New Advertisements. UNPERCEDENTED ATTRACTION! CAPITAL PRIZE \$300,000.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educational and Charitable purposes and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular voic.

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

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 themand that the same are conducied with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in advertisements."



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.

GRAND SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday. December 13, 1887. Capital Prize, \$300,000 100000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each , Halves \$10; Quarters \$5: Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is. 10,000 are. PRIZES OF 5,000 are. 1.000 are. 500 are..... 300 are..... APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 100 Prizes of \$500 approximating to \$300,000 Prize are.....

\$100,000 Prize are.... 100 Prizes of \$200 aproximating to \$50,000 Prize are..... TERMINAL PRIZES. 1,000 Prizes of \$100 decided by ... \$300,000

For Club Rates, or any further information apply to the undersigned. Your nandwriting must be distinct and Signature plain. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your en Send POSTAL NOTES. Express Money ter, Currency by express (at our expense) addressed to

M. A. Dauphin, Vew Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN. Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what numbers will draw a Prize. REMEMBER That the payment of all Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are Signed by the President of an in the highest Courts: therefore, beware of any itations or anonymous schemes.

MIRAMICHI STEAM BRICK WORKS.

BRICK MANUFACTURING

on an extensive scale. They are located near a siding of the Inter colonial Railway. All orders attended to prompty. Brick delivered f. o. b. cars, or at wharf Address all orders to

G. A. & H. S. FLETT. Nelson Miramichi, N. B, May 2, 1887

W. & R. Brodie WINTE Commission Merchants PRODUCE AND PROVISIOS

No. 16, ARTHUR STREET,
Next the Bank of Montreal
QUEBEC. NEW VALENCIA RAISINS

Lauding: 75 BOXES VALENCIA RAISINS. Choice Fruit. C. M. BOSTWICK, & Co., St. Joi

THE STAR SAFETY RAZOR.

PATENTED JUNE 1880. MEDAL OF SUPERORITY AWARDED

-BY--1884. WATCHES, AMERICAN INSTITUTE

---THE BEST-RAZOR in USE

Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price, TWO DOL-Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes, LARS AND FIFTY CENTS. G. STOTHART. and Smokers' requisites at prices

Chatham NB LIME ARRIVED

IN CASKS ---AND---

TRY IT and be convinced of its BARRELS NAMELY, ONE CAR WOOD BURNT LIM

GEORGE WATT.

Cheese Cheese!

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE: 2,500 BOXES

Factory Cheese. For Sale For sale low in lots by

BOSTWICK & CO.

Cabinet Organ, two full sets of Reeds, in per-

A. W. S. SMYTHE

Miramichi Advance,

Business.

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity,

than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in

-ON HAND, AND TO ARRIVE .-

100 Chests of well selected TEA

My TEAS at 20c, 25c, and 30c, give general

-IN STORE-

Crown of Gold,' 'White Pigeon

CORNMEAL, OATMEAL, BEEF, PORK,

LARD, BUTTER, TOBACCO AND

SUGAR, at bottom prices.

-ON CONSIGNMENT-

100 Qtl. GOOD CODFISH.

MIRAMICHI

Steam

Oct. 12th, 1887,

100,000

Navigation

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY 17THINST. the STR. "NELSON" will run as follows:—

Nelson.

for Newcastle for Newcastle, for Chatham,

SOLAR TIME SOLAR TIME SOLAR TIME

2 40 p m 5 10 p m

calling at Douglastown each trip up and down.

Farm Stock, Crops, Etc.,

AT AUCTION.

3 Milch Cows, Pigs, 5 Young Cattle, 12 Sheep, 1 Sleigh, 1 Woodsled, 2 Bob Sleds, 1 Cart, 1 Wag

ness, Sled Harness, 1 Mowing Machine, 1 Hay Rake, 1 Set Harrows, 1 Mud Digger, Buffald

Robes, 15 Tons Hay, Tons Straw, a lot of House-

nd up to \$20, 6 menths; over \$20 and upwards,

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

The deed lies at the office of Warren C. Wnslow

NOTICE FOR

DAILY EXPECTED

Choice Winter fruit, consisting of

Northern Spy, Greenings, Rus-

setts, Baldwins.

We are Clearing Out

OURSTOCK

now on hand at

We offer greater bargains than

And General Fancy Goods.

away below the lowest, and

quality the best.

Sole Agents for the celebrated

RALEIGH CUT PLUG

SMOKING TOBACCO.

