. The incubator of to-day ber, name or names of operators and the is not an experiment, but the leading makes are the result of years of patient study and experimenting, and are now as near perfect as human hands can make There is a good deal of dissectisfaction | them. "Necessity is the mother of inamongst merchants on the North Shore | vention" and when poultry raisers found over the fact that wholesale houses in St. | that they could raise any quantity of eggs John and elsewhere in Canada do a kind in the winter time, but could get no happens to be amongst the French of huckstering business, by practically broody hens to hatch them, they began to becoming retailers and selling to the cus- look about them for some means of acis a determination to put an end to such | years the student of "artificial incubation" was regarded as a sort of harmless paper has been signed by many of the lunatic, so also was the inventor of the steam engine, but no one now-a-days the St. John Board of Trade and it is doubts the efficacy of steam power, and hoped that such of the wholesale mer- the incubator of to-day is just as great a success in its line, as the swiftest locomotive ever built. In Canada comparatively few incubators are in use, but in the "As it has for some time past been the United States there are many large poultry raising establishments that would have to go out of the business, but for these useful machines; in other words. they are the result of the invention of the incubator, which opened up a new industry which could not possibly be carried on by any other means. To give some idea of the extent to which insale trade of Canada still continue to cubators and brooders are being used in the United States, I may mention that at one large establishment in New Hampshire they keep sixteen incubators in almost constant operation, having a capacity of six hundred eggs each; then there is the well known poultry farm of Mr. James Rankin who annually raises thouunless the wholesale dealers in Canada sands of chickens and ducks for the Boswill assure us, and bind themselves to ton marke's by the aid of his "monarch incubators" and brooders: Messrs W. H. Rudd & Son who also cater to the Boston market, and raise thousands of Plymonth Rock chickens do all their hatching and rearing by artificial means. In New Jersey there is a little town called Hammonton where the chief industry is raising

"broilers" for the New York and Philadelphia markets; they are all hatched in incubators and raised in brooders. thousands of them being marketed annually. Many other cases could be mentioned but this is sufficient to give some

idea of what is being done in commercial poultry raising. I will not weary the reader with any further exposition of the matter, but I deem it necessary to a proper appreciation of what is to follow that we should thus hastily survey what is actually being done

at the present time. At this juncture it may be well to consider the question of supply and demand. We have no official scatistics in Canada relating to the consumption of poultry and egge, but American figures will serve our purpose wery well in making an approximate estimate of our own consuming

In an article on 'Comparative Taxation" by Elward Atkinson in the Century Magazine, June 1890, he says :- The value of the entire product of pig iron "in that year (1880) was less than one half the value of the eggs and poultry, "which were supplied from all the burn-"yards of the country. There is no cen-'sus of eggs and poultry known to me. "except the assessors returns in Ohio but perhaps one may take as a standard of general consumption that of the fac-"tory boarding houses of New England. "in which men and women are boarded at from \$2.25 to \$3.00 per week, and in "which the "mealers" so called. who "dwell elsewhere but who come for their "meals, are supplied with twenty-one "meals per week at a cost of \$1.60 for women and \$2.50 for men.

(To be Continued.)

More Trade-Restriction.

A Toronto despatch says that the action of the United States government in rethe Cronstadt round at 4s. out for coals, gard to imposing tolls on Canadian vesand 223. 6d. home for deals, which figures | sels coming through Sault Ste. Marie are now about the current ones. Coals canal is being very much discussed among will probably become cheaper and wages vessel men. Generally the embargo will fall somewhat, but scarcely sufficient to not affect Canadian vessel interests. The chief sufferers will be C. P. R. vessels, which do the main carrying trade of grain from Manitoba and the Northwest. Vesment, but it is probable that shareholders | sel owners in Toronto think if the United will not permit this course of action much | S ates government carry out their intention and tax vessels coming through the "Soo" canal the Canadian government should interpret the treaty of 1871 as do Americans and allow no United States craft to pass through Welland canal with a load or. This is what the United States government has been doing in Erie canal, which is solely under its control.

Advance in Price of Bangor Logs.

(Bangor Commercial.) The price of logs in the local market has taken a sudden high jump. Spruce has gone up fifty cents a thousand. There are about 4,000,000 feet of logs in the booms and probably none of them

M; pine, \$12 to \$20 per M.

The lumbermen will soon be longing The South American lumber business

fuse good orders on account of the precarious condition of affairs and the logs they have in the Fairfield boom which are constantly decreasing in number.

