

NOTICE. In the Estate of Nathaniel McNeil. The undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of the said Nathaniel McNeil, do hereby give notice that the same will be opened for probate at the Court House in Chatham, N. B., on Thursday, the 25th day of February, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

BRIDGE NOTICE. The undersigned, Engineer and General Surveyor, do hereby give notice that the same will be opened for probate at the Court House in Chatham, N. B., on Thursday, the 25th day of February, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

TRUSTEES' NOTICE. The undersigned, Trustees of the Chatham and District Savings Bank, do hereby give notice that the same will be opened for probate at the Court House in Chatham, N. B., on Thursday, the 25th day of February, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FOR SALE. The undersigned, a few small and low cost stills, do hereby give notice that the same will be opened for probate at the Court House in Chatham, N. B., on Thursday, the 25th day of February, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

DR. JAMES' NERVE BEANS. The undersigned, Dr. James, do hereby give notice that the same will be opened for probate at the Court House in Chatham, N. B., on Thursday, the 25th day of February, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

UNPAID DEBENT ATTRACTOR. The undersigned, do hereby give notice that the same will be opened for probate at the Court House in Chatham, N. B., on Thursday, the 25th day of February, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

NOTICE OF SALE. The undersigned, do hereby give notice that the same will be opened for probate at the Court House in Chatham, N. B., on Thursday, the 25th day of February, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Grand Monthly Drawing. The undersigned, do hereby give notice that the same will be opened for probate at the Court House in Chatham, N. B., on Thursday, the 25th day of February, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Capital Prize, \$300,000. The undersigned, do hereby give notice that the same will be opened for probate at the Court House in Chatham, N. B., on Thursday, the 25th day of February, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Our Salmon Fishery. The undersigned, do hereby give notice that the same will be opened for probate at the Court House in Chatham, N. B., on Thursday, the 25th day of February, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Reduced Prices. The undersigned, do hereby give notice that the same will be opened for probate at the Court House in Chatham, N. B., on Thursday, the 25th day of February, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

ARE YOU USING ESTEY'S EMULSION OF PURE FRESH COD LIVER OIL? The undersigned, do hereby give notice that the same will be opened for probate at the Court House in Chatham, N. B., on Thursday, the 25th day of February, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Central Property. The undersigned, do hereby give notice that the same will be opened for probate at the Court House in Chatham, N. B., on Thursday, the 25th day of February, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

KITCHEN GIRL WANTED. The undersigned, do hereby give notice that the same will be opened for probate at the Court House in Chatham, N. B., on Thursday, the 25th day of February, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Mrs. J. D. B. Mackenzie. The undersigned, do hereby give notice that the same will be opened for probate at the Court House in Chatham, N. B., on Thursday, the 25th day of February, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

"August Flower" For Dyspepsia. A. Bellenger, Propr., Stove Foundry, Montreal, Quebec, writes: "I have used August Flower for Dyspepsia. It gave me great relief. I recommend it to all dyspeptics as a very good remedy."

Ed. Bergeron, General Dealer, Lauzon, Lévis, Quebec, writes: "I have used August Flower with the best possible results for Dyspepsia."

C. A. Barrington, Engineer and General Smith, Sydney, Australia, writes: "August Flower has effected a complete cure in my case. It acted like a miracle."

Geo. Gates, Cornish, Miss., writes: "I consider your August Flower the best remedy in the world for Dyspepsia. I was almost dead with that disease, but used several bottles of August Flower, and now consider myself a well man. I sincerely recommend this medicine to suffering humanity the world over."

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, N. B., FEBRUARY 25, 1892. An Important Assessment Question. The question of the incidence of civil taxation in Moncton is, just now, agitating the people of that city.

The subject of assessments for local purposes has always been a difficult one to deal with in New Brunswick, but there are special elements involved in Moncton which enter largely into the question and have parallels in but one other city in the Dominion—viz., the existence of a large non-tax-paying class of government employees, whose members are influential in all public matters, and who are naturally in sympathy with the owners of real property.

The influence of these two appears to have so operated upon the assessment committee of the city council as to lead that body to propose that, for the purpose of raising necessary local revenue, real estate shall be assessed at one fifth of its value, while income shall be taxed at par. The argument of those who favor this unequal levy is that as the incomes of government employees are exempted, the valuation of the remaining taxable incomes in the city is small in comparison with that of real estate and it does not, therefore, make much difference—viewing the question as a whole—even if income should be required to relieve real estate to the extent proposed.