Excellence.

LET.

House, Lower Water Street Chatham N.B. owned

by Daniel Desmond and at present occupied by

Mrs. Annie Walsh. Good Stabling on the prem-

ses. Possession given immediately

Chatham, N. B., Sept., 8th 1887.

OR JUIN

SILVER PLATED WARE

JEWELRY

AT Please Call and Book Orders.

Car Load Ontario Apples

Dated the 30th day of July, A. D. 1887

Cnatham, 11th Oct, 1887

WYSE

JAMES R. AYER

W. S. Loggie.

MONDAY, THE 7TH NOVEMBER

T. DESBRISAY. Manager

WILL LEAVE ---

Newcastle

9 30 a m

12 00 noon

5 30 p m

R. HOCKEN.

and other Brands of FLOUR.

General

The Newcastle Collectorship.

Wm. A. Park, Esq., M. P. P., was sworn into office as collector of customs for the port of Newcastle on Friday last by Justice John Niven. The appointment of Mr. Park to the office has been expected for a good while, and there does not seem to be any good reason why it was not made six months or more ago. We understand that the government contemplated the transfer of the Savings Bank business from the Custom House to the Post Office, which would have involved a reduction of the collector's salary, besides being a very unpopular change, for the post office Saving Banks are not nearly so convenient for depositors, and it was, doubtless, the opposition raised against this change and the satisfactory adjustment of the matter that caused the delay in Mr. Park's appointment. We understand that the work remains as before and that the salary is \$1,400 a year. The appointment of Me competiton with the multitude of low test, short Park causes a vacancy in the repre weight alum or hosphate powders. Sold only in ans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co, 106 Wall St., N. Y. sentation of the County in the House of Assembly. This will, no doubt, be regretted by many, because Mr. Parl was a creditable representative and also because the vacation of his seat wil bring on another election, making the second bye-election in the County since the general election less than two years ago, the other bye-election having been brought on in consequence of Ma Adams having resigned for the purpose of running for the House of Commons. Mr. Park enters his new office wit the best wishes of everybody, for even those who have differed from him politics, doubtless, recognise his fitnes for the faithful and satisfactory dis charge of the responsible duties he has assumed. He might, possibly, have done his native county better service in the position he has vacated, but we are not deficient in men who are ready, able and even anxious to represent

little and often care less.

Northumberland at Fredericton. Per-

haps Mr. Park has done wisely in retir

ing from political life, which, at best

offers few rewards to those who remain

sonal sacrifices they have to make and

of which those whom they serve know

God's Goodness-Man's Vanity. Next Thursday is gazetted as Thanks giving Day, and the announcement of the fact in the Royal Gazette, which occupies more than half a column of that publication, is a ludicrous commentary on the imported customs and musty mannerisms which have been forced upon a matter-of-fact people in this matter of fact age. First, there are three lines, which are fille I with the Government House, Fredericton, date, and the information that our Lieutenant Governor directs the publication of "the following information." Next, there are about three line; of space occupied by the name "Lundowne." Then a line is devoted to the worl "Canada." Her Majesty is next given three lines of space and "all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern" are favored with two lines. Two lines then . inform the public that what follows is "a proclamation." Following are five lines, one third of which is monopolised by John S. D. Thompson, a quarter devoted to the Deity and the remainder to the Harvest. Then comes the announcement of the day appointed for thanksgiving, followed by seventeen David J Buckley of Rogersville in the County of Northumberland, Trader, has assigned all his estate and effects to the undersigned, in trust, lines setting forth the titles of the gentleman from Great Britain who occufor the benefit of his creditors. All persons wishing to participate in the benefits thereof must execute the deed within three months from this pies Rideau Hall at Ottawa, winding up with the date, and the name of Hector L. Langevin, occupying an additional Barrister, Chatham, N. B., for inspection and space of eight lines. All this is parad-

ed for six weeks in the Gazette and, of course, must be paid for by the people. If one were to measure the importance of the subjects mentioned in the advertisement according to the space alloted to them, Sir Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, with his long appendage of titles, would entirely overwhelm all the rest, the great Giver of all good things and the Harvest being assigned comparatively insignificant places, shared by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Queen, Mr. Thompson, and

