### NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF NATHANIEL MCNAIR. Tenders will be received at our office, Campbellton, N. B., onto Thursday, Feby 25th inst. addressed to the trustees of the above estate for the following:— GOODS IN STORE AND WAREHOUSE, SHOP UTENSILS, REAL ESTATE, RAILWAY TIES ON HAND, CEDAR SHINGLES ON HAND, CEDAR SURVEYED AND DELIVERED

Tenders can be made enbloc, or for any of above separately.

Terms 20% Cash on notice of acceptance of tender, balance in 3 and 6 mos. with satisfactory security. The trustees do not bind themselves to accept the shest or any tender. full particulars can be be obtained at our office. Dated at Campbellton, N. B., Feby. 10th, 1892.

ON RIVER, BOOK DEBTS

MCALISTER & MOTT, Solicitor for Trustees of Estate Nathaniel McNair.

## NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders, marked "Tenders for Donald's Bridge." will be received at the Department of Public Works, Fredericton, until Thursday, 25th day of Feb'y,

INST., AT NOON, For rebuilding the Bridge over Seuthwest Miramichi River, at Upper Blackville, Northumberland County, according to Pian and Specification to be seen a

ent, and at the Store of James Robinson, M. P. P., Millerton, and at the office of Hon, L Each tender must be accompanied by a certified Bank Cheque, or Cash, for an amount equal to five per cent. of the tender, (would prefer not receiving P. O. Orders) which will be forfeited if the party called upon declines to enter into contract; should the tender be not accepted the deposit will be returned. Two good sureties must be named in the Not obliged to accept lowest or any tender.

P. G. RYAN, Chief Commiss Derartment Public Works. Fredericton Februay, 10, 1892.

William Murray of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, merchant, has this day assigned all his estate and effects of every nature and kind whatsoever to the undersigned in trust for the benefit of his creditors. The deed lies in the office of Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Chatham, where creditors

ALLAN RITCHIE, Trustees

All persons indebted to the estate of Wm. Murray, by notined to make pays ndersigned Trustees within thirty days from After that period all claims outstanding will be handed to an attorney for collection. Any persons having claims against the estate will please hand them in at once. and them in at once.
Dated January 30th, 1892.
ALLAN RITCHIE,

R. A. LAWLOR, T. DESBRISAY } Trustees.

## Notice of Assignment.

Donald Sutherland, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, in this Province of New Brunswick, merchapt, has by Deed of Assignment bearing date this eleventh day of February, A. D., 1892, assigned all his estate and effects to us the unde signed in truse for the benefit of his creditors. The deed of assignment lies in the office of the undersigned Allan A. Davidson, Solicitor, Newcastle. N. B., where creditors may execute the same within JAMES O. FISH, ALLAN A. DAVIDSON, Trustees.

## To John A. Ferguson of the Parish of Inkerman, in

the County of Gloucester, Merchant, and all others Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of tained in a certain Indenture of ortgage bearing date the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and made between the said John A. Fer guson of the one part and the undersigned, William erguson, of the Parish of Saumarez in the County aid, Merchant, of the other part, and duly recorded in volume 35, pages 75, 76, 77, and 78 of the cester County Records,t here will for the purose of satisfying the moneys secured thereby, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, on Wedne day of February, next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon n front of the Court House, in Bathurst, in the said County of Gloucester, the lands and premises men tioned and described in the said Indenture of Mort gage, as follows: - All that certain piece or parcel or and situate in the said Parish of Inkerman, boundel and described as follows: Beginning at a fir tree standing at the south easterly angle of lot number 16 of Trout Brook, a branch of Pokemouche River, hence running by the magnet of the year one thou-and eight hundred and forty-eight north, two degrees and thirty minutes, east fifty chains to a birch tace; thence north eighty-seven degrees and thirty minutes west ten chains and twenty-five links thence south two degrees and thirty minutes west fifty chains; and thence south eighty-seven degrees and thirty minutes east, ten chains and twenty-five links to the place of beginning, containing fifty acres more or less, distinguished as lot C, east on Trout Brook, as aforesaid. Also, all that certain other piece or parcel of land situate in the Parish of Inkerman, aforesaid, bound ed as follows:-North-easterly by the road leading from the Great Road down to Green Point; southeasterly by land owned and occupied by Pavid Robicheau; south westerly by land owned and occupied by Romain Robicheau; and north-westerly by the Great Road leading from Pokemouche to Tracadie, containing altogether five acres more or less, ben a part of lot number ten, originally granted to one Also, all that piece or parcel of land situate in Inkerman, aforesaid, and bounded as follows: -Begunning at the easterly angle formed by the Great Road and Trout Brook Road, following the said Trout

Brook Road to the land occupied by Antoine Robicheau; thence southerly along line between lot No. 10 and land occupied by the said Antoine Robicheau till it strikes the Great Road; thence following the aid Road in a northerly direction to the place of ng, containing one and a quarter acre more or ess, together with all and singular the buildings and rovements thereon, and the privileges and appur-Dated the 30th day of December, A. D., 1891.

JNO. J. HARRINGTON, WM. FERGUSON. Sol. for Mortgagee. The above sale is postponed till Friday, 18th | 500 PRIZES OF March, next, at ten o'clock a m, at the Court House,

JNO. J. HARRINGTON. WM. FERGUSON,

## MACKENZIE'S MEDICAL HALL

FRESH THIS WEEK:

K. D. C. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, SCOTT'S AND ESTEY'S EMULSION PLEASANT WORM SYRUP SHILO'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

WILD CHERRY COUGH SYRUP (WARRANTED.)

