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### Miramichi Advance,

The Alms House.

It ought not to be expected that the existing method of supplying the County Alms House should cop tinue without public sentiment on the subject finding expression. When the institution was attack on the party, but in another started it was in care ful hands, and not only were the suprelies required obtained by competition and subject to proper inspection, but the farm connected with the establishment was worked very largely by the inmates and made Winkle's waking mind is the fact to produce much that is now purchased outside. The present board of commissioners is composed of excellent men, but, for some reason, they have allowed changes to be made in the system of supply; there is no longer any competition invited for furnishing articles required, two of the commissioners being vendors, inspectors and, practitheir own accounts. That the cultivation of the Alms House farm has been practically abandoned, thus increasing the volume of outside purchases and depriving the inmates of necessary exercise, does not, on the face of it, seem satisfactory, and is, therefore, another subject of adverse comment. Many ratepayers censure the Municipal Councillers more or less because this state of things is permitted to continue, but as the Commissioners are appointed by the local Government and are, in no way, subject to Municipal control, the councillors have no authority over them

which, however much they may be in

spirit of resentment.

Having had opportunities for observing the working of the Almshouse, we are led to believe that the Commissioners, as a body—that is those of them who take an active interest in the management-are conscientious in the discharge of their duties as they understand them. Being mainly business men, however, their own affairs so occupy their attention that most of them consider their duty done when they go to stated meetings of the Board and learn from the two or three of their associate commissioners who do the managing that they are attending to matters of supply and that everything is going along all right. There is, however, room for improvement, as anyone familiar with the Almshouse readily understands. We do not mean improvement in the direction of reducing the cost of Pres. State National Bank | the institution, but of getting something better for the money expended. There may be men who are so unselfish and public-spirited as to always give themselves the worst of it for the public benefit, but nature and experience teach that the great majority may be counted on to look out for "number one." Indeed, the ordinary business man who professes to follow any other rule than this requires close watching. It is, therefore, only folly to suppose that the public interest is as well served under a system that provides no checkupon quantity, quality and price of supplies as it would be if the common and generally-approved practice in relation to such matters were followed. hope the commissioners, as a body, will

realise that our remarks, while not in

the least impeaching their integrity or

good intentions, are made with a view

of rendering the discharge of their

duties more satisfactory than they are

at present to the public and as they

will also be in the end to themselves,

should they take the course we sug-

Is It Really Alive The somnambulist has awakened The trodden worm has turned Chaos and rebellion stalk abroad Organization or suicide are demanded! over the party? Never!

Shall light-keepers and fishery wardens be appointed and Van Winkle no be consulted? Perish the thought! Great enthusiasm prevails in Sleepy Hollow. \$40 already contributed Visions of \$250! To Arms!

alarming development of suicidal symp

toms, have come upon the great liberal conservative party on the Miramichi -or rather on the somnolent portion of it that does not fully recognise the various alleged organizations of that important body within the constituency. We are justified in assuming that this condition of things exists from the utterances of a local authority which is alleged to be with the party, but as to the extent of the disaffection voiced in judge, although certain facts that are patent to people with their eyes open case of sulks that has been brought on by suspicion in a well known quarter that there is cause for a certain almost innoticed nose to be considerably out

The trodden worm has turned, and that "it is really alive."

The poor wretch, whose belligerent spouse broomsticked him sought shelter under the bed, from which he declared he would "peep as long as he had the spirit of a man," did not display his pluck in vain, as the envied heads of the lib-con-clubs of Newcastle and Alnwick will discover to their cost, and while we have no especial reason to interpose between impending fate and "the creator who had no further use for" the defunct Chatham club, we deem it only a humane duty to suggest that there is no knowing what may be the terrible consequences of longer leaving the great organizer to broad over the neglect with which he has been treated, while two otherable men of the party in Newcastle and Alnwick, respectively, have been allowed to reach the goal of their ambition by being placed at the head

of lib-con-clubs. What a spectacle has this neglect led to! So far the favored one of Alnwick

pardon us for directing their attention to his claims in this respect. He doesn't months of 1888 with the returns able to bear it? directly discount the president of the envied Newcastle club in his editorial part of the same paper he refers to him as "fearfully, wonderfully and incapacity, etc. Another potent suggestion of the strategic qualities of that in advocating the formation of lib-con-club in Chatham, it calmly ignores the existing organizations presided over by the rival Napoleons of the party in Newcastle and Alnwick.

This Club. says Van Winkle. "is "necessary for the purpose of recom "mending suitable persons for appointment to vacancies in the public sercally, auditors, if not paymasters of vice," and while he doesn't put it in so many words that the leaders of the existing clubs are noodles, he-still ignoring their existence-gives them a vicious thrust, saying, "the patronage "has been used to discredit the party. "not to build it up, and it is time the 'party took hold of the matter."