Sir Hector Langevin. We hope we will not be considered disloyal in saying that the proclamation of a national thanksgiving by the President of the United States, which is published contemporaneously with the Dominion document of similar import, is expressed in far more appropriate language than the latter. That of the President places God's goodness, as a people's cause for thankfulness, prominently before the nation, and follows with suggestions as to the best modes of expressing thankfulness, while there is no attempt at estentations display of the President's name or of any titles entirely meaningless in America, much

less of those of a number of men whom the accidents and chances of political life have, for the moment, placed in government positions. In the interest of good sense and in of Temperance, as they would of any order that we may show that we are capable of thinking and acting for ourselves, it is to be hoped that such comical, old fashioned forms as that imitat ed in the Canadian thanksgiving proclamation may be abandoned before long. They might have sounded well to colonial ears a century or two ago, but are cumbersome, unnecessary and altogether meaningless at the present day in Canada. If the numerous titles of the Queen can be represented—as they are in the proclamation-by "&c, &c, &c" why should we have such a jumble as "Our Right Trusty and En-"tirely Beloved Cousin the Most Hon-"orable Sir HENRY CHARLES KEITH "PETTY-FITZMAURICE, Marquis of "Lansdowne, in the County of Somer-"set, Earl of Wycombe, of Chipping "Wycombe, in the County of Bucks, "Viscount Calne and Calnstone in the "County of Wilts, and Lord Wycombe, "Baron of Chipping Wycombe, in the "County of Bucks, in the Peerage of "Great Britain; Earl of Kerry and Earl "of Shelburne, Viscount Clanmaurice | Mr. Flanagan as a member of the police "and Fitzmaurice, Baron of Kerry, committee under whose auspices, it will "Lixnaw, and Dunkerron, in the Peer- be remembered, an attempt was made to

"age of Ireland; Knight Grand Cross

"of Our Most Distinguished Order of

"Suint Michael and Saint George

"Governor-General of Canada, and informer has made a practice of posting ion on free trade with that country in have filled the wants of our home trade. We have the "hum" of commerce and its on us and our money appropriated to pay for the parade? Sir Henry Charles &c, &c, &c. would do just as well for our imported governor as for our beloved Queen. We require less matter and more sense from our rulers and they should, above all people, endeavor to avoid making mannerisms and monkeyisms prominent elements of their administration. The success of Darwinism among the people is, no doubt, largely due to the affinities that exist between the human and some other bipeds. The monkey, for instance, is never so grand and great a fellow, in his own estimation, as when he is tricked out in gaudy colors, and we all know that he takes much greater pains to show himself off under such circumstances than when herded in a menagerie-cage with other monkeys and nothing on 'save his own pelt. It is, evidently, the piebald toggery that makes him imagine he is superior animal. Advancing in the scale of species we find the Negro, with his rings in his nose, or his ears, his wool ornamented with fancy rags, his belt of ox tulls, his legs ornamented with white metal or goat's hair, etc.; or we have the Indian, with his paint, feathers and trinkets as personal adornments. Civilised man seems to be different in degree only from his two-legged brethren, for while he realises that high colors, paint and feathers are too palpably in the catagory of sounding brass and tinkling cymbals, he has recourse to other vanities, less material though really more absurd and valuless, As to the Flanagan case it would be i when tested in the crucible of intrinsic

worth. We cannot help thinking that when our titled ones are notifying as of might have the prudence to avoid the usual display of their own vanity, lest the contrast, acting upon our sense of The New York Herald and other papers publish the following cable des-

London, Nov. 2nd:-"Mr. Edward Blake, formerly a member of the Do minion Cabinet, made a speech to-day at Glen Sharrald, the scene of the eviclong in it, in comparison with the per- | tions on the Delmege estates. He said it was a shame and a humiliation from defendant. An illustration of th to find a man living in luxury while his tenants were in a state of misery. Upon such a man he would invoke the curse of God. He advised his hearers

to combine against the lundlords. While Mr. Blake is a decided sym pathiser with home rule, the above ut terance sounds very unlike his phras-

Not Like Mr. Blake.

Prohibition Methods.

The Moncton Times says;-"A peti tion duly signed by one fourth of the electors of the county and asking for an election for the repeal of the Cunada Temperance act in Westmorland, wil at the expiration of two weeks from this date be deposited in the office of the Registrar of Deeds at Dorchester for the usual ten days' inspection before being forwarded to the Secretary of

together with those resorted to by the people who endeavor to have fines imposed on them for selling contrary to law are fortifying those who believe the provincial license law far better as restrictive agent than the Scott Act.