## SYRUP OF FIGS,

FRESH DULCE.

Chatham, N. B., Nov. 22nd 1891.

## Reduced Prices.

IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE: BBL. AND 4 CASES OF MIXED CONFECTION

USUAL ASSORTMENT OF PRO-VISIONS, CHINAWARE, GLASS-WARE, LAMPS, &c.

Central Property FOR SALE OR TO LET-CHEAP. The undersigned will sell or let the valuabje

property centrally situated in Nelson (knewn as land in conjunction with the buildings erected thereon. Best water on the premises. Further nformation can be obtained at the presbytery. N. POWER, Nelson, N. B.

KITCHEN GIRL WANTED. ----APPLY TO-Mrs. J. D. B. F. Mackenzie

# "August

For Dyspepsia. A. Bellanger, Propr., Stove Foundry, Montagny, Quebec, writes: "I have used August Flower for Dyspepsia. It gave me great relief. I recommend it to all Dyspeptics as a

very good remedy." Ed. Bergeron, General Dealer. Lauzon, Levis, Ouebec, writes: "! have used August Flower with the

best possible results for Dyspepsia."

C. A. Barrington, Engineer and General Smith, Sydney, Australia, writes: "August Flower has effected ed like a miracle."

Geo. Gates. Corinth. Miss., writes: best remedy in the world for Dyspepsia. I was almost dead with that disease, but used several bottles of August Flower, and now conrecommend this medicine to suffering humanity the world over." G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer,

Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

## FOR SALE

The undersigned have a few Smelt and Lobster shooks still on hand, which they offer at low THE N. B. TRADING CO., Black Brook.

DR. JAMES' NERVE BEANS.

NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that r lieve and cure the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor and Failthe weakness of body or mind caused by overwork, or the errors and excesses of youth. This Renedy absolutely cures the most obsinate cases when all other TREATMENTS have failed even to relieve. They do not, like other preparations advertised for Lost Manhood, etc., in terfere with digestion; but impart new life, strength

and energy in a quick and harmless manner peculiar Sold by druggists at \$1.00 a package, or six for 5.00, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address The James Medicine CO, Canadian Agency, St. John, N. B Write for pamphlet. An Sold in Chatham by J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

INPREC DENTED ATTRACTION

State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote. To Continue Until January 1st 1895.

in each of the other tea months of the year, and are centre and city-have been all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAY. 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 themselves, and that the same are conducied soward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with factimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.

It Enely

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana 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. Grand Monthly Drawing.

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, March 15, 1892.

Capital Prize, \$300,000.

100,000 numbers in the wheel. LIST OF PRIZES 5,000 are..... 1,000 are..... 200 are..... APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

3,134 Prizes, amounting to ..... \$1,054,800 PRICE OF TICKETS. Whole Tickets at \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths, \$2; Twentieths \$1

Club Rates, 55 Fractional Tickets at \$1, for \$50. SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE IMPORTANT.

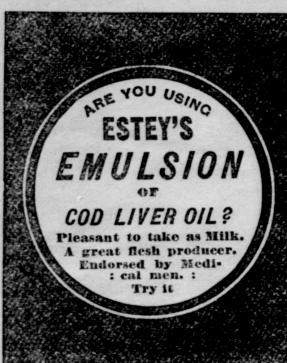
SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS. on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD.

Give full address and make signature plain. Congress baving lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any uantity, by Express, FREE OF COST ATTENTION .- The present charter of The tery Company which is part of

the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the Supreme court of U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Louery Company will remain in force until 1895, There are so many Inferior and dishonest schenes n the market for the sale of which vendors receive

and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertised chance for



Estey's Emulsion cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Throat and all Lung troubles. A great remedy for weak and delicate children, builds them up. strengthens the bones, makes new blood. All dealers sell it, don't be induced to take any substitute-it hasn't any. E. M. Estey Mfg. Co., Moneton, N.B

\$6000.00 2 year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can rou quickly how to earn from \$5 to day at the start, and more as you go both sexes, all ages. In any part of merica, you can commence at home, giv-g all your time-or spare moments only to e work. All is new. Great pay SURE for very worker. We start you, furnishing cerything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once. STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE, Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., . . FEBRUARY 25, 1892.

An Important Assessment Question The question of the incidence of civic taxation in Moneton is, just now, agitating the people of that city. The subject of assessments for local purposes has always been a difficult one to deal with in New Brunswick, but there are special elements involved in Moncton which enter largely into the question and have parallels in but one other city in the Dominion-viz, the existence of a large non-tax-paying class of government employees, whose members have killed during the past ten years are influential in all public matters, a complete cure in my case. It act- and who are naturally in sympathy with the owners of real property. The were not a mixture of the breeding and influence of these two appears to have "I consider your August Flower the so operated upon the assessment committee of the city council as to lead that body to propose that, for the pur- dangers besetting them along the coast pose of raising necessary local revenue, sider myself a well man. I sincerely real estate shall be assessed at one fifth of its value, while income shall be Does it not seem absurd that men who taxed at par. The argument of those are exclusively engaged in killing who favor this unequal levy is that as breeding fish in the river nurseries, the incomes of government employees are exempted, the valuation of the re- the temporary falling off of their usual maining taxable incomes in the city is small in comparison with that of real estate and it does not, therefore, make much difference-viewing the question as a whole-even if income should be required to relieve real estate to the extent proposed. They point to the fact that the total assessed value of income last year was about \$50,000 and say that if this were to pay five to one, the

