POOR COPY

General Business.

L.S.L.

CAPITAL PRIZE $150.000

"*We do hereby certify that we supervise the 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 conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.*"

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

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

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes-with a Capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $950,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 1879

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postp onse.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly,and the Semi-Annual Drawings regularly every six months (June and December)

A SPLENDID OPPORTUITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS D. IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY. APRIL 12. 1887—203d Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize,$150,000.

☞Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2 Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000....	$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000....	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000....	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000....	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000....	20,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000....	20,000
50 "	500....	25,000
100 "	300....	30,000
200 "	200....	40,000
500 "	100....	50,000
1,000 "	50....	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Approximation Prizes of	$300....	$30,000
100 " "	200....	20,000
100 " "	100....	10,000
2,179 Prizes mounting to		$835,000

Application for rates to Clubs should be made only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) address

M. A. Dauphin
New Orleans, La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
Washington, D. C.

Address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER That the presence of GenralsBeauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that he chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what numbers will draw a Prize. All parteis therefore advertising to guarantee Prizes in this Lolttery, or holding out any other impossible inducements, are swindlers, and only aim to deceive and defraud the unwary.

—FOR—
BOSTON
—*via the*—
PALACE STEAMERS
OF THE
International S. S. Co.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after FEB. 15, one of the Steamers of his line will leave ST. JOHN at 8 a. m. every TUESDAY and THURSDAY for BOSTON via EASTPORT and PORTLAND.

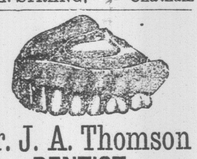
For tickets and all information apply to E JOHNSON, AGENT, at C. Ry, Chatham, or to your nearest ticket agent.

R. COYLE, JR., Gen. Mgr., Portland | E. A. WALDRON Gen. Pass. Agt

FLOUR FLOUR

125 bbls. Cook's FRIEND, patent,
125 " PARAGON, patent
125 " TRIUMPH, "
125 " FOUNTAIN.

☞To bo sold Low FOR CASH.
E. A. STRANG, - - Chatham



Dr. J. A. Thomson
DENTIST.

All work done carefully an satisfactory garaunteed:

EXTRACTION OF TEETH
made painless by a
New and Simple Method.
☞FEES MODERATE.

Rooms at residence, Duke St., a short distance asto Meason Hal!

General Business.

FOR SALE.

The lot of land cornering on Duke and Cunard Streets, Chatham, and known as the

WESLEYAN CHURCH PROPERTY.

This lot has a frontage of 92½ feet on Cunard St. and 50 feet on Duke St. and will be sold with buildings &c., as they now stand. This is one of the

BEST BUSINESS STANDS IN TOWN.

The buildings are in good repair and suitable

FOR WAREHOUSE OR FACTORY.

Possession given at once. Price low and terms moderate.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

Notice of Disolution.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, as Fish Packers and Preservers at Shippegan in the County of Gloucester and at Chatham in the County of Northumberland in the Province of New Brunswick, under the style and firm of Shank & Burbridge,has been this day dissolved by mutual consent The business will hereafter be carried on by Richard Burbridge.

Dated at Chatham the 3rd Feb. A D 1887.

JOHN SHANK
RICHARD BURBRIDGE.

12

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
Fredericton, Feb. 21st, 1887.

The services of the horses imported by the Provincial Government will be offered for sale at Public Auction, in Fredericton, on WEDNESDAY. March 30th., beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

CHAS. H LUGRIN.
Secretary Board of Agriculture.

All N B weeklies td.

CALL AT THE
NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE
FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS.

VEGETINE, CUTICURA,
Kidney Wort, Maltine, Hydroline, Quinine Wine, Quinine Wine & Iron, Beef, Burdock Blood Bitters,

Acid Phosphate, Warner's Safe Cure, Liquid Rennet, Wyeth's Liquid Malt Extract, Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, Cod Liver Oil (Skrei Brand)

COD LIVER OIL
(Morse's Norwegian),
Dr. Pierce's Medicines,
Dr. Grosvenor's Liveraid,
Allen's Lung Balsam.

HAIR BRUSHES, CLOTH BRUSHES, NAIL BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, VIOLET POWDER, | TOOTH POWDERS, SOZODONT, TOOTH SOAP, DENTEROLINE, SPONGES, SOAPS, ETC

E. LEE STREET, Proprietor.

☞Physicians' Perscription's carefully prepared. Newcastle Sept. 3, 1886.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

—Offering cheap—
DAMAGED CORN MEAL
very suitable for PIG FEED in
BAGS and BARRELS,
will sell at low price.
W. S. LOGGIE

Hunters & Trappers
Send for PRICE LIST of
RAW FURS & SKINS,
—TO—
W. GOULDSPEE,
BOSTON, MASS.