Prohibitionists in Cumberland N. S. are taking steps, according to their light, to promote their cause, by nominating a Mr. Bulmer as a candidate against Sir Charles Tupper. Sir Charles asked the Liberals to withdraw opposition to his return, in order that he might have the more time to prepare for the discharge of his duties as fishery commissioner, and his liberal opponent stood aside. The prohibitionists then put forward Mr. Bulmer, in the hope that some liberal votes added to theirs would give them the appearance of having a large following. That is one way of promoting temperance.

Referring to the "Scott Act" the Ad-

A conviction was obtained a few days go against the Messrs. Hickey, of Chatham, who paid the fine. The Advocate is in error, as Messrs. Hickey have not been convicted. In the

case of one there was a conviction but the case against the other was withdrawn. was made against Roger Flanagan for selling liquor and the case was set down for trial ior Monday last. We understand the case has been postponed on account of the nonappearance of witnesses. We have generally been in sympathy with the Temperance organizations, our columns

being frequently used by them for free ad-

vertising while the editor, when at the

Municipal Council Board, presented and

moved the adoption of their petitions for the appointment of an inspector under the Scott Act and acted with those who secured the appointment. In several ways. however, we have found those who seem o control the organizations against us. mainly, no doubt, because we cannot lows:go to the extremes which they do. There, are, we know, many good of ours a fraternal sentiment and a patriotic christian ladies and gentlemen connected with the Temperance bodies, but these are too often dominated over by the faratics, cranks and rascals, who make us? other question or influence, to promote their own hobbies or ends. There is. just now, in Chatham, an evident alliance between certain Salvationists and their sympathisers and the class of so-called temperance people last referred to and their arena is the police court. The case against Mr. Flanagan above referred to is one development of their methods. If he has been violating the law no one can blame the Temperance people for endeavoring to punish him, but in doing so they ought to proceed with some regard to decency in their treatment of their fellow citizens. The law, unfortunately, places it in the power of anyone who is prepared to make oath for the purpose, to summon any citizen as a witness, and, in these Scott Act cases, it is considered a reflection on one's good citizenship to be summoned as a witness. There does not seem to be any one among the more respectable temperance men who is sufficiently zealous to prosecute under the Act, but they hire a person of the informer class who does it for pay. The informer who was hired in Chatham was a Salvationist and be, apparently, has a grudge against

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

and have them summoned as wit- been the subject of an attempt to introduce nesses in a Scott Act case. The it in Congress; nothing but neglect and editor of the ADVANCE, having incur- contempt was shown towards it. red the displeasure of the Army for proday last, when he appeared in response to the U.S. The Tribune says: the summons, the informer, who had made oat's that he was a necessary witness, made no attempt to have him called under the summons, and, even when the magistrate undertook the conduct of the case so far as to suggest that the editor was present and could be examined, he still was not called. This kind of thing may be approved by the Temperance All ance, and they may think they are promoting the principles they profess by the course their agent has pursued towards a citizen who has always endeavored to treat them with fairness and courtesy, both professionally and in his public capacity. For ourselves, we take a different view of the matter and regret, for the sake of the better class of men connected with the local temperance organizations, that, they are used by those whose fanaticism an malice must soon bring the cause down to the level of the work to which we have

ferred from the Advocate's statement that no witnesses had appeared. Four appeared the first day, but each of them swore a thanksgiving for God's bounty they they neither bought liquor themselves, nor saw it sold at Mr. Flanagan's. On Monday last one of the witnesses summoned (Mr. D. G. Smith) was present but not the ridiculous, should mar the senti- examined, for the prosecution knew that he could give no material testimony and that his being summoned was an act pure malace on the part of the Temperance Alliance's informer. There were two witnesses who, the Police Magistrate said, had given him their word that they would appear but had not yet done so, and the trial was adjourned to yesterday. Yesterday, two additional witnesses were examined, but neither of them had either bought or seen anyone else buy liquor recklessness of the informer and his ideas of the importance of an oath was furnished in the case of one of yesterday's wit nesses. He is one of our most respectable farmers. He went to Mr. Fianagan's store the other day to purchase a molasses cask and, without making any attempt to secure his attendance by summons or otherwise, the informer swere out a war rant for his arrest. He was arrested Tuesday night and brought to town by a constable and had to find bail in one hundred dollars for his appearance. Like the other witnesses, he, when sworn, knew nothing against Mr. Flanagan.