Military Camp. A Fredericton despatch of Tuesday, to the St. John Globe says :- "Col. Maunsell is already in receipt of instructions trom Ottawa with regard to the annual district military camp. The camp this year will open about the 28th of June at Sussex. The following will go : Eighth regiment of cavalry, four troops; Brighton Engineers; Royal School of Infantry; 73rd Batt., and 74th Batt."

Dominion Farliament. OTTAWA, MAY 5. - In the house to-day Hon. Mr. Tupper moved the house into committee on the amendment of the Fisheries act. He explained that the chief provisions of the bill affected the lobster fisheries. It was necessary to make regulations concerning this most important industry during the last ten or fifteen years. It was thought that by adopting a close season covering a period when lobsters were spawning, we would be preserving a permanent industry in Canada. As to the value of the lobster fisheries, he showed that it yielded about \$1,700,000 last year. While this might be looked at as a healthy sign, it was not so, for there was a serious diminution in the size of the lobsters, which was a sure sign of failing in any particular specie of fisheries. In many places there was a serious depletion and extermination of the lobster fisheries. ducts would be enhanced. Then as to the about the same now as it was in 1874, although there was now more lobsters used. This was owing to the inferior kind of lobsters used in canning. He quoted from the United States authorities to show that more benefit was to be derived from proper regulations adopted by the state than by artificial propagation. What he proposed now to do was to raise the limit of lobsters permitted to be caught. There were only a few in the house, he said, who were interested in this question. Referring to Scotland for a moment, he quoted authorities to show that only closure was sufficient to preserve this fishery. His reason for partially restricting this fishery was to preserve it. It was essentially necessary that should be done. In Prince Elward Island this year there were more men in the business than ever before. Now the government could not prevent people from going into the business, so that other regulations for its preservation were necessary to ensure the continuance of the business. Some years ago it took two or three lobsters to fill a can, but now it took six or seven, and in some cases even eight. Again, the lobster was confined to a certain zone, not being migratory, and since this was over-fished the lobsters disappeared. There was a great decrease of lobster fishing in Great Britain, and the American government reports showed that they had almost disappeared on the coast of Maine and also greatly decreased on the New England coast. This all happened before the adoption of the present regulations in these countries. The inspector of P. E. I. had taken a strong position on this point. He insisted on the advocacy of the limitation regulation of the size of lobster caught. If a regulation was necessary then in regard to this addition to the close season this was the time to consider it. The late Hon. Mr. Pope placed the limit at nine inches, while the commissioners recommended nine and a half inches. In Scotland the limit was eight and in England it was seven, but the specie was very much smaller there. In Canada we had the smallest limit of any other country on this side of the Atlantic. Since introducing his bill representations were made to him that the terms were too severe. the bill. In Newfoundland this was a great fishery. In that colony those engaged in the Business had decided that new regulations were necessary. It was his intention to adopt regulations very much similar to what were now suggested for use in that island by Mr. Neilson. Mr. Neilson in his report in Newfoundland not only advocates a close season and limitation of the size of the lobster, but

dred lobsters were found at the factory below four inches. Lobsters less than eight inches seldom gave ova. Mr. Ogden, an authority on this subject, said that ninety per cent of the lobsters on the Atlantic coast was capable of reproduction. was also provision that every packer and every person who cures lobsters shall take Mr. McLean, who had been in the lobster packing business for 14 years, claimed that the present close season had not as yet had a fair trial on account of the extensions granted from time to time. In six years we would have a large catch, especially after a year of scarcity. It was not correct that there was a general depletion of the trade. He gave figures to show this. So far as the shortening of the season was concerned, the experience was that lobsters did not fall the size of the lobster caught was smaller now than heretofore was true to a certain compare with any year in the history of the trade, even with 1882 and 1883. The regulations, he said, made by order in council were altogether impracticable. It was impossible to carry on the industry if these regulations were carried out. To show this was thoroughly acquainted with the trade and who said that no factory could run one The prices are now as follows: Spruce, to the close season he would like to see it \$11.50 to 12.50 per M; hemlock, \$7 per strictly adhered to. Delucting holidays There probably never was so small a actually forty-five days. While it was

to attain this, shows that it is necessary to

slats. Instead of the one and three-quar-

change this to one and one-half inches.

Some experiments showed this would al-

low the eight inch lobster to pass through

and would only catch the nine inch ones.