000 against about \$3,000,000 worth of inequitable way of treating the question. Even if the income element in the taxable resources of the city is a relatively small one, it does not justify the oppression of it as contemplated. The proposition is a pointed illustration of the effect of selfish private interests operating through a representative public body. The selfish interests of the real estate owners and of the incomeexempted employees of the government lead both of these classes to work in the direction of the lowest possible taxation on real estate and personal property. The real estate owners-Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRWINGS take that is those who owned land in place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its Moncton before it became a railway wealthy by the advent of the colony of government employees. In proportion as the real estate owner is taxed, he, of course, raises the rent of the untaxed government employee, and what more natural, therefore, than that these two should combine against the incomeearners, who are not exempted from with honesty, fairness, and in good faith the tax-collector's demands. It is a fortunate thing for the tax-paying wageearners of Moncton that the new assessment proposition must pass the

> fore it can have effect. The exemption of Dominion Government employees from the duty of contributing to the maintenance of the local public services of the communities in which they live, is a species of class favoritism contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and the principles of selfgovernment which we all enjoy and to which all who are benefitted thereby should be willing to contribute equitably, according to their means. It is the anomalous position in which a very large proportion of income earners in Moncton are thus placed that has led to the exceptional propositions referred to affecting city taxation. It is, therefore, to be hoped that instead of the design of the committee being crystalised into law, the effect of the agitation will be to hasten a Dominion enactment which will make it no longer possible for employees of the government to claim the right of enjoying civic privileges, improvements and protection, to which they contribute nothing and for which people less able have

## to pay all the cost.

Our Salmon Fishery. Under date of 14th January, in a leading article on "Our Salmon Fishermen's new Danger," we directed attention to the petition then to be presented to the Minister of Fisheries by certain salmon anglers against the privileges of net-fishermen. The proposition of the petition, as we then stated, was that nets be hereafter raised Express Companies in answering correspondents and during three full days and nights each week. This, of course, would mean the practical prohibition of salmonfishing as a commercial industry, and we gave reasons why the prayer of the petition should not be granted. We thought that the many persons on the Miramichi who were interested, would take immediate steps to protect themselves, but it was not until last Friday afternoon that anything was donenearly five weeks after the warning was publicly given. There was, on that day, a meeting of a number of salmon fishermen and shippers at the Canada House. Chatham, at which a committee, consisting of Messrs. T. W. Crocker, John Betts and W. S. Loggie was appointed to prepare and circulate a counter petition. Protests against the restriction proposed had, of course, already reached Ottawa, but the action of Friday, although tardy, will, no doubt, add

to their effect. The proposition of the anglers is so outrageous on its face, that its self-evident absurdity ought to kill it, but so meagre is departmental knowledge of the conditions and details of our fishing operations, that interested people with means and leisure at their command, appear to be successful in obtaining any regulation they desire, however absurd or unjust it may be to the people and interests of the country. The petition against the net fishermen emanates from the gentlemen of the Restigouche Salmon Club, who ought not, we think,

They are permitted to come into the country and monopolise the best river of the notoriety it brings him. in the Province-paying well for it, we done to bring about the new prohibition, admit, but not being compelled to do however, matters little. The grave fact so-having to their credit a gradually announced is what our people have to increasing catch every year since they consider and act upon. They know that enjoyed their practical monopoly, and ovster-fishing through the ice, as conductvet, because last year was an unusual ed on the Miramichi, at least, instead of one-an "off year" for fly fishing -they being as represented in the Gazette's despatch, is no more destructive or wasteful make an actempt to have the whole than open water fishing. The quantity of commercial salmon fishery of the North unmerchantable oysters raked or raised Shore practically prohibited. with tongs, in proportion to the merchantable, is greatly exaggerated in the Gazette's despatch. Then, these small oysters are, with us, in most cases, returned to the water. The debris of dead shells and mud that accumulates from the fertilising purposes. Instead of what resurrounding clean ice melts, floats away on the bed at all. December off Chatham, when the catch of

'have a large sum of money out in sup-

'plies to families whose only means of

"livelihood is the raking of oysters. If

stop supplying these people, and the

"the merchants who have supplied me."

ated by the surrounding clean-ice melting

and letting it drift away to the adjacent

In fact, everybody who is acquainted

with the extent of the Miramichi oyster

beds and the positive advantage it is to

them to be fished, wonders at the ignor-

ance of the subject and indifference to the

ruin of the business interests involved

which are manifested by the passing of the

new order. Even if the interests of the

fishery called for such a prohibition, there

would be neither reason nor justification

for springing it without the least warning

upon those interested. The Minister of

Fisheries appears to permit himself to be

"run away with" by advisers who are

ignorant respecting our fishing interests

or malicious towards our people. His

course towards the Miramichi fishermen

will have the effect of alienating from the

government even those most disposed to

support it. Prohibitions that have been

ordered during the last two or three

years have been, in most cases most un-

reasonable, unjust and vexatious. They

from the country and there seems to be a

ernment for sweeping out of existence.

friendly with the government, if our

laws of good citizens. They would,

which they can leave the country and go

Reducing the Forces.