The magistrate, in the absence of the two witnesses whose non-appearance caused the adjournment on Monday, ad journed the trial for a week and said he would continue to adjourn until Christmas if the witnesses failed to appear. It may not be out of place to say to those of Mr. Flanagan's customers who have The methods of the liquor dealers, | ceased to patronise him, because they fear the informer may have then summone to the police court, that no great odium now attaches to those who, by the use that is made of the court's processes, are advertised about the town as witnesses in Scott act cases. Looking at the matter from a dollar and cents stand point and in view of the effect the numerous ad ournments are having on his large basiness, with the "fishing" process by which the prosecution seeks to establish its case. and, also, in view of the court's express ed determination to indulge the prosecuion in adjournments ad infinitum, it might pay Mr. Flanagan, without regard to the facts of the case, to satisfy the court and prosecution by pleading guilty. Of course. he would not have to swear he was guilty, but if the farce goes on until Christmas, as the court has intimated. there is no doubt but the informer will by that time, get someone willing to swear to it for him. Indeed we should of the informer's swearing already on the files of the court, to find him making the follows:

necessary oaths himself to secure a con-

Commercial Union. Last week we print ed a paper on the subject of Comm ercial Union read by Mr. C. H. Fairweather before the St The Advocate also says:-A complaint John Board of Trade, and the reply of the President, Sheriff Jas. A. Harding, thereto. On Saturday last there was another meeting of the Board and the matter was further discussed, Mr. Fairweather going into it much more fully than before an I Messrs. J. V. Ellis and others also presenting their views of the subject. We believe there is no question of greater interest to the people of the whole country. It is growing to be one of the live issues of the day and we, therefore, propose to publish the discussion in this and following issues. Mr. Fairweather's paper was as fol-

We all desire to promote in this Canada spirit. Some words of the President's seemed to militate against this, hence the reason of my addressing him a private note, which, through his means, has been made public. I am glad to be assured by him that unfriendliness to our country was not intended to be expressed. We remember the ties-social, commercial and ecclesiastical-between New

Brunswick's people and the people of the upper provinces, and we cannot regret that when we need bread we go to Manitoba and Ontario rather than to Minnesota and Ohio; we cannot think it worse for our interests to buy shoes in Quebec rather than in Lynn; to buy ploughs in Ayr, Ontario, rather than in Albany, N. Y. And the propriety of going to our countrymen for such things is accentuated by the fact that no fiscal barrier exists be tween us and them, while in the cas trade with the United States we are opposed by a high hostile tariff, and even upon goods which are free are met by the unfriendly act of taxing the packages con-

Will it be held to be mere sentiment if we extend this thought to our country across the water? If we say that England -welcoming our exports without duty-is the last country in the world we should think of meeting with taxation on goods goods free from the United States.

A misunderstanding of Mr. Harding's those sixty millions on condition that they the degree of employment of mechanics in reference to reciprocity in trade with the required more goods than they now do, or the builling trade, with the result that abate the drum-beating nuisance. The United States led me to introduce an opin- that they cease to produce for themselves. all are more than usually busy.

ner as to interfere with that gentleman's we are practically agreed on that subject. and other goods, yet we do not.

business, for some of his customers have A treaty like the former one I think we The 60 millions of Americans are open been afraid to enter the place, lest the in- shall not obtain the United State's con- as the air to our commerce in tea, yet we former might make the necessary oath sent to. Three times the proposition has do not wholly supply our own market.

ceeding against them, and also that of some isted I submit we are taking the worst hence we cannot be in need of a larger I have drawn from the knowledge of busof those who have hired the informer from possible steps in view of that desire. We market; one is at our door craving the its ranks, was, last week, served with a are, or some of us are, telling the people summons as a witness against Mr. Flana- across the lines that we shall be in a bad New Brunswick: Beef, pork, lard, hams, fray, if I may so speak, 1 find the good gan. The editor had been in the court | way unless we gain freedom to their marthe first day of the hearing, when four kets. The natural result of this attitude beans, peas, corn, grass and clover seeds, yielding as healthful return for judicious witnesses for the prosecution were exam- of ours is to elicit such expressions as the canned goods, pickles, flour, oatmeal and ly conducted enterprise as it has upon an ined, but he was not called and, on Mon- following from influential newspapers in

"If commercial union be so urgent a necessity for Canada that annexation will nevitably ensue if the tariff barriers are ot thrown down, why should the favor granted for which the Provinces are clamoring? Why should a future annexation movement be obstructed by premature concession of commercial privileges? And Sir Richard Cartwright said in Prince Edward Island. "There is nothing better calculated to prevent the bringing about of reciprocity than to tell the Americans we cannot live without it.