TINSHOP.

As I have now on hand a larger and better assortment of goods than ever before, comprising

Japanned, Stamped AND Plain Tinware,

would invite those about to purchase, to call and inspect before buying elsewhere, as I am now selling below former prices for cash

The Peerless Creamer,
ROCHESTER LAMP,
The Success OIL STOVE

—Also a nice selection of—
Parlor and Cooking Stoves
with PATENT TELESCOPIC OVEN,
the lining of which can be taken out for cleaning, thereby doing away with the removing of pipe or oven as is the trouble with other stoves.

A. C. McLean.

TAILORING.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to tender his thanks to the public of Miramichi who have so liberally patronised his business at his late stand and to inform them that he has removed to his new premises on Water Street, next door to the store of J. B. Snowball, Esq., where he will be glad to welcome all old customers and to make the acquaintance of new ones. He has on hand a most complete new stock of

All Kinds of Cloths,
on w ich selections may be made for
Suits or single Garments
inspection of which is respectfully invited.
F. O. PETTERSON.

LANDING

1 Car Granulated Sugar.
2 " Refined "
100 Tubs Lard.
40 Cases Sugar Cora.
20 " Green Peas.
100 Boxes Soap.
130 " Spices.
30 " New Cheese

DeForest, Harrison & Co.
and 8 North Wharf, Saint John, N. B.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

ROOM PAPER. WINDOW SHADES.

B. FAIREY has received the largest and best assortment of ROOM PAPER, PAPER BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES ever shown in this county.

OVER 7,000 ROLLS,
From 5c. to 75c Per Roll.

Window Shades with patent Rollers made to order or sold separate.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On or about the 1st April I will move my stock of Furniture and Dry Goods to the store at present occupied by Mr. Geo. Stables, Hays' Building, facing the Public Square. This is owing to my increasing business, my present stand being too small. To my numerous friends I return my sincere thanks for their liberal patronage, knowing that my effort to sell goods at small profit, keeping good articles, has been appreciated by the public.

B. FAIREY, Newcastle.
Newcastle, March 12, 1887.

Miramichi Advance,
CHATHAM, N. B. - - - MARCH 24, 1887

Northumberland and the Local Government.

Hon. Mr. Ryan, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, has shown, in his remarks on the great road grant, that he has not been so unmindful of Northumberland's interests as some persons, who ought to be better informed, have endeavored to make appear. One of the candidates in the recent election contest, who must have known better, asserted that nothing had been done for the County since he ceased to be a member of the Government, while others who openly oppose the Government have been telling the same story. While we have not all we might have secured had a man like Mr. Burchill been returned last spring, it is quite evident that we have not been entirely neglected. The Government has treated us quite as fairly as we have treated it and, for the future there seems to be a better outlook. If the Government were a bad one we ought to oppose it,but as it is a good one let us see that we send men to Fredericton to encourage it in doing well for the County and province at large. We may soon have an opportunity to send another member to support it. If we do so we will then be in a good position.

Mr. Mitchell Proposed as Leader of Quebec English Speaking Liberals.

The Montreal *Daily Post* says :—

"Since the Hon. Mr. Holton and the Hon. Mr. Huntington passed away the English-speaking Liberals of Quebec province have suffered grievously for the want of a capable man to lead them. At present there is no appearance of one arising unless, indeed, the Hon. Peter Mitchell should assume the position. His being the representative of a New Brunswick constituency may not quite fill the bill in the estimation of those who take a local view, but he is, as a matter of fact, largely identified with Montreal interests: he has the ability, the capacity to lead, personal popularity and thorough acquaintance with the people. He could take the lead of the English Liberals and, were he to devote himself to the duties of the position, we believe he would soon build up a party that would command respect and confidence in and out of parliament. He has energy, independence, experience, a clean record, and is just the man for the occasion if he will only see his opportunity and embrace it."

False Financial Theories.