He showed that the law in regard to size

was not observed, since over three hun-

without good cause. Mr. Davies denied that this particular parliament should not interfere. For some

years the trade was specially good and other years it was not so good. The reason was one which scientists had not yet solved. The business was a very important one and those engaged in it knew and would a see as to its preservation. The only reason at all for interference and disturbing those in the business was a certainty as to its depletion. There was no such certainty so far. He insisted on the minister not pressing these of parliament. clauses this session, but to take the season to look further. He objected to the bill on account that it would not only throw the management of the trade into the hands of the department but the local officers. The bill should be confined to an arbitrary close

season. He objected to the license clause. Mr. Kenny said that if Mr. Davies was now of the opinion that there was no depletion of the fisheries of P. E. Island he was not always so. In 1887 he (Davies) held that the fishery in lobsters should be stopped so as to save it from being depleted. There was no license now on the fishermen, but on the packers. No change was asked in legislation by the packers. It was pretty unanimously agreed by all that there should be a close season which should be rigidly carried out. There was a general opinion in the interests of the fishery industry that these regulations should be carried out, and he was glad the bill was so well received.

Mr. Welsh objected to the details of the bill, and thought the matter should stand over for another year. He would support any statement made by Mr. McLean, who was in the business in this matter.

Mr. Perry held that those who were in the business knew just what was required. The fisherman were not a class of people who were likely to do so.

After recess Mr. Burns spoke in favor of the bill. The proposition was to license which meets here on 8th of June, is already packers. The fee was to be a mere nominal one, only \$5. By licensing the packers proper supervision could be had over them, and by being stamped the value of packers' proused in connection with these traps as suggested by Mr. Perry. The lobster fisheries were being depleted, and the bill before the house would tend to build up the industry.

Mr. White of Shelburne referred to the depletion of the trade and approved of the suggestion of Mr. Neilson in regard to the size of the slats. As to the close season, many maintained that the bill was right in that direction. The lobster packers did not object to the fee nor the cans being stamped. Stamping them would be a guarantee of their quality.

Mr. Forbes read from the inspector's report to show that the lobster fisheries were not being depleted, as was stated by the

Mr. McDonald, of P. E. I., said that all that was necessary was a close season, strictly observed, to preserve the fisheries. After referring to the existing regulations, which. he said, were reasonable, he discussed the bill before the house, stating that the license was a pominal one. There was no great hardship. The depletion of the lobster fisheries would be prevented by the government using incubators for the propagation of lobsters. While he did not agree with some of the regulations, still he was satisfied that the minister had the interests of the fishermen at heart, and with some slight amendments in committee the bill would do much to protect the lobster industry.

Mr. Yeo held that the trade would regu late itself. He could not support the bill as a whole, although he agreed with part of it He did not see the need of a license fee. The house then went into committee on In committee Hon. Mr. Tupper said that

Mr. Bowers suggested some slight changes

in the interests of his own county.

no objections were received by him to the bill in its present shape, but to the original proposition he did receive objections.

An amendment was put preventing the keeping of lobsters alive in ponds or other places during the close season. In reply to Mr. Flint, Hop. Mr. Tupper said the license would have the effect of

preventing the packing of lobsters during the close season. The opposition members from the maritime provinces attacked the license fee, and Mr. Davies insisted that the minister should

applied for licenses should receive them. Hon. Mr. Tupper said that was the idea of the bill. The two laths on each side of every trap box or cage used for the purpose of taking lobsters, were made in the bill to be placed not less than one and a half inches apart, instead of one and three-quarters as in the proposed bill.

The committee rose and reported progress. and the house adjourned at 11.20 p. m. OTTAWA, May 6. - When the house to-day Hon. Mr. Tupper's bill in regard to lobsters was proceeded with in committee. A discussion took place on the section providing for labelling the cases of lobsters, Mr. Tupper suggesting some amendments so as restrict the size and distance between the to ensure that foreign lobsters were not imported and sold as Canadian packed. All ters inches proposed, he now wanted to imported cans were to be marked as the minister should determine. A variety of poisoning cannot at present be forseen. ways was shown as to how the law could be violated, and the minister proposed that the committee should rise and report progress. and he would frame a clause which should better meet the case than the one which was in the bill. This was agreed to. A SERIOUS CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