Our astute neighbors do not follow this style with respect to privileges they want, They tell us they don't want our fish,

city like we once had will give New Brunswick a great increase of trade, are we sure that the increase under the old treaty was not due to exceptional causes During the period of 1861-1865, war in the U. S. withdraw three million men from civil pursuits; who can say that therein was not a chief cause of our gain in trade And, having noted important accretions at different times, since the treaty, say increase of half a million in New Brunswick exports to the United States four years after the expiration of the treaty. and a large increase in the past twelve months in our provincial exports to the United States (as stated at our last meeting.) This has happened in the absence of a treaty. Had reciprocity anything to do with these increases? Trade ebbs and lows from many causes.

The idea broadly asserted in the President's paper that the duty on imports into the U. S. would, if removed, go into the potatoes that if duty in the U. S. were taken off, this article-potatoes-would still sell in the U. S. at the same price as now it brings there with duty on, and that consequently the New Brunswick seller would get 15c. a bushel higher here, I venture to characterize a fallacy.

I ask in reply to this proposition : if we lumber business at Bangor is stated to have took the \$2 duty off American pork would the price of pork advance \$2 per barrel in

New Brunswick an advantage to the extent of part of the duty might accrue, but that it would extend all over New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Elward I will not mention Lincoln pu'p mill. Island is not possible to believe.

This is the way they think of it in the United States. Following appears in the Boston Grocer, 28th Oct., copied from the Lewiston (Maine) Journal: The duty on potatoes is 15 cents per

oushel. Suppose it were removed, what would happen? In the first place large mportations from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia would bring down the price of otatoes in the Boston market. (Italics nine.) The thousands of New England farmers who now make a small profit on their potatoe crop might have to sell their product at an actual loss.

Here I venture to remind my friend the president that the illustration of results in the case of the Grand Falls farmer is inmp'ete. Two things are proven: 1st, that his crop if sold in Maine at 25 cents a bushel and duty raid on them would net him 10 cents a bushel, and 2nd, that he did not sell those spuds in Maine. He said he did not.

known quantity. He may have got 30 cents. a bushel or 25 cents. He may have cornered the market, held for a rise and got it. The illustration is logically imperfect and nothing is proven but the two points above noted; it does not show the ultimate financial returns to Mr. Farmer for his

Having said that the remarks in the private note to Mr. Harding had reference to reciprocity in manufactures, it might be not be surprised, after seeing the records | well to stop here, if my friend had not in-

"As to the lamentations of Mr. Fair weather on the effect of a reciprocity treaty on Messrs. Harris and Messrs. Manchester, Robertson & Allison," etc.

I therefore ask your patience for a few further remarks on this aspect of the case. What would follow upon complete free trade with the United States by our adopting their tariff-for that is what it means. The instant competition of the eld es tablished manufacturers of the United States against ours would ensue. I said i would close our factories. I offer, under the condition of withholding names (but I will submit names to the president,) two

er three opinions of manufacturers here A.—"The factory could not have pros pered under a free trade policy." B .- "We thoroughly agree with you or the question of reciprocity. We are sat isfied, as far as our own business is con-

cerned, we could not compete with American manufacture and capital." C .- "Free trade with the U. S. would revolutionize our business, for the reason, where we make a large variety they run on specialties * * * can make some

lines cheaper.' D .- "If carried out and a union takes place it would have the effect, within six months, of closing down every manufacturing establishment in the Province of New Brunswick, to say nothing of the Dominion." Another in the same line as the letter marked B expressed verbally

the same views. E .-- "I am as certain as the sun shines that should such a union be effected that small manufacturers would have to shut up shop, my mill and factory would not be worth ten cents, and I for one would not have the least possible chance of existing for six months,"

So far the reference has been to mini facturing competition, there is competition for the farmer also, and if he hopes for more price for potatoes he will have to take less for beef. Within ten days sale have been made in this city of beef put up in Kansas city, the price being on the authority of the broker who made the sale, just what would give two cents a pound for the carcass in Kansas. Freight to this city is one and a third cents a pound,

We cannot in reason call for a larger We have "hives of industry" and a good market for manufactured goods until we many of them and they have come to stay

himself at Mr. Flanagan's store door, and manufactures. If reciprocity like that of We might supply New Brunswick with carrying on his espionage in such a man- 1854-1866 was in the President's mind- a'l its paper, ground spices, ground coffee

with many natural products-products of goods, yet we let them be imported into buckwheat meal.

for these products.