Mr. Robert Marshall has sent us for publication a letter of his which has already appeared in the St. John *Sun*, its purpose being to convey the impression that too much is being paid for interest on our public debts, generally —Dominion, provincial and municipal. If all his facts were correct, his argument based thereon ought to have weight, but as they are not we think his letter is only mischievous in its tendency. He will find, if he takes the trouble, and has the means of informing himself, that Canada is not able to borrow money for any of her services at less than four per cent. The Dominion renewed a loan of about $20,000,000 not long since. It had been bearing five per cent. interest, but the new loan, after allowances and charges were considered, was secured at four and one twelfth per cent. If Canada has obtained any better terms than these on unguaranteed loans, it has not come under our notice. This, being the guage of Dominion credit, Mr. Marshall's letter is clearly misleading. His attempts to place the loans to which he refers on the same footing as national securities—and especially Canadian provincial and municipal loans on a par with those of the United States—is absurd, and we are suprised at his making it, for he has not been altogether without opportunity to be better informed in reference to such matters. If he had been writing ten or eleven years ago he might have gone so far as to claim that the credit of Canada and the United States was the same, although neither could then get better than par for their securities on a basis of four and a half per cent. At the present time United States securities at any per cent. sell at a premium large enough to reduce the actual interest to less than three per cent. while, as we have already intimated, Canada's four per cents.do not quite realise par. In other words, the Dominion pays more than four per cent. while the United States pays less than three, and, such being the case, Mr. Marshall's theories are valueless. While we publish his letter as a matter of courtesy, we feel that the erroneous assumptions on which it is based ought not to go unnoticed, for there is a large class of people who do not examine questions of this kind for themselves and are apt to accept the statements of those who set up as public leaders and teachers with insufficient credentials to warrant their doing so.

We all know that, on account of the almost universal dulness of trade, money is much cheaper now than it was ten years ago. In fact, there has never been a time when first class securities could be floated at a lower rate of interest than at present, and, in this connection, it may not be amiss to state the reason why there is now such a difference between the credit of Canada and that of the United States—why Canada cannot borrow at a less cost than four per cent. while the United States can do so at three. It is because the debt of Canada has increased very rapidly year by year for the past ten years, while that of the United States has decreased even more rapidly. These matters affect nations as they do individuals. The man who rolls up more and more debt every year, finds his credit grow worse and worse, and the higher, compared with the ordinary business rates, must he pay for the money he borrows. On the other hand, e who manages his affairs prudently and is known to be paying off his liabilities,can obtain all he requires on the most favorable terms. As we have said, Canada has been adding enormously to her debt. She has almost doubled it in ten years while the United States has decreased her's in even a greater ratio. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that there is such a wide difference in the value of the securities of the two countries. Our readers,however,may wonder that in view of such difference, Mr. Marshall has assumed that the two have equal credit and built on the asumption his far-fetched theories concerning national, provincial and municipal indebtedness.

Practice and Profession.

Mr. Adams, if he can only find it possible to assimilate his general conduct and utterances with his more recent public appearances and speeches, will hardly be recognised by his old acquaintances. He is really showing signs of improvement, defeat seeming to develop the better side of his nature. It is said on good authority that soon after the late Dominion election he played his old-time parts by going about among the more timorous of his opponents and telling them of the terrible visitations he intended to bring upon them, but, after the few he could reach were deprived of their employment on the I. C. R. and the first paroxysm of the malady had thus expended itself, he became quite rational, unlike himself and somewhat like other people. He has now taken a step further towards rationality, and is a changed man in respect of his views as to the elements which should go to make up the ideal candidate for Northumberland. He professes to disapprove of any elector paying the least regard to a man's religion, but wills that, henceforth, the best men, regardless of such considerations, shall fill our representative positions. Whether this assumed change of base is the outcome of the kind of sectarian appeal he made in various parts of the County—and, notably, at Semiwagan Ridge—in his own behalf against Mr. Mitchell,or due to his want of success in running Mr. Morrissey as the champion of the interest he has heretofore been at such pains to keep before his friends at election times, we will not venture to say, but, as he has found that some people are not quite so easily misled as he has persisted in imagining they were, there is a suspicion that policy rather than any sense of right has suggested the change in his views which he was at such pains to publicly announce on Saturday last at the Court House in Newcastle. Mr. Adams has been credited with having intimated, when his opponents were endeavoring to put a local government supporter,of the Roman Catholic faith in nomination, that if they did so he would "pulverise" him, yet he did not himself hesitate to nominate a gentle, man of that faith, who jumped into the arena on nomination day, announcing himself as "the long-looked-for Roman Catholic candidate" who was going to whip the nominee of the dominant party, and, on declaration day, opened a florid harrangue by saying "Gentlemen, I'm the defeated Roman Catholic candidate." Moreover, when Mr. Adams addressed the electors in Mr. Morrissey's behalf on nomination day, he claimed that his opponents should withdraw from the contest, simply on the ground of Mr. Morrissey's religion. Mr. Adams, therefore, underrates the intelligence of the many who know him, if he thinks his heavy declamation of Saturday last against a style of canvass in which he and his followers have so freely indulged, will be looked upon as sincere. It was rather intended as sauce for the characteristic abuse which he addressed to a leading opponent of his own faith, and all intended to let everybody concerned understand that he, alone, is the person in Northumberland who shall be permitted to, in his own words, "drag the church through the mire of politics," and that if anyone else attempts that "racket" he will "pulverise" him.

