

General Business.

General Business. CAPITAL PRIZE. \$75,000. Tickets only 25c. Shares in proportion.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Commissioners. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

WIN A FORTUNE. ELEVENTH GRAND DRAWING. CLASS I. IN THE AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 25, 1885.

APPROXIMATE PRIZES. 1 do \$75,000. 2 do 25,000. 3 do 10,000.

OR. USIANA NATIONAL BANK. STATE NATIONAL BANK. GERMANIA NATIONAL BANK.

NOTICE OF SALE. To George Arnold, formerly of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS. CHEAP CASH STORE. JAMES BROWN.

Corsets! Corsets! WE have just received a splendid assortment of Corsets in the latest styles.

THRESHING MACHINES. With Late Improvements. Also the improved "Every machine warranted."

SMALL & FISHER. STEAMER FOR SALE. The subscriber offers the STEAM YACHT "ADA"

CANNED GOODS. 200 Cans Hovess Sugar Corn. 100 " Salmon. 100 " Lobster.

Pork, Fish, Etc. 100 Barrels Meats. 50 " Canned Lard. 250 " Canned Tomatoes.

COFFINS & CASKETS. The Subscriber has on hand at his shop, superior assortment of

COFFIN FINDINGS AND ROBES. BALDWIN'S PATENT BRASS BURIAL CHAIR.

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR THE MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

General Business.

General Business. COAL. Daily expected in the schooner "Adelina" from New York.

Also. the schooner "Matilda" with cargo of coal from Sydney.

1885. INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Three Trips a Week. ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Sept. 27th, and all other Mondays.

Fine Stock of FALL MILLINERY. Cheap Dry Goods, STOCK COMPLETE.

CHEAP FURNITURE. LARGE STOCK. All goods marked low for CASH.

B. FAIREY, Newcastle. HORSE FOR SALE. STATION FARM.

NEW FALL GOODS! CHEAP FOR CASH! Bales and Cases Assorted.

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. COLORED DRESS GOODS.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS. CHEAP CASH STORE. JAMES BROWN.

VINEGARS. LANDING, 1 Car Load E. & A. Robitaille celebration Vinegars.

SAMPLE ROOMS. For Commercial Men. THE demand for Sample Rooms to accommodate the commercial travellers being so great.

E. H. THOMSON'S ART GALLERY. (Opposite Canada House, Chatham.)

Old Pictures Enlarged. Notwithstanding all this—the discouraging facts cannot be denied.

PHOTOGRAPHS. FEROTYPES. taken and satisfaction guaranteed.

Picture Framing and Mounting at short notice. Labrador Herrings.

C. DAWE. Bay Roberts, Nfld., October 14th, 1885.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - OCTOBER 29, 1885. The Stumpage Question. The stumpage question was before the St. John Board of Trade on Monday last.

After the reading of minutes, the President stated his reasons for not calling the Board together at an earlier date.

Mr. Holderness, speaking of the stumpage question, said that the tax now amounting to a prohibition of the tax is continued, he believed the bulk of the trade would leave New Brunswick.

Mr. George McLeod said it was a matter entirely for the Local Government. The Local Government required a revenue, having granted large subsidies to railroads and the lumber area were largely reduced by the large grants of land to the New Brunswick Railway.

Mr. Ellis said the stumpage was a question of revenue to the Province, and such a revenue was very much required, for, with the increase of railway subsidies, and the growth of interest consequent upon this, the education grants had to be reduced and the amount given to roads did not increase as fast as the necessities of the settler.

Mr. Holderness acknowledged there were difficulties in the way of calling in the licenses. Mr. Ellis said the stumpage was a question of revenue to the Province, and such a revenue was very much required.

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ing the Government by pleading its revenue necessities, ought to realize that unless some action is taken with a view of bettering the position of the trade in this Province, there will be not only a material decrease of stumpage revenue, but a permanent and damaging transfer of business from us.

The Commissioners, we understand, were unanimous in the opinion that something would have to be done to meet the difficulty, and they will probably refer the matter to the authorities at Ottawa with a view of securing relief of existing abuses.

It is a comparatively new thing for Nova Scotia to be considered at all in the trans-Atlantic lumber trade, but, this year, a number of shippers who found the New Brunswick Stumpage tax comparatively prohibitory have diverted their capital to the sister Province and the consequence is a loss to all interested here.

We have, of course, all heard the opinions of the class who seem to believe that our lumber supply will soon be exhausted, and have also been told that there is comparatively no lumber in Nova Scotia. There are, however, many who ought to be pretty accurately informed who claim that generations to come will be able to find all the lumber in our forests that they can find a market for, while there is sufficient in Nova Scotia to make up for any shortage in this Province.

It appears that in 1882 Francis C. Brent, a banker, of Pensacola, Florida, at the request of the consignee of the G. P. Payant, then, at that port, discounted sixty days' draft made by the then master of that vessel, on Messrs. S. Vaughan & Co., of Liverpool, in favor of the consignee, and endorsed by him—the amount of the draft being \$500,000.

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to the port—it was suggested that there be a return to the old system, which gave the Miramichi one of the most efficient pilot-services in the world; or that a limit be defined, outside of which the pilots must speak or board ships in order to entitle them to full pilotage, the inside limit giving them a reduced rate only.

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A Peculiar Case. We referred, a few weeks ago, to the fact that the barque G. P. Payant lay at Black Brook and was restrained by injunction order from proceeding to sea.