Practically, therefore, Van Winkle has awakened, the antelope has become a lion, the poor trodden, neglected and despised worm has turned into a boaconstrictor, and a period has arrived in when the animals are to be stirred up and terrified by the unexpected metamorphosis. The ends of the county "tip up" as the great Chatham orgathe interests of the ratepayers and the niser steps down on this central secinstitution itself, are too often met by tion of it, and cries to his hated and efthe interested commissioners with a fete rivals of Newcastle and Alnwick, "Avaunt, small men! You don't know "how to run a club, therefore retire in "obscurity while I show you how to do

The strength and vigor of the protest against the existing Clubs is backed by \$40, the receipt of which is almost vouched for by the Van Winkle organ. and it is confidently believed by those who profess to be interested that "when the time comes" there will enough money to pay the expenses to Chatham of a dozen delegates from out-lying parishes to assist in the organization of the threatened club The more money, the more enthusiasm, of course, but it is feared not withstanding the \$40, that "all is not gold that glitters," for, lurking in the recesses of a certain strategic mind, are visions a \$250 claim against the party, which suggests that the organization will burst into existence with, at least, a question of finance ready for discussion whenever the "discredit of the party" through the disposition made of "the

patronage" has been wiped out. It may be that the drowsiness usually prevading the quarter from which this \$40 club threat has come will re assert itself before long, and the more alert and equally profound rival presiding over the party's Newcastle organ and Club, be thus permitted to enjoy I his honors unmolested; but we venture to suggest that the cunning displayed in this attack on the "other organist" indicates that Van Winkle, when it isn't asleep, knows a thing, or two, and therefore, ought in future to be awakened and consulted about the patronage, for somnambulists are very erratic and should be carefully cared for by those on whom the responsibility of their guardianship rests.

### THE STUMPAGE QUESTION.

In this number of the ADVANCE we finish the publication of Mr. F H. Risteen's report of the discussion of the Stumpage Question by members of the Government and those of the Committee representing North Shore lumber interests, at Fredericton, on 3rd inst. The space we Shall Anslow and Savoy alone lord have given to the report could, no his, to relieve them of this 20% export doubt, have been otherwise filled. more to the satisfaction of our gen eral readers, but the subject is such vital importance to the people of the four Northern Counties, that it seemed necessary that the reasons Chaos and rebellion, flavored with an for the claim made upon the Government should be fully placed before the public, in order that those who might be disposed to defend the Government's policy should have opportunity to do so, while those who are suffering from its effects might

### fully unders tand the situation. Mr. D. G. Smith

who was the last speaker of the Committee, addressed the Chair saving:-There is one prominent operator present whose prominence as an operator is equallits columns we may not presume to ed by his modesty as a member of the Com. | that they never contemplated laying any mittee. I refer to Mr. Ritchie, who says | further burdens upon them? that the probability is that the operations would be doubled if the stumpage were suggest the possibility that it is only a reduced. It is getting very late now, and I have just a few points which, while I am on my feet, I would like to present to vou. I may say that I do not attach the value some seem to attach to individual and isolated cases, because I think if one were industrious in hunting such cases up he might find in them arguments to sustain almost any proposition. I wish, however, to refer, briefly, to the trade people are interested in discovering generally, in the larger sense-to show the rosition of the trade here, in comparitrade show that capital which is floating-CAPITAL WHICH CAN BE TRANSFERRED

and which can be invested in other places -is leaving the country, and the natural consequence of that is manifested in a declining business. I refer, in the first Province of N. B. to demonstrate the manner in which they have declined. Take the four North Shore counties, and what do you find? In 1883 we shipped 217 millions, in 1884, 158 millions, in 1885, 126 millions, in 1886, 120 millions, in 1887. 115 millions, and in 1888, 107 millions. Down we went steadily during that period on the North Shore. From the other ports of the Province there has also been almost a constant decline: The shipments were 194 millions in 1883. 174 in 1884, 165 in 1885, 155 in 1886, 135 in 1887; this year the shipments from St. John, &c. amounted to 170 millions—an increase over the previous year of 35.

BALTIC VS. B. N. A. SHIPMENTS TO U. K. These figures bear out those of the British Board of Trade, which I regret I have not fully with me, but the British Board of Trade figures show that in the import of

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Newcastle has not been permitted to been a decided advance in recent years, per thousand, besides mileage, and in 13 lecting and spending of revenue It should | don't think our people lack in enterprise. as a whole, at an early day. I am cerwhile, on the other hand, there has been years that trade, operating on Crown do what it is able to do for the general push, determination or economy, or any tainly glad to have had you gentlemen a relative decline, or hardly an appreci. Lands of the Province, has paid into the benefit of the people, and it should try to of the requisites of business success. I present and heard what you have had to the instincts of the natural-born strate- able increase from British North Ameri- Province, has paid into the people, and its should be the people, and its should be the people in the country. We think, man for man, we are, on the North say. With very much of it I would agree; gist in his methods of undermining the can ports. For this last year, of course, 129.80. Now, I put it to you, consider- know that the ordinary finance minister Shore, able to conduct our business as with some of it I would not agree, but we have not yet got the returns, but I ing the condition of the lumber trade, and should lose no opportunity to get the economically as any men engaged in the whether I could agree or disagree as to have the returns for 11 months of 1888, especially its condition at the North Shore, sinews of war, and that there is a tenappears to have, heretofore, thought which will probably illustrate the state is it fair, is it right, that this industry dency in the affairs of all Governments there is a remarkable decline-a great matter I could only let you know at a little of him, we hope its leaders will of the imports into Great Britain from should have taken out of it that amount for expenditures to increase rather than falling off—and there must be a cause for later period when we might have the opthe different countries. The receipts of of money in that time? Is it able to bear diminish, but we do desire very earnestly it. The tax you place upon us is twice portunity of meeting with our colleagues. lumber from Russia—comparing the 11 it? Is it reasonable to suppose that it is that our trade should not languish as it is as great as in competing provinces and I Mr. Smith: I will just say this, that I for the corresponding period of how the Property and Revenues of brought so near to extinction as it is now. You strongly in connection with the cause, in view of the position the trade