The late experiences of our inconsistent friend are calculated to enforce the lesson he made such loud professions over on Saturday. His efforts of the past to set up a country code of political ethics in the County were based on an underrating of the intelligence of those upon whose prejudices it has been his constant aim to work, and whether he shall stand by his new declaration of principles or fall back into his old ways, will make no difference to the electors who so well understand his methods and so justly estimate his professions.

The Legislature.

MARCH 15th.

After dinner, Mr. Young moved his resolution, seconded by Mr. Park, in reference to Big River bridge, Bathurst, Gloucester.

Hon. Mr. McLellan, in the absence of Hon. Mr. Ryan, said the information would be furnished, as far as practicable.

Mr. Young moved his resolution, seconded by Mr. Tweedie, in reference to the building of the bridge across Little Pass, Caraquet, Gloucester.

Hon. Mr. McLellan, in the absence of Hon. Mr. Ryan, said he had no doubt all documents, etc., in possession of the government would be furnished.

Mr. Park gave notice of motion that the rule requiring payment of $30 on the introduction of a private bill be suspended to allow the introduction of the following bill: "An act to incorporate certain persons to be known as the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Newcastle."

Mr. Tweedie committed a bill to exempt certain property in the town of Chatham from taxation, Dr. Alward in the chair. Mr. Tweedie explained that it was the pulp factory, of which Mr Fisher was manager, as well as the plant and machinery that it was proposed to exempt from taxation. The factory and plant, etc., would cost upwards of $100,000, and the establishment would give employment to a large number of hands. He proposed an additional section providing that the premises shall be valued by the county valuators.

Mr. Hutchison said that while the enterprise was believed to be one that will benefit Chatham, there was an impression that the parish of Chatham should pay the taxes from which the property will be relieved, and the amount not be borne by the whole county. The bill as amended was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Blair committed the bill respecting the sale of intoxicating liquors, Mr. Palmer in the chair. The bill occupies upwards of 115 sections and many sub-sections. Mr. Blair said that hon. members were, to some extent, familiar with the liquor license legislation passed in the province of Ontario and that passed by the dominion parliament in 1883. The dominion license act of 1883 was considered a very fair measure on the whole, and to have been made as effective as it was possible to make a license act. That bill was based largely on the Crooks act, and the act adopted by the Nova Scotia legislature was very similar. He might say that this act now proposed was identical with the acts passed in Ontario, the dominion parliament and Nova Scotia legislature. There was little new in it over the acts adopted in the places named, and he did not think there would be found much room for discussion. The bill only intends two kinds of licenses—tavern and wholesale. It is intended to limit the number of licenses, and outside of towns and cities persons, in addition to other requirements, are required to furnish such accommodations as are necessary for guests and horses. In towns and cities such accommodations may be dispensed with at the will of the local authorities. As to the cost of licenses, that is a matter that will be largely left for the discretion of the committee of this house. He was well aware that there were different opinions as to what the fee should be; that some favored a very high license and some a low one. For himself, he was free to admit that he favored a moderate rate, seeing that nothing was to be gained by a very high fee. The act was not intended to interfere with the localities where the Scott act is in force.

The chairman then proceeded to read the bill section by section. The first three sections passed without discussion. Section 4 requires that the city, town or municipal council shall, immediately after the passage of this act, either at its first regular meeting thereafter or at a special meeting called for that purpose, nominate a chief inspector, and if necessary one or more additional inspectors. Sub-section one of this section requires that the name of the person or persons nominated shall be submitted by the clerk of the council to the lieut- governor in council, who shall have the right to veto such nomination.

Mr. Tweedie thought that some power should be given the governor-in-council to make the appointment of inspectors, provided the councils did not appoint proper parties, and remarks of a like nature were made by Messrs. Hutchison, Stockton and Young. Finally the sub-section named was amended by Hon. Mr. Blair, by the addition of the following words : 'And in case a nomination is vetoed, and another person who shall be approved by the lieut-governor is not at once nominated by the council, the lieut.-governor-in council may make an appointment."