New Brunswick is a large market for to the front with the requisite quantity. Some further aspects of the case are to

In the event of duty abolition New Brunswick would not be set down alongside New York but east of Maine, and could only expect results which are accruing in that state.

I compare New Brunswick with Maine, and claim -Touching the question whether recipro-

owned by one man at all nearly equal to

that of Mr. Gibson. There is not in Maine a dry goods house his great skill :anywhere nearly comparable with that of | The exhibition opened with a three-ball Messrs. Manchester, Robertson & Allison. store equal to that of Messrs. McMillans. kine's. Nor a car works and rolling mill

the 60 millions of the U. S. for a hundred | McKenna, chalking his cue, played the years, yet that state is not in these re- ba'ls into position close to the rail and spects the peer of New Brunswick

(The figures are from a book sold on a under \$100 per capita.

As regards enterprise in Maine, it was Canadian capital which built the Grand hands of the exporters in the exporting | Trunk and it was New Brunswick capital country, in other words, in the instance of , which gave northern Maine communication with the rest of the world. Consider the rate of increase of population. Maine and New Brunswick. Our

> increase in the decade of 1870-I880 was treble that of Maine. Does lumbering decline in our province I read in the Bangor Commercial that the

declined more than that of Saint John. As regards failures of large manufacture ing establishments in the state we are con-Just along the line in one county in sidering a heavy cotton mill failure, a heavy paper mill collapse (at Mechanics Falls), a failure in Portland last month of the oldest dry goods house in that city.

> Here then is a state with as good inter nal advantages as the province possesses and in complete commercial intercourse with the great market of the United States (described by Mr. Harding as exceeding the commerce of eight European kingdoms). yet in items of industrial and business enterprises, city debts, increase of population, stability of industrial undertakings, seems to be in an inferior position to our New Brunswick. According to ideas of advocates of commercial reciprocity Maine

should be ahead of us in all respects. I am not disparaging Maine. The best words I can use are not too strong to ex press my respect for the worth and sterling qualities of its people, among whom I num-

ber many friends. The Telegraph has supplied me with word, saying my letter was full of "humil

iation, mourning and woe." Passing by the mistake of the Telegrap He sold elsewhere—the price is an un- in assigning to this humble individual the role of a prophet of woe, I will say that I think commercial union would be humilia-

The Chicago Times describes commercial union in this language:

This proposition implies a complete surrender by the Dominion parliament to the American congress of all control of the principal source of the Dominion's revenue -the tariff. Whatever it may please the American congress to do regarding the tariff the Dominion must forthwith ac * * * The people of the Dominion would have neither vote nor voice in cited to further discussion by writing as | Washington under the proposed commer-

The Chicago Times further says: Not only would our congress prescribe and change all at pleasure the tariff taxes exacted from the people of Canada, but ing rates for the Dominion as well as for the United States.

Mr. Wiman, writing to the American press on the subject of "commercial

The result would be that by the operation of a uniform continental cariff, equal United States, the goods and merchandize of all foreign countries, including Great Britain, would be discriminated against in favor of American manufactures. Under commercial union, Canada, as a

nation would empty itself of the highest attribute and most eminent function of a proud people, the right of control over its monetary affairs. The Dominion would be relegated to the position of a nonentity a pensioner on the bounty of another. All elements that foster national pride, manly sentiment and self-respect would be wanting, we should be a serf-a servant-an inferior, to be at the mercy of another country. Every land that has had a history which evokes admiration has proclaimed against being taxed without representation-yet we are asked voluntarily to put our neck under the yoke. Our parliament, denuded of its first attribute, where would there be room for honer or respect among us? From humiliation such as this I trust we shall forever be delivered, by the wisdom and patriotism of our people rejecting and refusing the proposition.

Mr. Fairweather next went into facts and figures exclusively relating to St. John's trade and conc'u led his paper as

manufacturing establishments than we

More merchandizing establishments And, do more in manufacturing and trading than at any time in our previous history. If your observation and research

leads you to coincide in these views, it will

tend to a more encouraging and more

courageous estimate of our future. A point of great interest is-it will be I know the remark will arise to your learned from enquiry among the different mind "We have compensation for all in a industries, all are increasing in their trade larger murket-the sixty millions of the yearly adding to the volume of their out-

Examine into this. We could only sell A slight enquiry has been male into

The "gap" has measurably been filled and I firmly believe we are on the ascent and that all things are working towards a steady and permanent improvement.