while in the 11 months of 1888 the re- the public market, is it anything more ceipts were 1,159,000 loads. From than right that it should be put up to explicably slow" in his professional received 1,433,399 loads; last year 1,722, bring what it is worth? There is an ar-646, loads. From British North America gument in this: that the men who built in 1886 there went in 865,489 loads, the milis are entitled to consideration. while in 1888 there were 876,000 loads. But to tell us that in 13 years a million That is, the shipments from Russia to and a quarter has been collected don't Great Britain increased 173,000 loads: carry any weight.

> shipments of sawn, split and planed wood the public. It is said that these Crown goods from Russia to Great Britain in Lands are the domain of the Province; creased 171%, of Norway and Sweden thay are legally so, but I say, morally, 20%, while those of British America in- they are not, and the Government and creased a little less than 14%. In this Legislature of this Province have failed to fluences against us may be strong. I was himself to even the loosest statement of Quebec, and when they have this matter against Quebec and Nova Scotia in the Province. U. K. markets but we have also to compete against Sweden and Norway and Crown just the same as the mines in Russia, and anything that could be done Nova Scotta are the property of the to assist in lowering the cost of our op. Crown and they realise all they can get erations on this side, would certainly, in out of them-they realise from those that proportion, facilitate our shipments | mines \$189,000 a year-an amount greater |

any great length to that part of the sub-The Attorney-General was alluding, just now, to the equity of the proposal to reduce the stumpage; and I am going to offer a few remarks with regard to the equity of our claim on the North Shore, as against other portions of the Province the history of the lib-con-menagerie for the consideration of the Government. -You may remember, as you no doubt

> do, all of you, that when THE EXPORT DUTY was levied on the lumber shipped from this Province it was a tax which fell gen erally on the whole Province; it made no difference whether the lumber was procured on private lands or on Government lands; that which paid mileage on Government lands and that which paid stumpage on private lands, alike, when it was shipped, paid this export duty, and the revenue to the province was derived, in that way, equitably and bore evenly on all the trade. At that time the North Shore paid proportions ranging all the way from a sixth to a third of the duty; but a change was made. The Government of that day, largely induced by representations that the export duty was burden on the lumbering industry, and for other reasons, decided to abolish Mr. Blair: Was not the chief reason

> provisions of that Treaty that the export duty should be abolished? Mr. Smith: That was not the reason the Provincial Secretary of the Province gave to the legislature of the Province in

that they had to do it under the Treaty

of Washington? Was it not one of the

claiming credit for it. Mr. Blair: Yes, but the \$150,000 was a grant made by the Dominion Government: t having become necessary that they should give an equivalent; in order to secure the adoption of that condition of the Treaty by the New Brunswick Legislature, they had to do it. Surely that was the chief reason for the change.

Mr. Smith: Well, I will show you the position it drove us to on the North Shore. I think I have a right to judge of the sentiments of the Government of the country out of the mouth of the Provincial Secretary of that day. I think we have a right to hold the government to its own statements, whether they were based on correct grounds or not. However, we know that when the Provincial Secretary came back from Ottawa he told us that they had secured a sum that was more than double the average export duty colected by the Government in the pastbut for the year previous they had only collected \$33,000-from the trade in the shape of export duty, and the Provincial Secretary, in his place in the House, said they had secured more than double the revenue, in perpetuity, to the Province. in lieu of the export duty and, by so dong, they had been able to relieve the lumber trade of the handicapping it had to contend against in competition with Quebec, and now, he said, that trade could go on its way, feeling light and jannty and with that load removed from it. Now, to what extent was that load

removed? Mr. Blair: You ought to make some allowance for the rhetorical flourishes of the Provincial Secretary, don't you think. Mr. Smith: We are accustomed to receive from the lips of the Government any statements they make with all the solem. from such distinguished and generally truthful sources, and we must hold the Government to the statements the Provincial Secretary then made. To encourage the lumber trade of this country the Provincial Secretary said certain representations in behalf of the lumber industry were made to the Dominion Government to induce it to give such a large sum in lieu of the export duty. The Provincial Secretary said it was their desire, as it was

Mr. Blair: Do you state that the Provincial Secretary represented that that was the object of the Dominion Government or that that was the moving influence they had used upon the Dominion

Mr. Smith: He said they had advanced it as one argument why the amount should be so large. As I said, the Provincial Secretary came before the Legislature and made this statement. He did not say that the reason why he had got the money was simply to relieve the lumbermen, but he took credit to his Governvince the boon of relieving them from the taxation of the export duty. He said that now they could go on their way feeling jauuty and light, with this burden removed from them, and they would not be handicapped in competing with other places in the markets where they sold their lumber. Was not the natural inference from this that they did not intend to reimpose that tax on the trade Mr. Blair: O, I dare say they did not contemplate it?