Mr. Davies said he desired to call the at-

tention of the government and parliament to

a serious constitutional question which had just arisen. The lieutenant-governor Prince Edward Island had refused his assent to the bill abolishing the legislative council of that province, and reserved the measure for the assent of the dominion government, contrary to the advice of his constitutional ministers. He quoted the clause in the British North America act which authorises each provincial legislature to alter its own constitution. The rule had long ago been established that the lieut. governor could only refuse assent to a bill as an officer of the dominion government. He also quoted the reports made by Sir John A. Macdonald and Hon. James McDonald as ministers of air to the lobsters. in size until above the 5th of July. That justice to the effect that no lieut, governor should reserve any bill passed by the provincial legislature without instructions from extent. The busiress done last year would the federal government. He desired to know whether Lieut. Governor Carvell had unconstitutionally refused his assent to the he quoted from Mr. Gordon's report, who tions in reference to such matters when ap- utmost he could do was to leave word at day and comply with those regulations. As | by Sir John A. Macdonald and the present Chief Justice McDonald on the subject. it to Montreal. The question was one seriously affecting the and Sundays the fishing season was now rights of the people of Prince Edward Island. halted his train at the signal of the engineer nominally from the 1st of January to the 1st | were annexed to the commissions appointing | the spot found lying across the rails the of July, it was really from the 15th of May lieutenant governors, and he adhered to the corpse of a man with the head almost severto 15th July. He recommended that in a rule laid down by Sir John and Chief Justice ed from the body, and the hands crushed certain section of P. E. Island the distance McDohald. No instructions had been given and lacerated as though they had been placbetween the slats be one and one half to Lieutenant Governor Carvell by the do, ed under his head when the car wheel inches. This would be meeting the fisher- minion government in reference to the bill strnck him. The face bore a placid, natural men half way. To do so would ensure the referred to by Mr. Davies, and he (Thomp- expression that proved death had been in

advice of his ministers.

eral of the province.

the lieutenant governor. had refused his assent to a bill passed by train.

both houses it was a very serious matter and one which must shortly engage the attention

I. C. R. TRAINS. OTTAWA, May 9th. A deputation consisting of Messrs, Adams, McAllister and Burns, M. P.'s, had an interview with the minister of railways to-day in regard to the cancellation of Intercolonial trains Nos. 39, 40, 75 and 76 on the Intercolonial between Campbellton and Moncton. They pointed out that great in convenience had arisen by reason of the trains taken off, and that now it was impossible for business men to transact their business without incurring great loss of time. They therefore urged the minister to have the trains put on again, and also recommended that doctors and clergymen be allowed to travel on special freight trains when it would suit their convenience. Hon. Mr. Haggart promised to look into the matter

News and Notes.

without delay.

MERCIER FINANCIALLY WRECKED. QUEBEC, May 8 .- Count Mercier, it apcally. His liabilities are said to be \$85,000 and an offer of 50 cents on the dollar has

been made, but refused. PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY. MONTREAL, May 9 .- The general assembly of the Presbyterian church in Canada, creating interest, although it is not understood that there will be any burning ques-

Alderman Stuart Knill, representing the Bridge ward, who is a staunch Roman Catholic, will be the next lord mayor London. It is expected that he will appoint a Roman Catholic priest as his chaplain. Should he do so it will be the first instance of a Catholic holding the position since the Reformation.

Early Friday morning three burglars were Roman Catholic cathedral at Hartford, Conn. Forty thousand dollars' worth of silver articles had been received from New York on Sunday and probably the thieves after this. Father Andrew Harty pursued the men through the hall and cornered one in the passageway, where he held him at the point of a pistol until the police came. The man gave the name of Frank Harris.

HE GAVE HIS BEST. He gave the people of his best; His worse he kept, his best he gave My Shakespeare's curse on clown and

Who makes it seem more sweet to be The little life of bank and brier, The Fird that pipes his lone desire ad dies unheard within his tree

Than he who warbles long and loud? And drops at glory's temple gates, For whom the carrion vulture wait:

To tear his heart before the crowd.