Before finishing these remarks permit We do not supply our home market the observation from me that had no desire to enter upon this discussion, but, our soil. We don't feed the wants of our in a manner am forced to it, I have given If we desire such a treaty as before ex- own country for the following articles. my sincere opinions and the conclusions iness which I possessed. In active work among you for years, in the thick of the cheese, butter, hides, oats, apples, barley, old city as fair a field for enterprise and average, been found during the score and No one with a show of reason will say a half years I have been a worker within we need the U.S. market as a larger field its boundaries. I have seen years of exceptional prosperity and years of deeper depression than any of the past ten. On New Brunswick farmers to supply with the whole I sincerely and heartily think the above articles, yet the farmer is not our present condition sound, healthy and

> Mr. Ellis, M. P., spoke next after Mr. Fairweather had read his paper. We will publish his remarks next week.

Phonomenal Billiards.

A bi liard-player of extraordinary skill has been visiting St. John and Halifax. His name is Harry McKenna and he is There is not in Maine a cotton mill known as the California champion. The following account of his first evening's performance in St. John gives an idea of

French carom game, McKenna to run 500 Nor a book printing, bindery and book or no count, his antagonist being Dr. J. Steeves, one of the best, if not the best. Nor a bakery equal to that of Messrs Ran- | amateurs of the city. Both men balked for lead, McKenna winning by two and a under one proprietorship of the size of half inches. The champion failed to score and his opponent did likewise. The doc-Maine has had commercial union with tor then took a seat and stayed there, as never let up until the scorer called 500. The city debt of Portland is \$137 per | The phenomenal feat occupied exactly 19 minutes. McKenna got the balls to the left hand rail in three shots, and then Maine railroad). St. John's city debt | played them rapidly up that side rounding the first corner at 76. Click, click, went the ivories along the top rail till 124 was reached. His corner play was superb. Down the left rail came the balls, McKenna behind them all the way to the foot of the table, when turning the corners he completed the circuit with 280 to his credit. Pausing only to chalk his cue from time to time the champion continued his rapid movement and reached the top of the left hand rail for the second time with a score of 378. While crossing over the head of the table he added 45 to his string, and on the way home, almost to where he started from, he made up the 77 required to complete the 500. Every shot counted but one point. Loud applause greeted the

conclusion of the game. At no time were

the balls over six inches from the rail, and

to all appearance McKenna might have

gone on scoring until daylight. He is a

sure, steady, though not a graceful player,

preferring to count rather than to indulge in sensational tactics. At the conclusion of the three ball game, McKenna gave an exhibition of ancy and trick shots. He made a double draw shot, without cushion, four balls being set in the form of a diamond; and then a force follow on two cushions, counting on all the balls. One of his prettiest efforts was a kiss shot, with reverse "English" catching the spot ball on its rum back from the upper rail. He gave a double follow, forcing two balls out of the way as they lay against the enshion and counting on the dark red at the opposite end of the green cloth. A follow and draw combined was, in the opinion of many, the most difficult of all his efforts and this he made with ease and accuracy Shots along the rail, masse shots around a hat, jumping the cue ball from the light red to the dark, the latter placed in a hat at the edge of the table, and also fancy finger billlards were among the other features with which the champion amused his audience. He then executed a rumber of difficult shots, the balls being placed in position by some of the best

players present. Newfoundland Distress.

HALIFAX, Nov. 2.- The Very Rev. Dr. Howley, vicar apostolic of the West Coast of Newfoundland, is in the city working up an interest in the proposed steamship line between St. George's bay and Nova Scotia. When asked about the oft repeated stories of destitution in Newfoundland, Dr, Howley said that there was a great deal of truth in the reports. Notwithstanding: our executive officers and our courts would | the strenuous denials of the government make all the rulings and decisions affect- and its press, the reports were true in the main. It was the oll Roman story of panem et circences, while one-half of Rome was crying for bread the other half were surfeited with luxuries, the circus festivities, games, races, etc. The people of St. Johns and vicinity are well to do. n height to that always prevailing in the | They have enough and some to spare. Not long ago the government spent \$3.000 of public funds in a ball. Meanwhile the people in the outlying districts are crying for bread. They are not starving by hundreds as some sensational correspondents have alleged, but thousands of people are even now barely existing, with no adequate provision to carry them through the

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