

General Business.

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Miramichi Advance.

FOR SALE. The lot of land cornering on Duke and Church Streets, Chatham, and known as the...

WESLEYAN CHURCH PROPERTY. This lot has a frontage of 200 feet on Church St. and 50 feet on Duke St. and will be sold...

Notice of Disolution. Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between us, the undersigned...

GOVERNMENT NOTICE. The services of the horses imported by the Provisional Government will be offered for sale at Public Auction...

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

VEGETINE, CUTICURA, Kidney Wort, Maltine, Hydroline, Quinine Wine, Beef, Burdock, Blood Tonic.

Acid Phosphate, Warner's Safe Cure, Liquid Rennet, Wyeth's Liquid Malt Extract, Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, Cod Liver Oil.

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

GROCERY DEPARTMENT. Offering cheap DAMAGED CORN MEAL, very suitable for PIG FEED in BAGS and BARRELS.

Hunters & Trappers. Send for PRICE LIST of RAW FURS & SKINS.

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

The Peerless Creamer, ROCHESTER LAMP, The Success OIL STOVE. Also a nice selection of Parlor and Cooking Stoves with PATENTELESCOPIQUE OVENS.

ALL KINDS OF Cloths, Suits or single Garments. F. O. PETERSON, LANDING.

Dr. J. A. Thomson DENTIST. All work done carefully and in the most perfect manner.

EXTRACTION OF TEETH. New and Simple Method. FEE MODERATE.

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. 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...

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

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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 unkind of Northumberland's interests as some persons, who ought to be better informed, have endeavored to make appear.

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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 here 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 assumption 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 recognized 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 party 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 proxym of the madly 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 will, 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 Sainewagan 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 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 pains to publicly announce on Saturday last at the Court House in Newcastle.

Mr. Adams has been credited with having endeavored to put a local government supporter of the Roman Catholic faith in nomination, that if they did so he would "pulsverize" him, yet he did not himself hesitate to nominate a gentleman of that faith, who jumped into the arena on nomination day, announcing himself as "the long-lost-for Roman Catholic candidate" who was going to whip the nominee of the dominant party, and, on declaration day, opened a florid harangue 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 a cue 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 "rocket" he will "pulsverize" 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 canty 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. McLean, 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, Carleton, Gloucester.

Hon. Mr. McLean, in the absence of Hon. Mr. Ryan, said he had no doubt 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, 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 valuator.

Mr. Hutchison said that while the enterprise was believed to be one that would benefit Chatham, there was an impression that the path 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 contained upwards of 115 sections and many sub-sections. Mr. Blair said that hon. members were, to some extent, familiar with the liquor 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 legislatures. 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 with the liquor license 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 to 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 regular council shall, immediately after the passage of this act, either at a first regular meeting thereof 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 lieutenant 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 council 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 the hon. Mr. Blair, by the addition of the following words: "And in case a nomination is vetoed, and another governor-in-council is once nominated by the lieutenant-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, 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 fixes 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, therefore, 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 situated will be disturbed if the license is granted."

Section 16 fixes 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, therefore, 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 situated will be disturbed if the license is granted."

Section 17 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 17, 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 16, 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 35 sections had passed, with leave to sit again. A Journal.

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: It is intended to build a bridge over Little Tracadie River, Gloucester, at or near James Lousier's dog run the present year. Resolves till 2:30.

After dinner, Mr. White moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Alward: "Whereas, This house recognizes the very good results which this province has derived from having St. John made one of the winter termini of a line of Canadian transatlantic mail steamships; and whereas, The present policy of the Canadian government has been that of 'Canada for the Canadians'; and whereas, The people of this province have long desired that the benefits of the Canadian Pacific railway, and have for years been led to expect at least, the improvement of the route by the development of the earliest possible steps taken by the government to utilize the great facilities offered by this province for winter shipping; 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 the route 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 a disregard of its just expectations and claims, and this house has since that time, in every election, reflecting as it does the public opinion of this province, 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 that the winter ports of the province immediately upon the completion of the Short Line Railway, and this house feels that every member representing the province should be recognized as a member of the Dominion parliament, regardless of party, oppose to the motion to act by which the just expectations of our people in this matter may be thwarted."

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. and we are 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. friends say 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 of our members have done so? (Continued on 3rd page.)

"National, Provincial and Municipal." 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 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 at from three to four per cent."

"The rate of increase of capital vassalage, in his opinion, that it would be long before the average profit on any one per cent, was not met 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 cent, 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 25 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 double Canadian forty-year three per cent. will in the future, sell at one to two per cent. above par, so as to place 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 annum, 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 popula-

tion, \$256,956 40; allowance for government \$50,000; and for export lumber duty indemnity \$120,000; all at \$155,956 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 \$500,000 00, and this sum will be further augmented 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 \$763,000 is at 6 per cent, \$148,200 at 5 per cent, \$250,000, at 4 1/2 per cent, and balance, \$868,000, 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 45 year 3 1/2 per cent. bonds.