Mr. Smith: And they did not do if just then; \$24.813.20 was the total amount collected for mileage in the year 1874-the first year after the abolition of the export duty-and that was the total government tax for that year on the lumber industry of the province.

Mr. Blair: I am willing to admit that our predecessors would not be likely to increase the stumpage they had imposed a high stumpage system, and they have until they were driven to it by their financial needs. I do not think there Government to handicap the trade of this who are engrged in farming and lumberson with those places with which it has to would be any disposition on the part of Province far more than the late Provincial ing. And here, I might say, in referring compete in the markets abroad; because any Government to tax you unnecessarily. Secretary said it was handicapped when to the farmers, the question was asked All taxation is the result of financial ne- the export duty was taken off. What is why did the North Shore farmer not

there any justification in pleading alleged of stumpage than Quebec has to pay, not a large importation now of such pronecessities for breaking faith, or implied while they pay much less in Nova Scotia. ducts as could be raised in your country, place, in this connection, to the shipments faith, with a great industry in which the That you will find is the secret of the and the answer was that there was, so people of this country are so largely inter- trade falling off in this Province more that it seemed to me there was already a

Mr. Blair: I do not think there has been any breach of good faith between the Government of this country-either the present or past governments-and the lumber industry. That is putting the clining since 1883, when the stumpage tural district as some other parts of the WHERE THE LUMBERMEN'S CAPITAL HAS

Mr. Smith: Well, judging the Government of that day by the words of its Secretary, from which words there can be drawn no other logical conclusion than that it was not contemplated to increase the tax, and considering that the lumbermen were encouraged to clap on all sail -build more mills and go into operations that would not have been gone into if there had been any statement or threat made that the stumpage system would be introduced in place of the export duty was it not a breach of faith on the part Mr. Smith. No, we don't say it has. should not attempt to evade the main Secretary, the Surveyor General and my Secretary and My Secretary and My Secretary and My Secretary is true, but it is now under a tax of \$1.25

ed 10,000 loads. In other words, the simply the custodians of the property of

Mr. Blair: They are the property of the and ability to compete, enable us to op- than we derive from stumpage—and yet erate to better advantage and arrest, I those interested in mines in Nova Scotia think, the comparative falling off which don't ask the Government to throw the the figures show. So much for that, and mines open or reduce the royalty on them, as it is late I do not address myself at because it is recognised that it is property that may fairly pay the tax imposed. Mr. Smith: Does the Government of Nova Scotia deal in a discriminating manner with one part of the Province as com-

pared with the other? I think-Mr. Blair: I entirely deny that there is any discrimination against the North Shore of the Province. NO DISCRIMINATION?

Mr. Smith: Let me give you a few figures to establish the discrimination which I claim. The revenues of this Province belong to the people generally -equally to the North and the South, When the Crown Lands of this Province first came under the charge of the Government they belonged to the people generally. If they were to be parcelled but in the interests of sections. I think you will agree with me that one section should have had equal consideration with another. Let us see if this has been done: because, if it has not been done, then say it is an injustice, and as long as that injustice stands those suffering from it ught to look for reparation and redress, In the railway subsidies, in the assistance given to railways in this Province, on the North Shore we have had in cash -Mr. Blair: I thought you were going

to show that in the matter of stumpage we were discriminating. Mr. Smith: No, I am referring to the public property of the Province which you have to administer. I want to show you how it has been administered. We have received on the North Shore, as assistance to railways, \$592,000, and I will give you the items: Moncton & Buctouche. \$35,000, Caraquet Railway \$180,000.

Mr. Blair: Don't you take account of the immense expenditure on the Intercolonial Railway? Mr. Smith You have as much benefit from that as we do. Mr. Snowball: Who expended it?

Mr. Mitchell: The Province paid it. Mr. McLellan: The Province gave away 41 millions of dollars in regard to the lower portion of it. Mr. Blair: You ask us to listen to a statement which involves the idea that

we, in the expenditure of public moneys and management of public trusts, have been dealing unfairly and unjustly; what relevancy may I ask has this to the ques-Mr. Smith. You said there was no dis rimination against the North Shore.