When the sub-sections 1 and 2 of section 5, dealing with "licenses," were being considered, Mr. Hetherington wanted to know,if the liquor traffic was a proper one, why it should be restricted ; why in fact was it not treated like any other business? If, on the other side, it was an evil business, as he believed it was, why license it at all ?

Hon. Mr. Blair explained that there was a license law in force in Kent, Gloucester, St John, Madawaska and Victoria. It was the desire of the government to have that law made as perfect as possible, but in doing so the committee were not expressing an opinion in favor of a license law over a prohibitory one.

Section 6, fixing the rates of licenses, after considerable discussion was allowed to stand over for the present.

There was a lengthy discussion over sub-section 3 of section 15, relating to "application for licenses." According to this, objection may be taken to the granting of a license as follows: "That the licensing, therefor, is not required in the neighborhood, or that the premises are in the immediate vicinity of a place of public worship, hospital or school, or that the quiet of the place in which such premises are situate will be disturbed if the license is granted."

Mr. Tweedie considered this a grievance.

Mr Stockton favored the section as it stood.

Mr. Hutchison supported Mr Stockton's views.

Section 30 reads as follows :—

No license shall be granted if two-thirds of the rate-payers in any ward in any city or incorporated town, or in any parish, petition against it on the grounds hereinbefore set forth, or any such grounds.

On motion of Mr. White, the following words were struck out of said section: "On the grounds hereinbefore set forth, or any such grounds." The section as amended according to Mr. White's views, makes the bill as near as possible a prohibitory measure.

Sub-section 1, of section 36, fixes the number of tavern licenses in cities and incorporated towns, according to the following scale: One for each 250 of the first 1,000 of population, in any ward of such city or incorporated town, and one for each 500 over 1,000 of population.

Section 37 sets forth that the number of licenses to be granted in the different parishes shall not, in each year, be in excess of the following scale: One for each 400 up to 1,200 of population, and one for each 1,000 beyond 1,200 of population.

Sub-section 1, of section 37, permits that one tavern license may be granted in any parish, notwithstanding that the population shall not amount to 400.

When sub-section 1, of section 36, was read, Mr. Hibbard said he could not, as a temperance man, support the bill. It recognized the liquor traffic, and he could not give his support to the licensing of such an evil.

Mr. Hutchison said Mr. Hibbard's remarks were somewhat out of place.

Mr. Wilson—I thought you were a law-abiding people over in Northumberland.

Mr. Hutchison—I am law-abiding, but I cannot regulate the conduct of others. The Scott act is a failure because it cannot be carried out.

Mr. Hibbard said he had no desire to reflect upon any gentleman in the house. When he spoke as he did he had expressed his own convictions. He could not agree with Mr. Hutchison that the Scott act has been a failure. If Mr. Hutchison holds the views he does, regarding the Scott act, why does he favor passing other laws intended to stop drinking?

Mr. Hutchison—This act has the machinery to accomplish much good.

Mr. White, like Mr. Hibbard, did not believe in a license law. If the question was license or prohibition, he would be unmistakably in favor of prohibition. He would not offer the slightest compromise in the matter if we were in a position to pass a prohibitory law; that is the power of the federal parliament. In the absence of a prohibitory law, he regarded this bill as an excellent one, containing, as it did, a clause giving two-thirds of the ratepayers of any district the right to make the law prohibitory in the locality.

Progress was reported, after 38 sections had passed, with leave to sit again.

A journed.

MARCH 16th.

Hon. Mr. Ryan presented the 32nd annual report of the chief commissioner of public works.

Mr. Speaker announced that as some important committee meetings had to be held this morning, he would leave the chair at 10.30.

Mr. Young gave notice of inquiry: Is it intended to build a bridge over Little Tracadie River, Gloucester, at or near Jules Lousier's during the present year.

Recess till 2.30

After dinner, Mr. White moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Alward:—

Whereas, This house recognizes the very great benefits which this province would derive from having St John made one of the winter termini of a line of Canadian transatlantic mail steamships; and

Whereas, The avowed policy of the Canadian government has been that of "Canada for the Canadians;" and

Whereas, The people of this province have borne their share of the heavy burden imposed by the development of the Northwest and the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, and have for years been led to expect at least, some partial equivalent therefor, in having the earliest possible steps taken by the government to utilize the great facilities offered by this province for winter shipment; and

Whereas, As the late advertisement for the Canadian mail steamship service which first appeared, wholly ignored the claims of this province and provided that Halifax should be the terminal point of the voyage in Canada during the winter season; and

Whereas, Intense feeling was evoked throughout this province by such ignoring of its just expectations and claims, and this house thus early after a general election, reflecting as it does the public opinion of the country, feels it a duty to express and emphasize the opinion so strongly and unanimously held throughout New Brunswick on this question; therefore

Resolved, That this house regards with pleasure the recent utterances of the hon. the minister of marine and fisheries in which he promised that the claims of our province should be recognized, and St. John made one of the winter ports immediately upon the completion of the Short Line Railway, and this house feels that every member representing New Brunswick in the dominion parliament should, regardless of party, oppose to the utmost any act by which the just expectations of our people in this matter may be thwarted or delayed.