If we are to measure the feelings of

Moncton by the dipslay head lines and

exclamation points in the Transcript, it is

excited over the fact that notice has been

given to over one hundred men in the

shops there, that after the third of March

natural that the men whose accustomed

employment is to be thus taken from

them should feel uneasy and disappointed

sympathise with them, but it is fair also

to enquire into the circumstances which

working forces, not only in Moncton, but

at other centres of considerable employ-

be laid off at Newcastle, twenty-two at

Campbellton, six at St. John and about

follow in a short time. The reason as-

signed by the management is that traffic

has fallen off and there is not sufficient

work to keep the full force of workmen

employed. That seems to be a good

excess of expenses over earnings is run-

ning up to nearly a million dollars a year.

approve of the step taken.

their services will not be required. It

of friends and opponents alike.

shores, where it harmed nothing.

This man further said

members of this one club-gentlemen, be it remembered, who have no interest in the country save to drive its inhabitants out in order that they may make it a sporting preserve, exclusivelyan average of over four hundred 20 lb. salmon and 50 grilse each season. These non-breeding fish, such as visit the estuary of the river, but breeding fish exclusively, which had passed all the and in the tidal waters, and were in the pools and runs for breeding purposes. should have the hardihood to charge catch to the work of fishermen who only take their fares along the coast in the usual way, and practically ask that these toilers should be debarred from following their legitimate calling, in order that these foreign gentlemen may have and add to the club score?

If we are to have restriction placed upon salmon-fishing let it be first applied to that of anglers, who, especially on the assessable amount would be only \$250,-Restigouche, are doing all the harm to the fishery that is being done. It seems a remarkable thing that while net-fishing This seems to be a most absurd and has been pursued on the Restigouche for many generations; while there were sufficient salmon in the river eleven or twelve years ago to encourage the club to make large investments there; while the club's catch, by their own record, has been a gradually increasing one-yet they now think it necessary to attack the whole commercial salmon fishery of New Brunswick, in order that they may monopolise the entire interest for sporting purposes alone. The Department has, of late, shown little sympathy with our fishermen and has demonstrated its want of information and incapacity in many and exasperating ways, but we do not think so badly of it as to believe that it will require our fishermen to do that which is impossible, as demanded by a few wealthy anglers. The objections to the proposed restriction are, briefly, that would be prohibitive; the salmon that could be taken in four days' fishing during the already short season would not pay-in most cases-for the expense of outfitting and attendance; it is also impossible to raise some classes of nets, even in compliance with the present regulations. Officers know this and do not require it; if certain stands of nets were tied up for three days, it would require the other four to untangle them, to say nothing of fish ing. In short, compliance with anglers' demands would be a farce and only hasten the time when our people ordeal of the provincial legislature bewould be driven either to abandon fishing atlogether or treat the regulations with defiance. If Minister Tupper thinks of even entertaining the idea of the proposed restriction, we advise him, before he goes further, to let electioneering in Ontario alone for a few days so that he may visit

> Another Blow at Our Fishermen. Another prohibitive order, especially

Northern New Brunswick and find out

how greatly he is misled, not only in

reference to the salmon. but the lobster.

smelt and oyster fisheries, also.

aimed at Northumberland and Gloucester fishermen, has been issued at Ottawa. It is no less a blow than the sudden prohibition of our winter oyster fishery. It comes, too, under the most aggravated circumstances, without the slightest warning and, as if to make our fishermen sensible of the fact that they must expect neither consideration nor mercy from the government at Ottawa. The news came positively on Saturday from Ottawa and

was announced as follows:-In view of the necessity which exists for customed means of livelihood? Our the enforcement of more stringent measures fisheries, instead of being intelligently to ensure the preservation and improvement of the Canadian oyster industry an order in council has been passed prohibiting fishing ed to Minister Tupper's prohibitive profor oysters through the ice.

The St. John Gazette of the day before gave fuller information on the subject and anticipated the order, in the following despatch:-

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—An order in council the facilities of travel opened to them by will appear in tomorrow's official Gazette, prohibiting fishing for cysters through the In view of the gradual depletion of our treated. beds it is claimed that such a measure has become absolutely necessary.

It was also admitted on all sides that one of the most destructive methods now pursued in the taking of oysters is the practice of fishng them during the winter. Holes are cut in the ice, the beds raked or tongued, the contents are deposited

on the ice regardless of size, the marketable fair to assume that the town is much oysters are picked out, and thousands of young immature oysters are left there to reeze and perish. When the ice melts in the spring the dead Intercolonial Railway machine and car decomposed oysters, together with the shells and mud which has been scraped ink to the bottom, pollute the beds of live oysters, and cause enormous damage. The large number of small oysters which are thus wasted would, if returned to the water, become merchantable, instead of being allowed to perish without profit to any one, and to over the fact, and that their friends should the great damage of the beds. This matter sympathise with them, but it is fair also was forcibly brought to attention of the senate by senator Porier a couple of years

He showed how the formerly valuable have led to the proposed reduction of the beds of Shediac, Buctouche and Caraquet were being completely ruined by the senseless practice of fishing through the ice. The worthy senator happens to know what ment along the line, for two men are to ne is talking about as he is the owner of the amous Porier beds, Shediac harbor, which used to supply the most delicious oyster in the world, but which are now almost entirely fifty in other places, while more re to destroyed through the injurious practice of fisihng during the winter.