This seems to be a most absurd and inequitable way of treating the question. Even if the income element in the taxable resources of the city is a relatively small one, it does not justify the oppression of it as contemplated. The proposition is a pointed illustration of the effect of selfish private interests operating through a representative public body. The selfish interests of the real estate owners and of the income-exempted employees of the government lead both of these classes to work in the direction of the lowest possible taxation on real estate and personal property.

The real estate owners—that is those who own land in Moncton before it became a railway center and city—have been made wealthy by the advent of the colony of government employees. In proportion as the real estate owner is taxed, he, of course, raises the rent of the untaxed government employee, and what more natural, therefore, than that these two should combine against the income-earners, who are not exempted from the tax-collector's demands. It is a fortunate thing for the tax-paying wage-earners of Moncton that the new assessment proposition must pass the ordeal of the provincial legislature before it can have effect.

The exemption of Dominion Government employees from the duty of contributing to the maintenance of the local public services of the communities in which they live, is a species of class favoritism contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and the principles of self-government which we all enjoy and to which all who are benefited thereby should be willing to contribute equitably, according to their means. It is the anomalous position in which a very large proportion of income earners in Moncton are thus placed that has led to the exceptional propositions referred to affecting city taxation. It is, therefore, to be hoped that instead of the design of the committee being crystallized into law, the effect of the agitation will be to hasten a Dominion enactment which will make it no longer possible for employees of the government to claim the right of enjoying civic privileges, improvements and protection, to which they contribute nothing and for which people less able have to pay all the cost.

Our Salmon Fishery. Under date of 14th January, in a leading article on "Our Salmon Fishermen's new Danger," we directed attention to the petition then to be presented to the Minister of Fisheries by certain salmon anglers against the privileges of net-fishing. The proposition of the petition, as we then stated, was that nets be hereafter raised during three full days and nights each week. This, of course, would mean the practical prohibition of salmon-fishing as a commercial industry, and we gave reasons why the prayer of the petition should not be granted. We thought that the many persons on the Miramichi who were interested, would take immediate steps to protect themselves, but it was not until last Friday afternoon that anything was done—namely five weeks after the warning was publicly given. There was, on that day, a meeting of a number of salmon fishermen and shippers at the Canada House, Chatham, at which a committee, consisting of Messrs. T. W. Crocker, John Bets and W. S. Loggie was appointed to prepare and circulate a counter-petition. Protests against the restriction proposed had, of course, already reached Ottawa, but the action of Friday, although tardy, will, no doubt, add to their effect.

The proposition of the anglers is so outrageous on its face, that its self-evident absurdity ought to kill it, but so meagre is departmental knowledge of the conditions and details of our fishing operations, that interested people with means and leisure at their command, appear to be successful in obtaining any regulation they desire, however absurd or unjust it may be to the people and interests of the country. The petition against the net fishermen emanates from the gentlemen of the Restigouche Salmon Club, who ought not, we think, to ask for any greater privileges than have already been accorded to them.

reasonable and absurd things for the sake of the notoriety it brings him. What Senator Poirer has or has not done to bring about the new prohibition, however, matters little. The grave fact announced is what our people have to consider and act upon. They know that oyster-fishing through the ice, as conducted on the Miramichi, at least, instead of being represented in the Gazette's despatch, is no more destructive or wasteful than open water fishing. The quantity of unmerchantable oysters raked or raised with tongs, in proportion to the merchantable, is greatly exaggerated in the Gazette's despatch. Then, these small oysters are, with us, in most cases, returned to the water. The debris of dead shells and mud that accumulates from the oyster-raising is generally hauled away for fertilizing purposes. Instead of what remains on the ice melting through and being deposited on the bed from which it came, it generally acts as a protection to the ice from the sun, and when the surrounding clean ice melts, floats away altogether and is, therefore, not deposited on the bed at all.