Mr. White and Dr. Alward made excellent speeches in support of the resolutions.

Mr. Park took the ground that the resolution interfered with a matter which was entirely the business of the Dominion authorities and with which the legislature of the province ought not to interfere. He moved to strike out all after the word, steamships, and insert the following:—

Therefore Resolved, That this house is of the opinion that the foregoing is a matter that does not properly come up for consideration in this assembly, and this house is fully satisfied that the subject referred to will be intelligently and fairly dealt with by the parliament of Canada.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Young

Mr. Stockton made an effective reply to Mr. Park. In reference to that gentleman's absurd contention that the matter should be left entirely to the Dominion authorities he said :—

Having contributed to the building of the C. P. R. are we not interested in the Short line, and are we not concerned in seeing the cities on the Atlantic being made the termini of a line of Canadian trans-Atlantic mail steamships? As representatives of the people interested in the welfare, progress and development of the province, we would be recreant to our duty if we failed to strengthen, as far as we can, our members of parliament in connexion with this winter port question. I regard the passage of this resolution as no interference with the rights of the parliament of Canada, and in doing so we are in no way travelling outside of our duty. When we entered into confederation it was a species of contract. Every public matter was to be treated in such a way as to best conserve the interest of each individual province. If, then, in connexion with a great undertaking the interests of three provinces are to be conserved to the injury of the interest of the fourth, is it not time that we the people of the fourth province, stood together in a demand for our rights? My hon. friend says that it is not the right of the representatives of the people of New Brunswick to express an opinion on this question. How came it, then, that some

(*Continued on 3rd page.*)

"National, Provincial and Municipal."

To the Editor of the Advance:

SIR—An eminent English author, writing of the public indebtedness of the United Kingdom, says:—

"There can be no doubt that in this country the tendency of business within recent years has been to reduce the average rate of profit on a given amount of business, so that manufacturers and merchants now look for their remuneration rather to small profits on a great volume of business than to great profits on a more limited turnover." . . . "English industry, as Sir Thomas Brassey has admirably shown, is thus able to command the use of capital at lower rates of interest than have as yet been accepted in any country with the exception of Holland." . . . "The English landlord is satisfied with three per cent, on money advanced on agricultural improvements." . . . John Stewart Mill has investigated the subject of the average rate of profit for safe investment in England, and has put it from three to four per cent." . . . "The rate of increase of capital was such, in his opinion, that it would before long bring down the average profit to only one per cent, was it not for the constant flow of capital into new countries in search of greater profits and for other countervailing circumstances."

The national bonds of the United States of America, three per cents, sell readily at a small advance above par, and that to any amount large or small; the 20 year 4 per cent. bonds of that republic sell at 28 per cent above par, equal as an investment to the holder of say two and one-half of one per cent per annum; so that three per cent may be stated as the maximum rate of interest now paid by the United States government. Twenty, thirty or forty year bonds of the Dominion of Canada, at three and one-half per cent. interest, now command over par in the London stock exchange, and doubtless Canadian forty-year three per cents will in the future, sell at one to two per cent. above par, so as to net to the government par for the amount placed in the market. Thus one must admit that the United Kingdom, the United States and the Dominion of Canada are upon all fours in the matter, and can have all the funds required at a rate not exceeding three per centum per anum, and this rate in the future is more likely to be reduced one-half of one per cent. than to be at all increased.