Mr. Blair: We should be glad to hea anything on the subject of stumpage. Mr. Smith: I want to show that injustice has been done us relatively with regard to the administration of public lands and moneys. Mr. Blair: Well, that would not have

any bearing, to my mind, with regard to the question of reduction of the stumpage. Mr. Smith: Well, I merely wish to say -if I may be accorded the privilege and f not I will stop-that in railway subsi dies we have received the sum of \$592. 000: divided as follows: Moncton and Buctouche, \$35,000; Caraquet R'y, \$180, 000, Chatham R'y, \$56,000, Kent North ern, \$135,000, Northern and Western Railway (62 miles.) \$186,600. Then I come to the aid given to railways in the south: Central Railway \$132,000, Grand Southern \$425,000, N. B. R \$76,000, F'ton Branch \$230,000, Northern and Western, (45 miles in York,) \$135,000, St. Martins nity and respect due to utterances coming | Albert Southern \$48,000, Buctouche and and Upham, \$145.665, Albert \$455,000, Moncton (one-halt,) \$34,000, Elgin, Petit codiac and Havelock, \$107,500, N. B. & P E I., \$108,000, making total of \$1.

> Mr. Blair: The North is less than a uarter of the population. Mr. Smith: I am satisfied with that es timate. In addition to that the N. B. & Canada got \$575,000, the St. John and Maine \$880,000, the New Brunswick Rail | the Crown Lands. way got 1,640,000 acres of land worth \$2.00 an acre, and you at the south also got the St John Suspension Bridge at a

Mr, Blair; I suppose there was as much spent on the N. W. and S. W. Miramichi Bridges as would build the entire New Brunswick Railway system, the cantilever bridge included.

Mr. Smith: I doubt that, and I do not think that we need go far from where we stand to realise that the interests of the constituency you so ably represent, have not been at all neglected in the matter of bridges. Well, as I was saying, that comes to \$6,696,165 expenditure in the ment for having been the cause of confer- \$592,000 for the North Shore, valuing. as I have said the N. B. R Lands at \$2 an

Mr. Blair: You heard a proposition made here to the effect that they could probably be purchased for a good deal less than \$2 an acre. Mr. Smith; I think they are considered

worth \$2 an acre. Mr. Blair: The land was valued at the time at \$1.00 an acre, the highest value put on it by the Government of the day, and those receiving the subsidy claimed that the lands were not worth over 60c an

icy to encourage the Government to adopt | other places, and manufactured a sentiment to induce the the fact? You see that the trade is de- produce sufficient supplies? Mr. Smith: When there are other clining, and that the people are going Mr. Blair: No, the statement was made, avenues of taxation, as well open to the Government as this, where the incidence ment. Why is it? It is simply because the farmers out of the country, alike with of taxation would fall more equitably, is we have to pay 60c more on the bare item all other people, and I asked if there was than it is in Quebec, more than it is in

> Mr. McLellan: When did the trade your county might very well have incommence to decline Mr Smith: In 1883. It has been de-THE CAUSES OF IT

Mr. McLellan, Don't you think locking | If the lumber business were as good as it up the lands under the ten-years system had something to do with it? Mr. Snorbell: I don't hold as much Mr. Smith: I think the decline has farm-products. When the staple indus-

land as I did before. been caused by the high stumpage and mileage added, combined with the special efforts put forth by the Baltic trade to get a better hold in the British market.

now languishing and that it should not be think that fact alone ought to appeal to cannot believe in view of the justice of our 1886—because I have not the figures for | THE PROVINCE HAVE BEEN ADMINISTERED. | When the typhoid fever prevailed in Ot- | memorial and the resolutions we have pre-1887-show that 986,376 loads went into Mr. Bair: If the Government owns tawa not long ago, the scientific men of sented. Great Britain from that country in 1886 property, and that property is saleable in that city engaged themselves in finding out its origin. They found that the epi-Sweden and Norway in 1886 there were public competition and that it should they also discovered that that area was stand that there would be a reduction in the people generally will be disposed to demic was confined to a certain area and identical with the area of the water sup- the stumpage. ply service. And so they were able to determine whence the epidemic originated. In like manner you will find

HOW "PUBLIC SENTIMENT" IS MANUFAC-

impressed the other day with an episode | that kind. in the British House of Common, where a member asked the Postmaster General Government made a very positive statewhy it was that there was no international parcel post arrangement between the United Kingdom and the United States. The reply of the British Postmaster General was that the United States, alone, of ment of that kind. I understood that all the civilized nations, had no parcel post one gentleman was asked on the hustings system. An English writer commenting whether there would not be a reduction on this observed that the British Postmaster General might have said also that the United States had no postal telegraph system; and had national and parl:amenary courtesy permitted he might have gone further and said that the reason why these facilities were witheld from the people of the United States was because

that country had got under the control of tions, whose influence was too strong for is killing out the trade. the people. Now, may we, at the North not fear that some such influences as these stand between us and the relief we ask. Mr. Blair: Is it desirable for the purpose of your present motion to suggest that. Are there not reasons enough on the subject without attributing improper

motives to the Government? Southern monopolist, who acquired his operator on his lands "Why should you North Shore fellows' stumpage below \$1.25, when you are paying \$1.50 to us See what an advantage they will have of you!" The poor operator doesn't see that if the Government stumpage is reduced the private land holders will also have to lower their rates, but, although it is really against his own interest, he is fooled by the land-monopolist to join in the cry against Government stumpage reduction. It is in that way that the Gov-

corporations. AN ALTERNATIVE SUGGESTION. like you to do. You said a moment ago that there were at hand convenient and easy and less objectionable sources of revenue available for the Government than that of the lumber industry. Now, having made that suggestion you won't think it amiss for me to ask you just to elaborate that for a moment, and point out where these sources are that could be sub-