The order, coming as it does upon the back of the refusal of the Department to allow snail-fishing in the latter part of December of Chatham, when the catch of the season has heretofore been made and stored as guarantee of a steady supply through the winter, is designed to injure the Miramichi as a centre of supply in markets abroad. Our shippers have a market for their usual prospective catch, and the new order simply means their ruin. We saw one of these men on Monday who refused to believe that the government would make such an order under the circumstances. He said he generally shipped from two to three thousand barrels each winter. Why, said he, "I have 'the barrels ready for them now and 'have a large sum of money out in supplies to families whose only means of livelihood is the raking of oysters. If 'the order is carried out I shall lose the 'advances I have made and shall have to 'stop supplying these people, and the 'Lord only knows how they will 'through the spring, or how I shall pay 'the merchants who have supplied me.' This man further said that the ice fishing was not so destructive as that in open water, for the reason that everything that was brought up by the open water operation was dumped into the canoes and taken ashore for sorting, the small oysters being left on the shore, while, in ice fishing, the small oysters were largely returned to the beds. He also said that the ice on which oyster fishing was carried on seldom melted where it lay all winter, as it was liberated by the surrounding clean ice melting and letting it drift away to the adjacent shores, where it harmed nothing.

In fact, everybody who is acquainted with the extent of the Miramichi oyster beds and the positive advantage it is to them to be fished, wonders at the ignorance of the subject and indifference to the ruin of the business interests involved which are manifested by the passing of the new order. Even if the interests of the fishery called for such a prohibition, there would be neither reason nor justification for springing it without the least warning upon those interested. The Minister of Fisheries appears to permit himself to be "run away with" by advisers who are ignorant respecting our fishing interests or malicious towards our people. His course towards the Miramichi fishermen will have the effect of alienating from the government even those most disposed to support it. Prohibitions that have been ordered during the last two or three years have been, in most cases most unreasonable, unjust and vexatious. They have driven hundreds of our best people from the country and there seems to be a determination that the same policy shall be adhered to, regardless of the protests of friends and opponents alike.

It is fair to ask Messrs. Burns of Gloucester and Adams of Northumberland and Adams of Gloucester fishermen, has been issued at Ottawa. It is no less a blow than the sudden prohibition of our winter oyster fishery. It comes, too, under the most aggravated circumstances, without the slightest warning, and as if to make our fishermen sensible of the fact that they must expect neither consideration nor mercy from the government at Ottawa. The news came positively on Saturday from Ottawa and was announced as follows:—

In view of the necessity which exists for the enforcement of more stringent measures to ensure the preservation and improvement of the Canadian oyster industry an order in council has been passed prohibiting fishing for oysters through the ice. The St. John Gazette of the day before gave fuller information on the subject and anticipated the order, in the following despatch:—

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—An order in council will appear in tomorrow's official Gazette, prohibiting fishing for oysters through the ice. In view of the gradual depletion of our beds it is claimed that such a measure has become absolutely necessary. It was the most destructive method now pursued in the taking of oysters is the practice of fishing through the ice. Holes are cut in the ice, the beds are raked or tugged, the oysters are deposited on the ice, and the water is allowed to freeze and melt, thus causing the beds to be broken up and the oysters to be scattered and many of them to be lost to the fisherman's net. The quantity of live oysters in the spring the dead or decomposed oysters, together with the shells and mud which has been scraped up, sink to the bottom, pollute the beds of live oysters, and cause enormous damage. A large number of small oysters in this waste water, if returned to the water, become merchantable, instead of being allowed to rot and pollute the beds. This matter was forcibly brought to attention of the senate by senator Poirer a couple of years ago. He showed how the formerly valuable beds of Shediac, Buctouche and Caraquet were being completely ruined by the senseless practice of fishing through the ice. The worthy senator happens to know what he is talking about as he is the owner of the famous Poirer beds, Shediac harbor, which used to supply the most delicious oyster in the world, but which are now almost entirely destroyed through the injurious practice of fishing through the winter.

It is impossible to calculate the number of young oysters which are lost annually to the ice. Adding to this the enormous quantity of live oysters attached to dead shells will be found that thousands of young oysters are being destroyed by exposure to every merchantable oyster which finds its way into the fisherman's basket. The action taken by the minister of marine affairs is therefore, seems to be as timely as it is proper.

We are justified in assuming that the mischievous senator's statements have been taken at their face value by the government at Ottawa, and that the belief that they are true, as applied to the Miramichi, has caused the prohibitive order. The senator is not, of course, meddling in the matter in his own behalf, for there are fair grounds for believing that he would not interfere with an interest so largely affecting the North Shore simply from his well-known inclination to do un-

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. The undersigned, do hereby give notice that the same will be opened for probate at the Court House in Chatham, N. B., on Thursday, the 25th day of February, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.