Senator Porier explained how such a mode f fishing must prove disastrous. The beds are constantly disturbed and impoverished It was impossible to calculate the number of young oysters which were thus left annually to perish on the ice. Adding to this the reason, and in view of the fact that the enormous quantity of live spat attached to dead shells it would be found that thousands of young oysters are thus destroyed by expo-nre, for every merchantable oyster which | the public, who pay the bills and do not finds its way into the fisherman's basket. The action taken by the minister of marine and fisheries, therefore, seems to be as timely | ting the cause, cannot do otherwise than as it is proper. We are justified in assuming that the The fact is apparent to all who travel

mischievous senator's statements have on the I. C. R., that its traffic is very been taken at their face value by the gov- much less now than it has been in other ern:nent at Ottawa, and that the belief years, and those who also travel on C. P. that they are true, as applied to the Mir- R. trains can form a fairly correct idea amichi, has caused the prohibitive order. of the reason. There is no less railway The senator is not, of course, meddling in traffic-either through or local-than the matter in his own behalf, for there formerly, but what there is is divided beare fair grounds for believing that he tween the two systems, and wherever would not interfere with an interest so there is a choice, the C. P. R. seems to ticable character of the proposed regulations, to ask for any greater privileges than largely affecting the North Shore simply have the call. It is as useless to discuss and abandon them. Not only so, but an have already been accorded to them. from his well-known inclination to do un. why this is so, as it is to be blind to the early intimation of the fact should be

reasonable and absurd things for the sake facts. Sound business policy justifies the given, so that present uneasiness may management of the I. C. R. in acting allayed. What Senator Porier has or has not upon existing conditions in the interest of the public, and in parting with all employees not required for the efficient and

### economical working of the road His Ruined Oyster-bed.

The glory of having put a stop to ou syster fishing is claimed for Senato Porier, who we venture to say is one of the most mischievous creatures that ever managed to get into parliament. How he got over certain requirements as to qualification has always been a mystery, but he, no doubt, made the necessary oath as to his earthly possessions, or he never could have received his commission. It is all explained now in a St. John Gazette oyster-raisinglis generally hauled away for telegram, and if no other advantage comes of the new regulation, it will go mains on the ice melting through and down to history as the means by which our readers, as a sensible contribution being deposited on the bed from which Mr. Pascal Porier was relieved of the on a subject which is torn to tatters by it came, it generally acts as a protection suspicion of straining his conscience when the equally unreasonable extremiststo the ice from the sun, and when the he took the property qualification oath viz: "free rum" and "no rum" parties. necessary to enable him to become a altogether and is, therefore, not deposited | senator. The veracious Ottawa telegrapher of the Gazette says "The worthy sena The order, coming as it does upon the tor happens to know what he is talking back of the refusal of the Department to about, as he is the owner of the famous allow smelt-fishing in the latter part of Porier beds, Shediac harbor," etc. That settles it. The idea of the common law that the season has heretofore been made and Crown grants give the grantee possession of stored as guarantee of a steady supply the soil to high water mark only, must of through the winter, is designed to injure course be a fiction, for Senator Porier owns a portion of the bottom of Shediac harbor. the Miramichi as a centre of supply in Moreover, it now appears that as the Poriers markets abroad. Our shippers have a over-fished and recklessly fished their "beds market for their usual prospective catch, in Shediac harbor," and thereby ruined and the new order simply means their them, the one who got into the senate on ruin. We saw one of these men on Monthe strength of his marine possessions has day who refused to believe that the govmade the family recklessness the means ernment would make such an order under of securing the prohibition of more increased numbers of breeding fish to kill the circumstances. He said he generally lightened oyster-fishermen's privileges. shipped from two to three thousand bar-The moral of the senator's position is rels each winter. Why, said he "I have novel one, for it suggests the idea that "the barrels ready for them now and any man who ruins the family oyster-bed

> The By-Elections. - Farliament "the order is carried out I shall lose the "advances I have made and shall have to The Government is being rapidly strengthened in the by-elections, and the 'Lord only knows how they will live Liberals have been correspondingly "through the spring, or how I shall pay fortunate. The Liberals won Richelieu, but that was offset by the loss of Queens that the ice in this province, which went to the Confishing was not so destructive as that in servatives by default. The clear gains open water, for the reason that everymade by the Conservatives-that is, the thing that was brought up by the open vacated constituencies they have won from water operation was dumped into the the Liberals are as follows: - Lennox, canoes and taken ashore for sorting, the East Bruce, North Victoria, Soulanges, small oysters being left on the shore, South Ontario, East Hastings and West while, in ice fishing, the small ovsters Huron. That gives the government fourwere largely returned to the beds. He teen votes more on a division than they also said that the ice on which oyster had last session. Parliament opens fishing was carried on seldom melted to-day at Ottawa. where it lay all winter, as it was liber-

thereby makes it a property qualification

The Lobster Fishery. The government at Ottawa now proposes to require lobster fishermen to take out licenses, although there seems to be no more reason for that than for requiri g cod or mackerel fishermen to do so. The government also proposes to limit the number of boats, traps, etc., to be used by each licensee, and impose penalty by forfeitures and fines for fishing without license, or in excess of what the license allows; also to require traps boats, trawl buoys, etc., used in the fishery to be branded with the owners' names, initials or established mark, as recorded in the license; also that each trap shall pay a tax of one cent at the time of app'ication for license; also that slats of traps shall be at least one and a quarter inches apart: that a printed label to be furnished by the Department of Fisheries shall be conspicuously affixed to each and every case of canned lobsters, which shall be signed by a Fishery officer, stating that such lobsters have been legally caught and packed, and all cases not so labeled shall be liable to se zure and forfeiture and the owner, packer and exporter shall be liable to the penalties and costs of have driven hundreds of our best people the Fisheries Act. There are, also, some other propositions, making provisions similar to those now in force.