Mr Smith : I would feel that I would be going beyond what I should if I were to presume to advise gentlemen so competent as those I am addressing on that idle largely because the property is in branch of the subject. I merely suggest- litigation, and also because the facilities ed that there was a more equitable way of for shipping lumber out of Tracadie Harraising necessary revenue. Mr. Blair: I thought you would take

the responsibility of following it up. Mr. Smith: May I ask, then, whether it is not po s ble to tax the wild lands of the Province to some extent to relieve us? Mr. Blair: I think likely a tax placed upon those lands would be claimed by every municipality in the country forth-

Mr. Smith: But is it not within the power of the Legislature, under the Con- in their business? stitution, to pass an Act taxing that land I think it would be constitutional. Would it not be more just to spread that tax over the whole of the land, on those peor whose land has been doubled in value by the Gov an nent's policy since they ac quired it, than to load all the revenue necessities of the Province upon the industry of one locality, which has not happened to secure its fair share of the land in the way that some others have done? Mr. Blair: I must take exception to your remark that because the Govern- fied with a reduction unless there was a ment own no lands except at the North new deal. no stumpage is imposed upon any other parts of the Province. As a matter of fact they pay as a rule higher stumpage. Mr Smith: That was not my remark. The land on which \$1.50 is charged by these corporations are the picked lands of

ried on upon them more cheaply than on only three counties of the Province. Mr. Smith: Well, they include the best | they will find fault. areas in the Province.

Mr. Blair: They are picked lands: we will not dispute that. [Mr. Smith here describes how careful ly the surveys were made and how all in erior lands were excluded.

Mr. Blair: Yes, but they were kept to these three counties. Mr. Smith: They took all that was any

Mr. Blair: Yes, they took it all, Mr. Smith: They took some on the Miramichi in the County of Northumber-

Mr. Blair: Yes, I think, they die wrong in doing that. MONUMENT AND EPITAPH. Mr. Smith: It is so late that I must

not detain you any further. I hope that our appearance here will not simply be a nonument, and the phrising of our claims the epitaph of the North Shore trade; and | up with us. that nothing will come of it. We have been here -have been before the cabinet here-by memorials and resolutions. I think I may say that when we were here before you did hold out some inducement that our wishes would, in part at least, be met. You have hinted at the necessi-Mr. Smith: Those lands are worth, acre | ties of the revenue, but we do not see for acre, much more than ours and their that the necessities are such that the exproduct, when it gets into the market, is hausted state of the lumber trade does worth more, and the upset price of Crown | not outweigh them, and I think you will Lands is \$2 an acre. At that price the see from what has been presented to you N. B. Railway subsidy would be equal to that we urgently require some consider-\$20,000 a mile. But what happened? ation, in order to keep our mills from As soon as those speculators got hold of | going to decay, to keep the capital that | it is your view that a majority of the these lands it was their interest and pol. can be removed from being transferred to TO KEEP THE PEOPLE IN THE COUNTRY

home demand in excess of the supply and that the producers of such meterial in creased their production.

Mr. Smith: Our part of the country. Province. Hundreds of people are going away, young men and young women, also. once was, families now scattered would occupy the land and while some of their members would be employed in lumbering others would till the soil and increase our try, the main stay of the North Shore, is waning as it is, having declined fully one half during he last five years, there must be some great cause for it and there

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WERE NO ASSURANCES GIVEN?

Mr. Blair: That statement was made in stumpage was reduced it would almost Mr. Snowball's circular issu d the follow- compel private owners to reduce theirs; We cannot believe that, with the facts be-

Mr. Burns: One of the members of the ment to myself in which he said we could count upon a reduction of at least 25% Mr. Blair: No member of the G vernment was authorized to make any state-

and he said "the stumpage was all right boys," or something of that kind. Mr. Burns: The same gentleman made a statement to myself directly. Mr. Blair Well, he was not speaking with the authority of the Government.