ON THE LINE. The Summit House, a famous hostelry. which stood on the top of the mountain, between Great Barrington, Mass.. and Hillsdale, N. Y., has just been burned. The boundary line between the two states ran turough its barroom, and the proprietors of the hotel never took out a liquor license. Raids were often planned by the authorities of one or the other of the states, but the landlord invariably obtained timely warning, so that when Massachusetts officers made their appearance the stock of liquors was found to be in the New York half of the bar, and when New York officials raided they found the "wet goods" a few inches

was never planned and no seizures were ever

DORCHESTER, May 9. - This morning Morpenitentiary. As soon as the sentence was serious injury was inflicted. The prisoner informing me of the death of Capt. Hastings. was removed to the gaol and about ten minutes after he got possession of a quantity of ammonia used in washing clothes and attempted to poison himself with it. Medical aid was summoned and emetics were given him and it is hoped he will not be seriously injured. At present Ricker is doing well and was removed to the penifentiary to-day. His sentence had been suspended pending an appeal to the Supreme Court which was decided against him. The prisoner's wife was in the court room at the time of his attempted suicide. The results of the attempt at

THE LOBSTER INDUSTRY. obsters to England promises to become an important feature of the fish trade of Nova | the meaning of the bill, and gave his views Scotia. Hitherto all the live lobsters exported from this province have been sent to London. To-day the steamer Inchulva the subject. The bill, according to Mr. sailed for London, carrying live crustaceans. Ismay, is an attempt to recruit American They are carried in four plate iron tanks on the main deck aft of the bridge decks, which | Lord Derby thought it a serious question. are each five feet wide, five feet in length. The result of such a transaction, he declared, have a depth of seven feet. They are fitted | could hardly fail to be injurious to Englandwith shelves, and each is capable of holding | Sir Michael Hicks-Beach considered the 1 000 lobsters. The tanks are supplied with | new departure indicated by the bill a daring water from a reservoir on the bridge deck, one on the part of the Americans, and a which holds 600 gallons. Capt. Me-Gray has had a steam pump of his own unable to see how it was possible to Ameriinvention placed alongside of this reservoir. | canize ships flying the British flag and enand this connects with the sea valve in the | rolled in the British Naval Reserve as armed engine room. The reservoir is thus sup- cruisers in the event of war. He thought it; plied with water. The tanks are connected | was certainly a curious action on the part of with the pipes, and the supply is regulated | a friendly nation, and that complication so by hand valves. There are holes in the would probably result. He will lay the upper part of the tanks which give light and facts before the Board of Trade at the first

HIS HEAD CUT OFF. MONTREAL, May 5. - The engineer of the outbound train for Quebec, leaving Dal housie square station at 8 p. m. felt a sicken. ing jerk in the cut just about two and a bill abolishing the legislative council of his half miles this side of Mile End station own motion, without consulting the domin- Looking backwards from the cut he saw to ion government, or whether the lieutenant his borror the body of a man lying on the governor had received any general instruc- track, but duty forced him onwards and the pointed, and whether the federal govern- Mile End station that an accident had hapment still adhered to the opinion expressed | pened, and to ask the conductor of the in coming train to pick up the corpse and carry

Accordingly, Conductor J. A. Lescarbot Sir John Thompson said that instructions | that the body was in sight, and on reaching law being strictly enforced. He did not son) did not know that the bill had been re- stantaneous, and was that of a good-looking agree with Mr. Neilson's conclusions, and served until Mr. Davies stated so. The man of the working class. The hair was things a spurt, and keep the wheels of material is scattered that will take it up and retain it. For this purpose, the use of dry peat and muck can be with confidence of the side, a fine silky with Lieutenant Governor Carvell on the together different. A trade which involved together different. together different. A trade which involved subject, but he could not believe that he had and his black eyes were open and glassy.

was that of one who had fallen quietly Mr. Davies said his information was con asleep. He was dressed in a black suit with fishery was being depleted. Until such time veyed in a despatch from the attorney gen- a new Derby hat and new boots. He had in his pocket a dollar and thirty two cents Sir John Thompson-But the attorney in small change, a watch-key and some general did not state what advice he gave | tobacco; but not one sing e article by which he could be identified. He bore the appear-Hon. Mr. Laurier said he was glad to hear | ance of a well-to-do workingman in his Sunthat the lieutenant governor's instructions day clothes, who had either been run down did not justify his action. If that officer | while crossing the track or had fallen off a

PROHIBITION.

The Prohibition Commission has begun its labors by addressing, a sircular to medical men on a number of questions as to their professional use of alcoholic drinks. The nueries read:

1. Is it your practice to prescribe alcohol n any of its forms, spirituous or fermented ? (a) For persons in heaith. (b) For sick per-

2. In your opinion, has the practice of prescribing alcohol increased or decreased of late years? 3. In your epinion, could any substitute

for alcohol be used which would be equally 4. Can you state approximately, what per entage of the cases you attend may be at-

5. In your opinion and making allowance for the intemperate classes, would the general health of the remainder of the population be improved by total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors.

tributed to the use of spirituous or ferment.