The problem of interest charge is important as well from a provincial or municipal as from a national standpoint. The revenue of the province of New Brunswick may be briefly stated as follows:

From Dominion government subsidy on 321,233 souls, the present census population,$256,936 40; allowance for government $50,000 and for export lumber duty indemnity $150,000; in all $456,936 40; to which may be added income derived within the province from territorial and other sources of revenue which in the aggregate brings the annual income, in round figures, to say, $600,000 00, and this sum will be further enlarged when the Ottawa authorities have adjusted the now outstanding claims of the several provinces for railways, administration of justice, fisheries, interest charges, and for other unsettled demands. So that with frugal, common-sense conduct of provincial affairs, direct taxation shall never be resorted to, as, those who indulge in pessimism predict. The bonded debt of the province is today $1 846 200; of this sum $765 000 is at 6 per cent., $148,200 at 5 per cent., $250,000, at 4½ per cent. and balance, $683 000, is at 4 per cent, the whole interest being $91,940. Then let the legislature make statutory provision for the gradual consolidation of the bonded indebtedness by the issue of 40 year 3½ per cents, which will readily command par. Therefore, should indebtness in the distant future, increase to $2,500,000, the interest thereon would be $87,500, or less than the gross interest paid by the receiver general in 1885. In these calculations I have ignored the fact that $353,449 29 now lies to the credit of the province at Ottawa at five per cent. interest, as, in my judgement this fund should be kept intact for the ultimate redemption of the six per cent. bonds above mentioned and future issues of bonds should be at 3½ per cent.

New Brunswick, at the best, looks clearly exhibit is, on the whole, in a healthy position, and has exclusive of public works, a valuable asset in the 6,000,000 acres and upwards of arable farming and timber lands, and the royalty upon her mines and minerals will yet yield a not inconsiderable revenue.

With respect to civic and municipal indebtedness, the general assembly in the year 1881, provided for returns to be an act intituled "An act to make provision for annual returns of municipal and civic indebtedness," the first section of which reads as follows:

"It shall be the duty of each municipality, town or city in this province, on or before the first day of February in each year, to prepare and file in the office of the provincial secretary a return or statement of any loan effected under act of the legislature, and chargeable upon the municipality, town or city, or upon any part of the municipality, town or city, whether issued by the municipality, town or city, or by any body corporate or commission having power to borrow money on the credit of the municipality, town or city, or any part thereof; and also the assessed value of the real estate and the personal property of such municipality, town or city."

The other sections of the said act, together with the amendment thereto passed in the year 1882, provide fully as to how this return shall be made and also the form of the said return, which is clear and explicit, the penalty of failure, neglect or refusal to make such return, is fifty dollars and section 2 of 45th Victoria cap. 31, provides that the penalty shall be a personal liability of the officer who has failed to conform to the provisions of the said act and the amendment thereto.

The effect of this legislation will prove of great advantage to the respective counties throughout the province as the returns furnish reliable data to the capitalist; and to-day, there is no good reason why any municipality, town or city within the province may not obtain par for four per cent bonds. When the interest of all the local indebtedness of the province has been reduced from six per cent to four per cent, it will prove a great easement to the ratepayer; and permit me to say that prompt and thorough compliance with the provisions of the before mentioned legislation, will prove an important factor in hastening the day when this shall be practically accomplished.

Believing that I have clearly demonstrated the fact that it is reasonable to anticipate a rate of interest not exceeding three or four per centum per annum upon national, provincial, municipal and civic, bonded indebtedness, within the Dominion of Canada,

I am, faithfully yours,
ROBERT MARSHALL.

Provincial Stock Sale.

A circular from the secretary for agriculture in this province states that the services of the pure bred horses, imported by the local government will be offered for sale in Fredericton, on Wednesday, March 30. Accompanying the circular is a copy of regulations for the management and control of the horses. For the purpose of the proper distribution of the stallions the province has been divided into 6 districts as follows:

No. 1: The counties of Kent, Westmoreland and Albert.

No. 2: The counties of St. John and Kings.

No. 3: The counties of York and Charlotte.

No. 4: The counties of Queens and Sunbury.

No. 5: The counties of Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska.

No. 6: The counties of Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche.

Each district is entitled to the service of 3 horses, and the lessees are required to enter into bonds with the government for the faithful observance of the regulations and the safe keeping and return of the horses at the end of the season, Sept. 1. The horses are described as follows:

CARRIAGE HORSES.

There will be at least 5 horses, which may for convenience be included in this class, to which the regulation fixing the maximum service fee at $12 will apply. Three of these are named below, and in addition there will be a thoroughbred racing horse, and Morgan or Hambletonian, possibly a representative of both classes.

COACHING STALLION.

1. THE EARL.—Bred by James F. Crowther, Yorkshire, Eng. Foaled in 1884; sire Sportsman, 291; dam by Duke of Cleveland, 97; grand dam by Herod, (thoroughbred.) The figures refer to the Cleveland stud book. The Earl is therefore a Cleveland with a racing cross. Color, bay with black points; off hind coronet white; 16 hands 1 inch high. Weight, Feb. 28, 1887, 1,200 lbs.