A MOCKING PROPOSITION. Mr. McLellan: You seem to be strongly impressed with the idea that the increase an aristocracy of monopolising corpora- of stumpage put on by this Government

Mr. Burns: No. I say that the stum-

page is a very important factor, and if the trade could be relieved to some extent I believe they could make both ends meet. Mr. McLellan. The reason I ask this question is that the Attorney General has there between the land you hold now and asked Mr. Snowball and Mr. Miller if he what you held before the stumpage was could say to his colleagues when he raised? Mr. Smith: Men may be influenced brought this matter before them that the without being aware of the fact. Men parties holding the licenses would be willfor public sentiment. You as a Govern- there was a positive assurance given them acres as before? ment might be unconsciously influenced in | that there would be a reduction made in that way. Let me illustrate. Your the stumpage. Now the reason for that question is that there are a good many areas at from 40 to 80c an acre says to the outside who say that the ten years lease should never have been given, and now allow the Government to reduce those the people holding the ten years leases want a reduction while others who expected to compete with then at the time

of the sale were told that there would be no reduction. Mr. Snowball: Well, are these people men who have a stake in the country; or are they speculators who wish to prev Mr. McLellan: No, they are not speculators. The impression goes abroad from you that it is the increased stumpage that ernment is-not by improper motives- is killing the business. Now, would not but unconsciously and indirectly influenc- it be the regulations all through? Would ed by our "aristocracy of monopolising it not be the long tenure given you? Would not that have a certain effect in hampering the business to some extent? Mr. Blair: I will tell you what I would Don't you know that there are mills lying idle to-day because they cannot get lands

to operate on? Mr. Snowball. I don't know of any. Mr. McLellan: Well, I do. There are wo mills owned by the Maritime Bank, one on the Kouchibouguae and the other on the Kouchibouguacis that are not worth a dollar to anybody. Is not there a Sweeney mill up in Bathurst tied up in

the same way? Mr. Burns: Why are those mills in the position they are to-day? You ask about the Sweeney mill. That mill is lying bor are such that deals cannot be very well moved. There is a Sweeney proper ty there down below -about 10,000 acres of land-fairly well timbered land.

Mr. Smith: You seem to attribute the falling off in the exports to the operation of the long tenure. How is it, if the long not have before, and which these outhold their lands in perpetuity are b ating | sell us all to nothing in their shipments and

Mr. McLellan: I cannot tell you about Mr. Smith: We cannot tell you about the other, either. Mr. Snowball. No person could possibly have known about these Kouchibouguae mills except yourself as Receiver of the

Maritime Bank. That is a very exceptional case. Mr. McLellan: Well, I suppose it is. But I am perfectly satisfied that the people of this Province would not be satis-

Mr. Burns: That is the people in southern section Mr. McLellan: I mean a majority of the

Mr. Burns: Yes, they are interested in high rates at the North. the Province, and operations can be car Mr. McLellan: You see there are certain services that have to be maintained

When you come to the Municipalities you Mr. Blair: They are the picked lands of see we have got to keep up their roads and schools and if they were curtailed Mr. Burns: You are paying \$160,000 for education.

> did not keep their own schools. Mr. Burns: Then let them kick. Mr. Blair; Could you expect any Gov ernment which represents the majority

wishes of the majority? Could you as a reasonable man expect that? Mr. Smith. I believe in the justice of

fairly before them. I think they are just, is not at all unusual. and willing to do what is right, but if you Mr. Miller: Is there not such a thing as | them know what conclusions the Governminority representation? Mr. Blair: No, I think the idea of min

ority representation has gone out of date. Mr. Smith: On behalf of the delegation I wish to ask whether it is your view that the majority of the people of the Province are against granting any relief and that you feel yourself bound to acquiesce in that view and maintain the statu quo in this matter? Mr. Blair: Will you be good enough to

Mr. Smith: Are we to understand that people of the Province are in favor of continuing the high rate of stumpage-the system now in force -and that, holding that view, the Government would deem it ita duty to obey the alleged will of the majority?

Mr. Blair: I have not stated, whatever my own opinion might be, anything that | aromatics. would warrant that inference, Mr. Smith: No. but you came very

Mr. Blair: The Provincial Secretary emphasized somewhat a question I asked awhile ago as to whether you gentlemen who hold leases would feel like surrender-Mr Snowball: If you will protect our

MAJORITY VS JUSTICE.

Mr. Blair: The Secretary said that a majority of the people of the country would be opposed, in his opinion, to this arrangement being altered unless these leases were surrendered as a correlative For Sale or To-Let. step; well. I followed it up, then, by saving that I thought any Government would be obliged to carry out the wishes of a majority, because the Government only represent and act for the majority, and the moment they don't do that they cease to be a Government My observation does not involve any question of positive opinion upon the subject, When I do make any statement upon it I would like Mr. McLellan: Then the increase of is no denying the fact. If the trade is to make a statement that would express stumpage has not been the cause of the keeping up pretty well in other places whole of it,

and going down on the North Shore, we should be stated in the cause of the keeping up pretty well in other places the conclusions the Government has arrived at the conclusions the Government has a conclusion at the conclusion are conclusions to the conclusion at the conclusio of the Government to afterwards commence putting on the stumpage tax?
The lumber trade got clear, quite clear,