New Brunswick, as the lands books clearly exhibit it, is on the whole, in a healthy position, and has, exclusive of public works, valuable assets in the 6,000,000 acres and upwards of ample financing and timber land, 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 1871, provided for a rebate under an act entitled "An act to make provision for annual returns of municipal and civil indebtedness," the first section of which reads as follows:—"It shall be the duty of every 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, town or city, or upon any part of the property 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 amendments thereto passed in the year 1882, provide fully as to how this return shall be made and also as to 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 the proper distribution of the stallions the province has been divided into six districts as follows: No. 1: The counties of Kent, Westmorland and Carleton Place. 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 the class, 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 Handloom, possibly a representative of both classes.

COACHING STALLIONS. 1. THE EARL.—Bred by James F. Crowther, Yorkshire, Eng. Foaled in 1884; Cleveley, 97; grand dam by Luck's All (thoroughbred). The figures refer to the Cleveley stud book. The Earl is therefore a Cleveley with a racing cross. Color, bay with black points off hind feet; 16 hands 1 inch high. Weight, Feb. 28, 1887, 1,260 lbs.

2. LORD STANFIELD.—Bred by William Lakin, York-shire, Eng. Foaled in 1883; Cleveley, 97; grand dam by Luck's All, 187; a prize winner in Yorkshire as a 2 year old colt, bay with black points, no white; 16 hands 1 inch high. Weight, Feb. 28, 1887, 1,260 lbs.

3. DUKE OF CLEVELAND.—Bred by Thomas Post, Yorkshire, Eng. Foaled in 1878; sire Duke of Cleveland, 97; winning sire, being a prize winner in Ontario, Color, bay with black points, no white; 16 hands 1 inch high. Weight, Feb. 28, 1887, 1,460 lbs.

4. NELSON.—Bred by William Little, Cleveley, 97; grand dam by Luck's All, 187; sire Duke of Cleveland, 97; winning sire, being a prize winner in Ontario, Color, bay with black points, no white; 16 hands 1 inch high. Weight, Feb. 28, 1887, 1,701 lbs.

5. BALDWIN PRINCE.—Bred by Robert Crawford, From Dominion government subsidy on 321,233 souls, the present census popula-

tion, \$256,956 40; allowance for government \$50,000; and for export lumber duty indemnity \$120,000; all at \$155,956 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 \$500,000 00, and this sum will be further augmented 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 \$763,000 is at 6 per cent, \$148,200 at 5 per cent, \$250,000, at 4 1/2 per cent, and balance, \$868,000, 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 45 year 3 1/2 per cent. bonds.

dam Topsy, 726. Color, black, hind feet white, narrow white stripe on face; 16 hands 1 inch high. Weight, Feb. 28, 1887, 1,657 lbs.

6. THE PRINCE.—Bred by John Simpson, Prior House, Carlisle, Fife, Scotland, 1882; sire Duke of Cleveland, 97; grand dam by Luck's All, 187; sire Duke of Cleveland, 97; winning sire, being a prize winner in Ontario, Color, bay with black points, no white; 16 hands 1 inch high. Weight, Feb. 28, 1887, 1,433 lbs.

7. ROBERT OF CLERMONT.—Bred by W. R. Richardson, Pelton, East Hants, Nova Scotia, 1882; sire Cleveley, 1,065; grand dam by Duke of Cleveland, 97; winning sire, being a prize winner in Ontario, Color, bay with black points, no white; 16 hands 1 inch high. Weight, Feb. 28, 1887, 1,630 lbs.

8. GRAY BOY.—Bred by James Straight, Gray Street, Alberton, P. E. I., 1882; sire 15, 1883; sire Young Clyde, 1,533; dam Gypsy, 1,776. Color, bright bay. Foaled on 10th Dec. 1885; 16 hands 1 inch high. Weight, Feb. 28, 1887, 1,588 lbs.

9. STONOR BEAR.—Bred by James Kerr, Annapolis, Scotland. Foaled July 20, 1884; sire Young Darling, 1,874; vol. 4; sire Duke of Cleveland, 97; grand dam by Luck's All, 187; sire Duke of Cleveland, 97; winning sire, being a prize winner in Ontario, Color, bay with black points, no white; 16 hands 1 inch high. Weight, Feb. 28, 1887, 1,755 lbs.

10. GUNBOAT.—Bred by G. Beal by E. J. Elkins, Dean House, Cambridge-shire, Norfolk, 1883; sire Chatterbox, Bon, 3,023; dam by Captain 358; a prize winner, Color, black, off hind ankle white; light on near hind, white at end and white rest on nose. Weight, Feb. 28, 1887, 1,750 lbs.