CLEVELAND BAYS.

2. LORD STANSFIELD.—Bred by William Lakin, Yorkshire, Eng. Foaled in 1883; sire Roseberry, 265; dam by Luck's All, 187; a prize winner in Yorkshire as a 2 year old. Color, bay with black points, no white; 16 hands 1 inch high. Weight, Feb. 28, 1887, 1,292 lbs.

3. DUKE OF CLEVELAND.—Bred by Thomas Peart, Yorkshire Eng. Foaled in 1878; sire Duke of Cleveland, 97; winner of a number of prizes in Ontario. Color, bay with black points, no white; 16 hands 1 inch high. Weight, Feb. 28, 1887, 1,403 lbs.

DRAUGHT HORSES.—CLYDESDALES.

4. NELSON.—Bred by William Little, Carlisle. Foaled May 1, 1882; sire Nelson, 1,422, vol 3; dam Bella of Bowness Hall, 3,727, vol 7. Color, brown, white on face, near hind foot, white half way to hock, a little white on inside of off hind foot; 16 hands 2 inches high. Weight, Feb. 28, 1887, 1,701 lbs.

5. BALMOUGHE PRINCE.—Bred by Robert Crawford, Balmoughe, Scotland. Foaled 1883; sire Prince of Keir, 1,795, vol 4; dam Topsy, 726. Color, black, hind feet white, narrow white stripe on face; 16 hands 1 inch high. Weight, Feb. 28, 1887, 1,687 lbs.

6. THE PRIOR.—Bred by John Simpson, Prior House, Carlisle. Foaled June 15, 1882; sire Prince Henry, 1,257, vol 2; dam Darling 11, 4,101, vol 7. Color, bay, black points, white stripe on face, off hind foot white; 16 hands high. Weight, Feb. 23, 1887, 1,639 lbs.

7. KNIGHT OF CUTHBERT.—Bred by W. R. Rutherford, Pelton, East House, Durham. Foaled June, 1882; sire Clantyre, 1,068, vol 2; dam Bess of Pelton, 2,923, vol 6. Color, black, white hind feet, white on face; 16 hands 1 inch high. Weight, Feb. 28, 1887, 1,630 lbs.

8. GIPSY BOY.—Bred by James Straight, Gray Stone, Aberdeenshire. Foaled April 15, 1883; sire Young Clyde, 1,359; dam Gypsey, 1,776. Color, bright bay, white star, off hind foot white; 16 hands high. Weight, Feb. 28, 1887, 1,558 lbs.

9. SIMON BEATTIE.—Bred by James Keir, Annan, Scotland. Foaled July 20, 1884; sire Young Darling, 1,874, vol 4; dam 9, bred by James Kelr, daughter of Young Pope, 533, vol 1. Color, bright bay, white on face, off hind foot and ankle white; 15 hands 2 inches high. Weight, Feb. 28, 1887, 1,417 lbs.

ENGLISH SHIRES.

10. GUNBOAT.—3,692, vol 6. Bred by E. J. Elkins, Dean House, Cambridgeshire. Foaled 1883; sire Chatteris Le Bon, 3,023; dam by Captain, 358; a prize winner. Color, black, off hind ankle white, light on near hind coronet, white star and white spot on nose. Weight, Feb 28, 1887, 1,750 lbs.

11. DIAMOND'S PRIDE.—Pure bred Suffolk. Pedigree to be furnished. Color, black, white star, one white fore foot, two white hind feet, 16 hands ½ inches high. Weight, Feb. 28, 1887, 1,750 lbs.

PERCHERONS.

12. ZEPHYR.—273. Bred by G. Pelier, Normandy. Foaled in 1882; sire Bavard; dam Julie. Color, iron gray, a black points, star on forehead; 16 hands 2 inches high. Weight, Feb 28, 1887, 1,673 lbs.

13. REPEUR.—25. Bred by M. Dorlo-de-la, Normandy. Foaled in 1883; sire Count Dodivers; dam Le Jeu. Color dark iron gray, light mane and tail, white hind foot, white star; 17 hands high. Weight, Feb 28, 1887, 1,885 lbs.

14. PARIS.—968, 2,151. Foaled 1882; sire Jaco, 753, 695; dam by Leviathan, 728. Color, dapple gray, white mane and tail; 16 hands 2½ inches high. Weight, Feb. 28 1887, 1,860 lbs.

15. THE DUKE.—Pure bred Percheron, Pedigree to be furnished. Foaled in 1883. Color, iron gray, black points; 16