determination that the same policy shall be adhered to, regardless of the protests Prince Edward Island lobster men have had the proposed regulations under consider-It is fair to ask what Messrs. Burns of ation, and have disapproved of the license Gloucester and Adams of Northumberproposition. They say also that they conland propose to do in reference to this sider that the Department, or any fishery unreasonable order? Are they going to officer, should not have the power to say who shall or who shall not have a license. Even submit tamely to it? Have they been if the license were granted it would operate consulted in reference to it? Have they most unjustly if adopted for the coming nothing to say to the minister or the govseason, so far as the island is concerned, b cause all intending packers have contracted without a moment's warning, a legitimate for most of their outfit, such as tin, lead, industry by which hundreds of worthy people are making an honest living? For what have we representatives who are the necessaries of life for themselves and people are to be met at every turn with their families on the good faith of their enunreasonable deprivations of their ac-North Shore packers.

regulated are, one by one, being subjecting traps equal to a considerable tax without serving any useful purpose, as traps, cesses, while our representatives seem to etc., are continually being lost, and destroystand helplessly by without protest. The policy pursued is calculated to make outcent. per season.

The tax on traps is also objected to as the doubtless, become such, were it not for lobster fishermen are now limited to about wo months fishing whilst all other fisherbounty. They say that the close season to the United States where they are better should begin July 15th and end April 30th following. The close season should be rigid ly enforced and that no exsension of time should be granted under any circumstances.

In reference to a proposition respecting soft shell lobsters they say no packer would are found previous to 15th July, as deducting from the 75 days in tishing season 11 days, etc, there are no more than 35 or 40 fishing days. All restrictions as to size and sex should be removed, during such a short season, as all are desirous that incubators should be provided at every factory. The removal of such restrictions would save the expense of warden and cullers.

They have no objections to labels being placed on cases if government deem it ad visable, but they do not see that it can b

Referring to width between laths, 11 nches, they say would effectually close every factory on the coast, as it means the throwing away of the traps now in use. averaging from 1.500 to 2,500 traps to each factory -- worth from 50 to 60 cents each, and cured in time for next season. Besides, no fishermen could be induced to fish, as lobsters over nine inches long would force themselves through. The proposal causes with the drink question in their own intense uneasiness and anxiety, and the longer the decision is delayed the greater the jected the weak points of the system.

Looking at the whole question, the Island packers were convinced that the strict en happen to live in Moncton, while regretforcement of the regulation prohibiting fishthat would be wise to enforce. After the foregoing decisions of the Island

> packers were made and adopted, the following resolution was passed: "Resolved That in the opinion of this meeting all lobster packers and fis termen

should co-operate with the department of fisheries for the better protection and propagation of the lobsters." It is hoped that the government will be impressed with the unreasonable and imprac-

## The Drink Question.

system as one of the practical attempts to deal with the liquor traffic which had accomplished the largest measure of success and satisfaction. In an article in the Ninetenth Century, for last De cember, the Earl of Meath discusses the subject, while advising the reade to obtain a pamphlet by Mr. T. M Wilson, C. E, who gives a full account of the system from 20 years experience. It is the confession of an opponent converted by the evidence of facts. We print the article for the benefit These people are nearer neighbors then they, themselves, think and while apparently discordant are yet each i its own way postponing any real progress towards a rational settlement of vexed question. Greed on one hand and fanaticism, with only one idea and vent, on the other are both as deaf to practical reform as the proverbial bothered bull is to a whisper. The Earl of Meath's article is as follows .-THE DIMINUTION OF DRUNKENNESS IN NORWAY.

It is difficult to say something fresh on upon the subject; and yet as long as this acknowledge curse lies heavy on our land, dragging down large portions of the working classes to the lowest depths of sin, misery, and despair, it cannot and ought

prevailed to a considerable extent amongst the populations inhabiting the Scandinavian kingdoms of Norway and Sweden; is the licensing authority. from the clutches of the Drink Fiend.

happy change in the habits of Swedish and Norwegan people should at all events be carefully studied by thoughful English-

for retailing ardent spirits ir. Bergen. As the pamphlet does not appear to be on sale in Great Britain, and contains matter which should be of general interest, I propose to give a few short extrac's from the work, referring for faller infor-

mation to the pamphlet itself, which can be purchased for 1s, at the tourist offices Bergen, Christiania Stavanger, Tarondhjem. Mr. Wilson, in the preface to his work says that he was opposed to the Norwegian system when first introduced, but acknowledges that nearly twent, veirs' experience of its working has enabled him to realise how mistaken were his original views, they having been based upon a fear of evils supposed to be attached to the

be handed over to the municipal council, a licence. to be expended by it in the reduction of public burdens. The monopoly is granted Sundays, three holy days and six stormy for a limited number of years, and the council retains control over the operations of the society, fixes the number of bars and shops in which intoxicating liquors may be sold as well as the sites of the establishments, and the appointments of the society's servants are also subject to its approval. The advantage of this system