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ing to fix a bit of fence to keep the cattle out of the fields. Get all your farm implements together, and if you have a tool house put them in it; if not, select some portion of your barn and put your tools there. Clean them thoroughly. The care of tools often saves a great deal of money. Make it a rule that when a tool is taken from its place it must be put back again. Adhere to this rule strictly, and when spring comes you will find your tools all ready for another season's work. In no business in the world does economical common sense management do better than in farming. A farmer has so many domestic things to consider; there is the domestic and foreign market, the rates of duties, commissions, etc.; yet we find men very often saying that it does not require much ability to run a farm. Plain practical common sense is what is needed on a farm and we are sure that its promptings would be in favor of now making diligent preparation for the winter which is approaching. *Gleaner.*

Newfoundland Fisheries. (From the Harbour Grace Standard.) Last week we drew attention to the following significant facts in connection with the staple industry of the colony:— 1. That the codfishery is stationary.

2. That over 100 per cent more people are engaged in the business to-day than there were 70 years since. 3. That the appliances of capture are doubly as effective as they were then.

4. That the fishery as now presented costs fully 50 per cent more than it did a quarter of a century ago. 5. That the Labrador fishing area of late years has been considerably extended, with new points being discovered.

6. That the exporting power of the country has not kept pace with the growth of the population. 7. That the total increase of our fishery products is by no means commensurate with the growth of population; and 8. Am lastly we cited the practical lesson which a careful consideration of this vitally important subject is well fitted to convey to all reflecting minds; and in conclusion expressed the stern conviction, which is forced upon us, that one or other of two alternative courses of necessity be adopted—viz., either that additional methods of employment be provided for the rapidly increasing population, or else that the ways and means of increasing a portion of the people out of the country. To-day we wish to pursue the subject a little further, and to instance a few additional points suggested by a consideration of this momentous matter. The first point we shall touch upon is the relative increase of population. Beginning with the census of 1836, we have the following results:—

Table with columns: Year, Population. 1806, 25,500. 1828, 52,157. 1836, 75,094. 1845, 98,703. 1857, 122,579. 1869, 146,538. 1874, 161,436. 1884, 196,411.

Here we wish again to direct attention to the following noteworthy facts, viz., that the quantity of fish taken in 1874 was 1,088,296 qts. [The population that year was less than 50,000.] The quantity of fish taken in 1880—1880— was 985,134 qts. [The population that year was about 100,000.]

What a significant truth is here—50,000 people in 1815 captured as much fish as did 190,000 in 1884—nay, 100,000 quintals more! What wonder, then, that poverty and destitution exist among the seafaring population, and that the question is year by year forcing itself with alarming emphasis upon the attention of all well-wishers of the colony—the question, namely, of providing our people with those means of employment that those furnished by the uncertain fisheries. This, beyond all doubt, is the question which is now pressing for speedy solution and to which the efforts of the best friends of the country must be earnestly directed.

The largest catch of fish ever taken in this colony was that of 1874, which aggregated the huge total of 1,066,724 quintals. This has not been equaled since. This large quantity was caught ten years ago and the population was thirty-five thousand less than it is to-day. Does not this incontrovertibly prove that, notwithstanding the increased number of hands engaged in the industry, the fact that the fishing area has been considerably extended, and the implements of capture have become more scientific as well as effective—notwithstanding all this, it is a matter of impossibility to increase the volume of our piscatorial fish supply!

Murder in P. E. I. The Charlotteville Examiner of 17 inst. contains the following: An inoffensive boy named John Fitzpatrick, son of William Fitzpatrick, oysterman, North River Road, was last evening severely, if not fatally, shot by a young desperado from this city. The Fitzpatrick family live in a house in the vicinity of the Harbour Heights. They are very destitute, and are real objects of charity. Last evening about 5 o'clock the boy, while standing on the side of the road, saw a horse and cart approaching. The team was driven by two boys, evidently from the city. On reaching the boy one of the lads in the cart said: "I am going to shoot you," and before young Fitzpatrick could realize what he had said, he discharged several shots, two of which entered his body. The boy fell on the road unconscious, while the two young desperados drove off, careless of the serious crime they had committed and the wounds they had inflicted. The boy was carried to the father's house, and Dr. Stephen R. Jenkins was sent for. He found that one of the bullets had entered above the right groin. The doctor probed the wound, but was unsuccessful in discovering the location of the bullets. He administered stimulants, dressed the wounds, and did all in his power for the relief of the poor boy, but he still lies in a very precarious condition, and chances of recovery are very slight. The young assassin has not yet been discovered, but we learn that the city marshal has a clue which will lead to his arrest.

The boy died on the 18th. An hour before he died, on being questioned, as to how he was shot, he was questioned as: "I was going after the cow, between four and five o'clock. Two men, with no whiskers, came in a truck wagon. They said they would shoot me, and then fired at me with a long gun. I came home after I was shot. I know the boys; they were not them that shot me, but I know. The two boys, named Francis Beal, aged 16, and Arthur Smith, aged 14, had on Friday evening been shooting in the neighborhood of his house and he had information on Friday night, and this morning they were a great suspicion of having fired the fatal shot. They were arrested this forenoon before the stipendiary magistrate, but the examination adjourned, pending the result of the coroner's inquest, which commenced this forenoon. A post mortem examination was held, when a buckshot was taken from the body. The evidence of the father and mother of the deceased was also taken, but did not elicit much information.

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