6. In your opinion, is the use of intoxicating beveragea, in moderation, injurious pears, is ruined financially as well as politi- to health and to an active condition of the mind and body?

7. In your opinion, and judging from your experience, what percentage of deaths is attributable to the use of intoxicating beverages. (a) Directly.

(b) Indirectly. S. In your opinion, does the use of inoxicating beverages increase the number of usane persons? OTTAWA, May 8 .-- Commander Wakeham

town on business with Hon. Mr. Tupper. It has been decided that Mr. Wakeham will be commodore of the protection fleet during the coming season. Commander Gordon's health is not such as to enable him to take active work at sea for the present, but irrespective of this fact, the government have decided to retain his services at Ottawa for consultative purposes. Mr. Wakeham will be aboard LaCanadienne until about July found in the bishop's residence, near the 1st, when he will transfer to the Acadia. Lieut. Spain, R. N. R., will be the new sailing master of the Acadia. He reports for duty here to-morrow. Mr. Spain is, comthat day for use at the dedication exercises paratively speaking, a young man, but has a splendid record in the navy from which he retired four years ago. It is expected the protection fleet will pay considerable attention to Newfoundland vessels off Canadian Labrador this season. Although the precise line of the government's action is not yet announced, it is reported that Newfoundland vessels operating there will be required to take out licenses. Two hundred and eighty

> waters last yeer. The fisheries department has been notified that the first carload of fresh British Columbia salmon was sent east last week. Its destination was New York.

UNHEALTHY SANTOS. YARMOUTH, N. S., May 5:- The sea captain who goes to Santos does so at the peril of his life. The letter following, which is dated Santos, March 28th, tells a sad story concerning one of the St. John masters, and may prove of interest to your readers. It

was received yesterday and says : Am still here and alive, but do not know what day it will be my turn to go, as one after another is being taken from our midst. We buried our captain vesterday who has been here six months, and I have just received a telegram from the hospital that Capt. Holder of the bark Frederica of St. John N. B., is dying. This is now six masters in the last ten days who have succumbed to yellow fever, besides a large number of officers and seamen. Out of our beyond their jurisdiction. A joint raid | ship last week 14 men died. As it is now, there is scarcely one who gets the fever who recovers. During this month it has been the worst, but it is hoped there will soon be an improvement. Capt. Dunhan of the brigtn. ton Ricker, convicted in March of uttering Nellie Rice is leaving his vessel here and putting another man in charge. The yellow assure the committee that all parties who tenced by Judge Landry to 3 years in the fever is not so bad now, but a great deal of malaria is existing and this is nearly as fatal. pronounced the prisoner drew a razor and There was a new hospital opened here a few attempted to cut his throat with it. Fortu- days ago and of ten persons sent there with nately his action was noticed by Mr. S. E. the fever but one recovered. While writing Wilson and his hand was caught before any the above I just received another telegram

POSSIBLE COMPICATIONS WITH THE UNITED

London, May 4.—It is possible that international complications may arise from the bill just passed by the American House of Representatives granting American Registry to two steamships of the Inman line in consideration of the company building in America two similar ships.

In to-day's session of the Royal Labor Commission Mr. Ismav. head of the White Star line, who is a member of the commission, unofficially brought the matter to the attention of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, president of the Board of Trade, and Lord Derby, HALIFAX, May 5.—The shipment of live who is at the head of the shipping section of the commission. Mr. Ismay explained as to its possible effects. The three gentlemen had a long and earnest discussion on shipping with the help of the Inman line. bold bid for the Atlantic trade; the was opportunity. If the bill becomes law the Admiralty will no doubt take action of some kind in the premises to rectify the anomaly pointed out by the president of the Board of Trade in respect to vessels of a line figuring in the British Naval Reserve sailing und

\$50.00 FOR A CHICKEN

To create an interest in the breeding of high-class poultry, I will award a special prize of \$50.00 cash to the person raising the heaviest Plymouth Rock chicken hatched from eggs purcha ed of ma. Plymouth Rocks are unquestionably the breed of escriptive circular of this valuable breed of fowls. Eggs for hatching, guaranteed fresh and true to name, carefully packed in baskets and delivered to Express Company. \$2.00 per setting of 13. Address

T. A. WILLITTS. Breeder of Plymouth Rock Fowls,

CATTI DHLI SALI

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

Wanted at once A tinsmith accustomed to making cans and work ing about lobster factory. Young man preferred.

J. B. SNOWBALL