is that neither the society nor the managers of the drinking saloon are interested in the immoderate consumption of ardent spirits-the former being paid a fixed salary, and the latter being percluded from earning a larger dividend than 5 per cent. The disadvantage, on the other hand, according to Mr. Wilson, is, that the urban authorities, and the ratepayers generally, are distinctly interested in the multiplication of drinking bars, and in the consumption of alcoholic liquors, inasmuch as all profits over 5 per cent. are material for new traps cannot now be pro- paid into the municipal treasury and diminish the weight of public burdens borne by the individual ratepayer. Mr. Wilson tells us that the Norwegians were quick to perceive this blot, and in dealing country have adopted the strong and re-

ing after July 15th is the only important one town to a society formed for the purpo e ing them away from temptations that

Some time ago-in May 1886-we

portion are now generally cleeted by the

shareholders, whilst the remainder are

appointed by the municipal council, and

may or may not be shareholders, or may

or may not be municipal councillors.

Usually, however, the municipal council

appoints members of its own body to act

on the committee of management of the

society, which, as at Gothenburg, is not

permitted to pay a higher dividend than

feature in the No wegian system, and in

which it differs from that of Go henburg,

is the destruction of the annual surplus

after paying the shareholders their pre-

ferential inverest. The surplus, instead

of going into the local treasury in re-

duction of the public burdens, is applied

each year in m king pecuniary grants to

the funds of deserving charities, benevo-

lent societies, philanthropic institutions,

or other objects of general utility which

are entirely dependent for their existence

on the voluntary support of the public.

Any charity or institution which derives

aid, however small, from the local treasury

der the Norwegian system of real option.

The purity of motive of municipal coun-

cils in dealing with the drink question

which in consequence of the great finan-

cial success of the Gothenburg system is

considered te have degenerated in Sweden)

thus in Norway retained, and the

licensing authorities are secured against

all temptation to stray from the principle

which should underlie local option as a

At the time Mr. Wilson's pamphlet was

written (1890) there were fifty-one Nor-wegian societies which conducted the re-

tailing of ardent spirits, and fifty-nine

towns with a licensing authority. In five

small towns with a collective population

of 8,990 souls, licenses had been refused

to all applicants, and in these p'aces no

retailing of intoxicating liquors was per-

muted. In three other towns with a col-

lective population of 2 280, societies had

not been formed to monopolise licenses,

and the retailing of ardent spirits in them

was still conducted by private licenses.

The authority in every town may or may

not grant licenses in its direction; the

same may be said of rural districts; in

them local option exists and is practised

in its most complete form; in some places

a few licenses are granted, in others none

at all, depending on the discretion of the

communal body of representatives which

Youths younger than sixteen or seven-

teen years of apparent age are not per-

mitted to be served at bars, and females

may not be employed as attendants at

them. The bar attendants are clad in a

uniform, each man with a number on his

collar, like a policeman, to enable him to

be identified should a customer have any

complaint to make against him, and he is

not permitted to hand drink to anyone in

an inebriated state, or to serve a customer

Mr. Wilson informs us that all places

or rates is disqualified from

n the grants of societies es

social reform.

Mr. Wilson tells us that the great

per cent. to its shareholders.

directed attention to the Gothenburg

the drink question or the throw any light not to be said that the last word has been Only a few years ago drinking habits

now, both these countries, especially the former, have in a large measure freed themselves, with the happiest results, It has been found praticable in Norway and Sweden to effect this reform; why should it be impossible in Great Britain? The methods adopted to bring about this

with such a quantity as may be antici-When lately in Norway, I was struck by pated to cause intexication. The bars are two things-the rocky, barren, unproquite plainly fitted up, without the slightductive nature of the soil, and the comest glitter of the gin-palace; they are kept fortable appearance of the peasantry. The clean and respectable; no seats of any industry and thrift practised by both sexes kind are provided; no private compartwere apparent to the eye; one saw no ments, nor any conveniences for loitering idlers; all were at work, the men in the on the premises. fields, the women at the doors of their houses, knitting, sewing, an I mending icensed for the sale of spirits must close garments. One met no men or women in at five o'clock in the afternoon of the rags, no drunkards, no brawlers, no begday preceding Sundays and holy festivals, gars, and I sav no taverns. On making and remain closed until eight o'clock in inquiries I was informed that a great the morning following these sacred days. change had lately come over the condition Licensed premises may not be opened beof Norway. Since the legislation of 1886 fore eight o'clock in the morning, nor and 1871 public-houses have been prackept open after ten o'clock in the evening. tically abolished in the rural districts, and He states that the experie ce gained since greatly diminished and regulated in the the Act of the 3rd of May, 1871, was towns. For instance, in Bergen, with a passed (which enabled societies to compete population of 60,000, there are only fouras applicants for licences, and to hold any teen licensed houses, all under the strictnumber in the option of the licensing est regulation. Soon after my acrival authority) shows conclusively that the took a drive round the neighbouring vice of drunkenness has received in Norheights, and was informed that the wondway a staggering blow, and that the conerfully engineered roads, the institutions I sumption of ardent spirits is immensely saw, and the beautiful public gardens reduced, while great financial results have through which I passed were all either been attained, to the benefit of many maintained or aided by the society which deserving institutions, charities and obenjoyed the monopoly of selling ardent jects of public utility, which but for the spuirs in these fourteen public-houses. ife thus given them could not have other-My curiosity was aroused to know more about this wonderful society, and on making inquiries I was recommeeded to read a small pamphlet written by Mr. Thomas M. Wilson, C. E., in which he gives a most interesting account of the history and progress of local option in Norway, together with a statement regarding the establishment and working of the society

cry of compensation to the publican was raised. After much discussion, public opinion decided against the justice of the claim made by the publicans, and no compensation was awarded, but they had five and a half years' grace given them to prepare for the event, so that the actual transfer of the licences to the societies did not take place nntil the first of January,