The lumber trade got clear,

Th with our colleagues and hope to let you know the conclusions of the Government, Dated Chatnam, 21st Jan'y, 1889

occupies, and the advantages the trade has in the southern part of the Province, and considering the advantages that will ac-Mr. Barns: Just prior to the last gener- crue to the business of the whole Province

ing season, and it was put forward from they are not entitled, these speculatorsthat the sharp decline of the lumber trade an opposition standpoint in the House of considering what their lands cost themof this Province is identical with the area Assembly. That circular was read as the to this excessive rate of stumpage, and Sweden and Norway increased 289,000 Mr. Smith: Is it true the Government to which the Government's stumpage pol- statement of one who was friendly to the just as long as the Government rate is Government. I think the circular said muntained their rate will be maintained, that members of the Government had and that works injustice to the lumba given Mr. Snowball that assurance. I trate of the whole Province. Wh took the means of inquiring of every mem- the people come to realise that the fore then, the Government will remain in- ber of the Government on the subject and Province, as a whole, is handicapped in sensible to our claims, although the in- I could find but one who had committed | competing with both Nova Scotia and brought fairly before them by the gentlemen of the Government-if they will only go it-I have no fear, and I think you, as a government, need have none, of any ad-

refuse us this relief. Because, if our

verse popular demonstration for doing justice to the North Shore and justice also to the whole Province, because that would be the outcome of it. Mr. Miller: I would say in reference the Sweeney mill that there is a mortgate on it, which is being foreclosed. Last year the Government were pard \$3,300 stumpage on logs got out at Tracadie, which would, under ordinary circu astances, have been sawn at the Sweeney mill, but they were towed up to Miramichi and sawed there. So that the Government have not lost anything by the mill being closed down, but the logs were sawed

Mr. Snowball: I would also say that I have given up a large portion of my lands since the additional tax was put on. I don't hold anything like as much as I did. Mr. Burns: Neither do I. Mr. McLellan: How much difference is

elsewhere.

Mr. Burns: I hold about one half. Mr. McLellan: Don't you think that ing to have them cancelled, providing you, Mr. Snowball, hold just as many

Mr. Snowball: No. I don't think I hold within 100 miles as much. Mr. McLellan: Then you have dropped them very lately. Mr. Burchill: We have laid our position ully before you and you have heard the omments made upon it. We are much obliged for the attention you have given to us in our exposition and we hope you will take it into favorable consideration. What we want is relief. We don't want you to meet us by asking us to relinquish our ground, because that would leave us

fore. If we relinquished our ground what would be the use of our mills? Mr. Snowball: Such a proposition as that is a practical insult.

in a worse position than we were in be-

Mr. Smith: What becomes of the improvements? Mr. Burchill: Having placed our exeptional circumstances before you when you have laid the matter before your col-Mr. McLellan: If you gave up the tenyears leases would you be in any worse position than when you came to get them? Mr. Snowball: I was not a party to the ter-years lease.

Mr. McLellan: I am speaking about the people of the North Shore generally. You: say that previous to the stumpage being raised from 80c to \$1 and then to \$1.25 you were in a much better position. then than you are now. Mr. Snowball: Yes.

Mr. McLellan: And now you are afraid cople will destroy and ruin your proper ty b cause they will come and outsid you for the land which they had the same privilege of doing previous to the increase of stumpage. Mr. Snowball; No, by reason of these eases these men have gone in and put on valuable improvements which they did

tenure is the cause of our declining ship siders have no right to. Prices have ments, that the shippers in Quebec who also gone down in the markets where we Mr. Blair: No, prices have not gone down, as a general thing. Mr. Snowball: Well, then it is no use

talking to you about it at all. You, evidently don't know much about that part; of the business. Mr. Smith: The fact is, the price of logs has gone up at home, while the price: of deals, abroad, has gone down.

Mr. Burns: Will you uame the amount to which you would reduce the stumpage iu case the leases were surrendered? Mr. Blair: The Government will meet about the latter part of the month or the first of February when the matter will be laid before the Council. If a proposition: looking to a reduction were favorably entertained by the Government the impression some of you would have would be that there would be a larger increase in

Mr. Snowball: Yes, I think so. At the same time, do you want us to go to work and denude the whole land? Mr. Burchill. The production will unquestionably be increased by one half. Really we are doing as little as we can in order to extricate ourselves.

the production?

Mr. Burns: Taking my own operation this year our estimate would be that it Mr. McLellan: I think your County will be from 20 to 25% less than last would be one of the first to kick if they year, simply hecause the business was Mr. Miller: You referred to those peo-

ple who have had misfortunes of late. The stumpage does not cover the deficiency. and must be controlled by the majority to I am aware of that; but very large take a course distinctly adverse to the amounts have been expended on these; streams, and getting these rivers into driveable condition. If you were to examine some of the books of these firms our cause, and with the good will which you would find very heavy charges for this Government enjoys throughout the such improvements, Mr Burns speaks Province you would have no difficulty of a stream that cost him \$3000, and \$1000 with the people if you placed the question expenditure for clearing a stream

The interview then closed -having choose to help those interested in high lasted from 8 p. m. until nearly 2 a. mstumpage against us I think the case is a l | Mr. Blair saying that he hoped, after the meeting of Council, to be in position to let: ment had arrived at.

> Piles! Piles! Itching Piles. SYMPTOMS-Moisture, intense itc aug and stinging; most at night; worse by

scratching. If allowed to continue tamors form, which often bleed and ulcerate becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINT-MENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cen.s. Dr. Swayne & Son Philadelphia.

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