The societies lighten the force of the blow to the publicans by purchasing their uns ld stocks of spirits, and by engaging as bar stewards the more respectable of the ousted publicans, many of whom found themselves in their new positions quite as well, if not better off than when hey sold spirits on their own account.

On the passing of the above Act the

The sale of wine and beer is independent of the spirit licence, but also requires special permit, obtainable, however, on much easier terms then the former. Mr. Wilson informs us that the diminution in system, which subsequent experience has the consumption of ardent spirits has proved to have been entirely imaginary. been accompanied by an increase in wines cans, boxes, traps, rope, etc., and very many He adds that he now realises fully his and ales, especially of the la ter, but that have engaged their fishermen and factory earlier mistake, and is perfectly satisfied the diminution in the consumption of hands, who are now being supplied with that the societies for retailing ardent ardent spirits which has followed the spirits in Norway have effected a maximum establishment of the controlling societies of good to the community at large, with a has not been accompanied by anything minimum of inconvenience to the legiti- like a corresponding increase in the gagement. This also is true in reference to mate consumer of alcoholic drinks. He amount of wines and ales consumed, states, what is well known, that to the whilst drunkenesss has markedly de-They also declare the provision for brand. town of Gothenburg, in Sweden, is due creased. He says, however, that the wine the honor of having first attempted to re- and beer shops have proved a great obstrain the sale of intoxicating hig tors, and stacle to the completeness of the societies' that since that time the plan adopted by work, and that most of these have opened the municipal council of that city, and a special fund to which a portion of the ed by ice and storms, averaging about 20 per subsequently imitated by other urban annual profits is applied, for the purpose authorities, has generally been known by of buying up the privileges to se'l wines the name of the Gothenburg system. In and ales that are held under Crown grants. that city the municipal council is the There is little doubt, he adds, that as licensing authority, and fixes the number soon as the last existing privileges to sell of licences which it deems necessary for wines and ales independently of a licence men can fish all the year and receive a the public convenience. Instead of issu- from the municipal council ceases to exist ing them to individuals, the council grants in a Norwegian town the private licencees a monopoly to a society of shareholders of that town are doomed to see all the formed for the purpose of acquiring municipal council's licences monopolised licences, and which undertakes to con- over their heads by the societies. The duct the trade in the public interest. public will never again permit licences to The shareholders are percluded by their be granted to private individuals, inascontract from enjoying a larger benefit much as they are unable to comthan 5 per cent on the capital invested. All pere with a society in offering advantages be so foolish as to pack them. And very few further profit made in the business must to the public in return for the privilege of

> It will be observed, says Mr. Wilson, referring to the tables in the report of the society in Bergen tor siling ardent spirits that the shareholders benefit was restricted to 3,140l. in 13 6-52 years; that the item of 30l. is for six weeks' interest at 5 per cent. per annum on the capital from the date of the call. prior to commencing to exercise the icences on the 18 h of January, 1877; that the municipal treasury received in the thirteen years 25 185l. of excise duty and 5,120l. of ordinary communal taxes; and that the public gained 78,9651., that sum having been earned for the benefit of 53 local institutions, charities and other objects of general public utility In ther words the society has earned every year on behalf of the public an average rofit of 127 per cent. on its capital since commenced its operations. The indirect gain to the public from the society's beneficial work is stated to be perfectly incalculable. The visitor to Bergen who walks along the mountain road above the city-the Fjeldvei, as it is called-constructed with funds provided by the society for retailing ardent spirits, and punningly called in consequence the 'Dram Roat,' or who takes a walk in the handsome, well laid-out Nygaard Park, In the cities of Norway as well as in also chiefly provided out of the profits of Gothenburg, the municipal councils fix the society, can readily understand what the number of licences required to meet an important influence such benefits exthe reasonable convenience of the public, ercise in elevating the taste and improving and respect vely grant a monoply in each | the condition of the masses, and in leadof undertaking the trade, usually for a existed in the days of uncontrolled term of five years. The council retains licensed publicans. When we think, confull control over the operations of the tinnes Mr. Wilson, of the society's society, and its books are open to the artisans' dwellings, of the labourer's waitinspection of the council. Its statistics, ing-rooms, of the coffee houses, spring by-laws, and regulations, and the ap- from the society's works, of its contribupointments in the society's service, are all tions to museumns of the workmen's su ject to the approval of the council, lectures, reading-rooms, theatre, etc., beand, with the exception of that of the sides the host of other beneficent objects, servants, must also obtain the royal it is not difficult to understand why it is sanction and seal. The committee of that English visitors to Bergen are inmanagement is formed of a body of pressed by the well-to do look of the poprepresentatives, of whom a certain pro- ulation, the absence of drunkenness, beg-

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria