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NEW GOODS EX S.S. NOVA SCOTIAN.

Special lines of

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LADIES' LINEN AND LUSTRE COSTUMES,

Made in newest styles and beautifully trimmed; also a nice Lot of Cotton

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We would call the special attention of the Public to our unusually large stock which is well assorted and has been carefully selected and will be sold low.

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BELOW BOWSER'S HOTEL. A. J. LOGGIE & CO.

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COMMERCIAL HOUSE, CHATHAM,

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NEW CARPET EXHIBITOR

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MULTIPLYING SHOW CASE.

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ALL IN WANT OF

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Should make their selections through this medium.

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I HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

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Ever shown in Miramichi,

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Every Article warranted to give satisfaction.

I have also on Hand, a large Stock of Jewelry and Fancy Goods, Pipes, Cigars, Tobaccos, and all Smokers Requisites; for sale LOW, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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June 4th, 1878.

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WALNUT BEDROOM SETS

with French Bureaus and Dressing Cases. We call special attention to these Sets, as their equal cannot be found elsewhere in the City. A large assortment of **OFFICE DESKS, TABLES** and **CHAIRS.** Besides these we are showing

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2 & 3 PLY ALL WOOL CARPETINGS, UNION "KIDDERMINSTER" CARPETINGS,
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The above Stock of Carpetings is undoubtedly the largest and best selected of any in this section of the Province.

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¼ WOOL CURTAIN DAMASK,
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PLAIN and STRIPED WOOL CURTAIN REPPS,
N. B.—CURTAIN BANDS, SATIN DAMASK BORDERING, and handsome WOOL and SILK FRINGES to match,
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FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH FLOOR OILCLOTHS,
(36 inches, 72 inches and 108 inches wide.)

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TOILET COVERS, TOILET SETS complete.

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8-4, 8-10, 10-4, 10-12, 10-16 BLEACHED DAMASK CLOTHS,
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HUCKABACK and DAMASK TOWELS.

Russia Crash for Rollers.

SHEETINGS, PILLOW COTTONS, WHITE SHIRTING COTTONS (best make

UMBRELLAS.

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NEW RIBBONS, LACES, COLLAR and CUFFS,
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BOYS', MEN'S, and LADIES' STRAW HATS & BONNETS.

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A very liberal discount will be given to ALL CASH buyers.

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It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) for $1.50 A YEAR, or 75 CTS. FOR 6 MONTHS—the money, in all cases, to accompany the order for the paper.

Advertisements are placed under classified headings.

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at *eight cents* per line nonpareil, (or eighty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and *three cents* per line (or thirty-six cents per inch) for each continuation.

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of *Five Dollars* an inch per year. The matter in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the Publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham, N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1878.

The Local "Opposition."

The *News*, Mr. Willis' paper, says:—

The *Advance* concedes that Northumberland members will have much to say about the completion of the Government. We fancy they will have still more to say about the past policy of the Government and its demerits.

We hope an effort will be made by the new House of Assembly to assist the new Government, when completed, in effecting reforms which past experience will have suggested. The cardinal errors of the late Government were its Railway policy and its Immigration policy. We presume that even the *News* will scarcely find fault with the present administration for either of these errors, because they were promoted by both sides of the House. Respecting the Railway policy, it is well known that one of its principal champions, from the first, was Mr. Willis, who now aspires to the leadership of the Opposition for a second time, while Hon. Mr. Wedderburn, the present Provincial Secretary, repeatedly warned Mr. Willis and his colleagues in the Government that the measure would entail liabilities which the income of the Province would not warrant and which could not be discharged without detriment to the ordinary public service.

The present Provincial Secretary was a consistent and independent advocate of economy and caution in the matter of Immigration, while Mr. Willis and his associates in the Government—backed, it is true, by a large majority in Assembly and encouraged by false promises of Sir John A. Macdonald's Dominion Government—entered upon and carried out the policy which caused so large a measure of dissatisfaction. The strong personal interest which Mr. Willis took in carrying out the Immigration policy is proved by the fact that he received allowances from the public treasury for travel and other services connected with some of the Colonies founded by the Government of which he was a member, and many of his friends recollect the eagerness with which he boarded the *Castalia*, even before she was in St. John harbor with the Kincardineshire and Kintore Colonists, and how magnificently he filled the important position of sole member and representative of the Government among those newly-arrived colonists until they reached Fredericton.

In displaying so absorbing an interest in the Railway and Immigration policies of the late New Brunswick Government, Mr. Willis acted, no doubt, in good faith and under a sense of duty. Like the majority of the people of the Province, at that time he, perhaps, believed that he was doing right, but it is scarcely fair—to say nothing of what is honorable in politics—for him, apparantly only because he chooses to aspire to the leadership of the Opposition, to bring errors which he, himself, was as responsible for as any other man, against a Government composed of some of his late colleagues and others who really warned both the latter and himself against the mistakes they were making.

But, Mr. Willis may say he does not propose to say anything against "the past policy of the Government and its demerits" so far as Railways and Immigration are concerned. Well, will he lead in raking up the Chatham Branch matter? If he does he will find nothing more to condemn in that than in the matter of any other Railroad ever constructed in the Province under Government subsidy.—And if there is anything wrong and it can be brought home to the late Government, Mr. Willis must be held responsible as a member of that body, and when he does bring the wrong home he will, at the same time, be in the unenviable position of one who, being a member of Government, was either so incapable as to fail in protecting the Province or, being aware of the wrong, was so corrupt as to wink at and, thus, participate in it.

Again, Mr. Willis may not wish anything said about the Chatham Branch Railway, but he may cause the Gloucester Seizures matter to be resurrected for Opposition service. Well, some members will be sure to recollect the satisfactory settlement of the whole matter and that Mr. Willis and a large majority of the Assembly voted to that effect and sustained the Government of which Mr. Willis was a member. It will be recollected, also, that at the time, there was considerable comment over the fact that Mr. Willis prepared his resignation as a member of the Government. That he did not tender it will be accepted as sufficient proof that he must have believed the Government blameless.

Perhaps, however, the Opposition, under Mr. Willis' leadership, will not bring up the Gloucester Seizures matter, but they may exhume that question of Provincial metaphysical finance in reference to the discrepency between "the Balance in the People's Bank to the credit of the Receiver General on 24he Feb. '76 and that to the credit of *all* depositors on the following day. Mr. Willis, as a member of the Government at that time will, however, know exactly how to re-explain the intricacies of Warrant Account and Check Account and Warrant Balance and Check Balance and as the Government, after Mr. Willis left it, remedied that mode of bringing down statements, he will fail in making any headway in that direction for himself or his followers.

What it really is, therefore, that Mr. Willis can bring against the Government, that will not, at the same time, be equally telling against himself, we are at a loss to know, and if he actually has an Opposition party which thinks it can make capital out of the threadbare subjects to which we have alluded, the new House will seem to have been elected in vain. There will, no doubt, be an Opposition, but it is to be hoped that it will find its work in something more intelligent and, at the same time, profitable to the country than raising discussions on subjects already disposed of. There is a feeling abroad that our Educational System is being worked in such a manner as to absorb a larger share of Provincial money than should be spent upon it. The money spent every year is, perhaps, too small for the maintenance of a broad and efficient system, but it is also largely out of proportion with the total amount of the Provincial Revenue, in view of the requirements of the other public services. It is felt that the Law is being administered with a view of not only placing a sufficient education within the reach of the children of the land, but that a very large sum is annually absorbed by the higher schools of the Cities and Towns, and from which only a small proportion even of the children within reach of them, receive benefit. This, certainly, has the appearance of making provision at public expense for a particular class of children, for it is quite well known that when those of the bulk of our population have spent a sufficient time at school to qualify them for pursuing studies in the higher branches, their parents require their assistance in earning a livelihood and, thus, in nine cases out of ten, the poor man's child must leave school just at the period when that of the rich can step into the higher grades, where few who are poor can afford the time to follow him. If the law is made for the masses of the people (and such has always been the claim of its promoters) it seems only right that it should be administered in that interest. If the Government will, therefore, earnestly undertake the task of bringing our School System within the circumstances of the Province to maintain, it will save the Opposition the trouble of getting into a position to do so, for we believe the people entertain an increasing and reasonable belief that if we had less of Classics and other high educational accomplishments in the curriculum of the Common Schools and more of "Common School Education" it would be as well for the children and much better for both the Province and the local tax payers.

It will also be the duty of the Opposition to find fault if the Government fails to improve the system of rendering the Public Accounts; its attention may also be devoted to making the Queen's Printer's Office more efficient; and to the improvement of our Road System. If, however, the Government should deal with these matters within a reasonable time and Mr. Willis and his Opposition should be found employing themselves in the useless task of promoting debates on issues that have been already settled, and with which the present House has really nothing to do, we predict a successful four years' career for the Fraser-Wedderburn administration, notwithstanding "the past policy of the Government and its demerits."

Taxes of the Farmer.

The following extract from a speech delivered in the U. S. Congress in support of Mr. Wood's Bill shows how the farmer in the United States is taxed.

"The farmer, whose whole mind is bent on his agricultural pursuits, has neither the time nor opportunity to investigate the influence of the tariff tax on his household expenses; it is a fact, however, that every article he uses is either directly subject to a tariff or enhanced by the tariff. Let us enumerate these burdens:—The farmer's house in the West, where lumber is scarce, pays either a direct or enhanced tax of 20 per centum on the lumber his house is built of; a tax of 35 per centum on the paint it is painted with; of 99 per centum on his window glass; of 35 per centum on the nails; of 52 per centum on the screws: of 30 per centum on the door locks; of from 35 to 40 per centum on the hinges; of 35 per centum on the wall paper; of from 60 to 70 per centum on his carpet; of 40 per centum on his crockery; of 38 per centum on his iron hollow ware; of 35 per centum on his cutlery; 40 per centum on his glassware; of from 35 per centum to 40 per centum on the linen he uses in his household; of 51 per centum on the common Castile soap he uses; 48 per centum on his starch. When he goes into his stable, barn or workshop, he finds that he pays 35 per centum on the iron he uses; 53 per centum on the halter chains; 45 per centum on the files and rasps he may use; 47 per centum on the buck saw; 49 per centum on cross-cut saw; 38 per centum on the hand-saw, and 35 per centum on any sheet iron he may require. On his medicines he pays 20 per centum; on quinine pills he swallows 50 per centum; on blue pills 40 per centum; and 40 per centum on any medical preparations. The female portion of his house cannot even go into hysteria without paying a tax of 20 per centum on assafœtida required to quiet their excited nerves. On his sugar he pays a tax of at least 60 per centum. As for the clothing he and his family uses, let me enumerate the tax separately. On his wool hat he pays from 60 to 80 per centum; on his fur hat from 45 to 60 per centum; on his suit of woollen clothes some 55 per centum; on the leather for his boots and shoes 25 per centum; on his hosiery 35 per centum; on his wife's and daughter's common alpaca dress he pays 65 to 70 per centum; on spool thread 70 per centum; and on needles 35 per centum."

Those who argue in favor of a retaliatory tariff for the Dominion would have our farmers labor under the same disabilities as those of the United States. What they promise in return is the erection of factories and workshops which will employ our people and make the capitalists still more wealthy. They conveniently forget to remind the people that only a very small percentage of their number can be employed in manufacturing, even at the best, and that, after all, it is the farmers, fishermen and other hard-working classes who must pay the protective taxes to the few who are more favored.

The Fishery Award.

After a good deal of unnecessary skirmishing by the politicians and press of the United States, the requisite steps have been taken by Congress to pay the $5,500,000 secured to Canada by the Award of the Halifax Fishery Commission. This course is creditable to the leading statesmen of the neighboring Republic and a rebuke to the small and noisy politicians who sought to make personal and local capital out of a cheap truckling to what they deemed popular feeling in the matter. A few months ago the St. John *Telegraph*, was led, by some utterances of second-rate Congressmen and of the ever-changeful New York *Herald*, in the direction of repudiation, to heap a tirade of abuse upon the American people generally, and we entered a protest, at the time, against its haste and bad temper, which we thought undeserved. It is gratifying therefore, to know these "authorities" did not utter the sentiments of the country in reference to the Award, and that the United States has shown itself, after all, ready to discharge an engagement honorably contracted, though many of its leading men may not believe it to be entirely equitable.

Mr. Tilley's Candidature.

The Toronto *Mail*, which is the leading Conservative organ of Canada, announces the candidature of Lieut.-Governor Tilley for a seat in the Commons, as follows:—

"Lieut.-Governor Tilley, of New Brunswick, has consented to re-enter public life, and will be a candidate for the representation of the City of St. John at the approaching election. This declaration he made on Wednesday last to a deputation of the Liberal-Conservative Association which waited upon him. As Mr. Tilley might remain in the gubernatorial office for some months longer if he chose, his acceptance of a candidature necessarily implies his resignation of that position; and we have no doubt that so soon as his resignation is accepted at Ottawa he will enter upon an active canvass, not only of the City of St. John, but of the entire Province."

We understand that many of the gentlemen who signed the requisition asking Mr. Tilley to stand for St. John City, did so under the impression that he would run as an independent candidate. A large number of the old "Tilley Liberals" joined in the requisition, and these declare that if he comes out under the ægis of "the Liberal-Conservative Chieftain," Sir John Macdonald, they will neither support him nor work for his election. It is, therefore, to be hoped that Mr. Tilley will not, when he declares his political platform, disappoint his many friends by expressing his willingness to condone the offences by which Sir John disgraced Canada and he, himself, lost much ground as a public man.

It is true that many of Mr. Tilley's friends have refused to believe that he was guilty of personal knowledge of or complicity in the political crimes of the late Government, and when he defended Sir John, in that matter, it is believed that he had been deceived by that wily leader into a belief in his innocence. His acceptance of the governorship was, under such circumstances, allowable. But if he is to come out as the "Liberal-Conservative" Standard bearer in New Brunswick in the approaching election campaign, he will bitterly disappoint many who have heretofore respected him because they believed in his political integrity. Mr. Tilley's true position in the coming election should be one independent of both parties.

DOMINION DAY was observed as a general holiday in Chatham.

THE PAPAL DELEGATE.—A St. John's, N. F., despatch dated, June 27th, says the Papal Delegate was received with great rejoicings at that city on the arrival of the S. S. *Caspian*.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN:—The death of the Queen of Spain, which occurred on the morning of the 25th ult., from nervous gastric fever, accompanied by intestinal hemorrhage, has created a profound sympathy throughout Europe.

WRITING FROM EXPERIENCE.—Referring to a gentleman who is a very efficient Dominion Minister, the Moncton *Times* says:—

He must have common sense enough to know that he will become a mere cipher at Ottawa when he ceases to be a Minister.

Had the *Times* a Northumberland example in its "mind's eye" when the above was penned?

AT IT AGAIN:—The Moncton *Times* has been, for the last three weeks, very frantic over local politics. Now that Westmorland election has come off, however, it has, after indulging in its usual vain-glory and self-gratulation, arrayed its pop-gun battery against those awful "Grits" whom it undertakes to demolish by publishing a speech made by "Ta Fairshon."

THE EDITORS of the Sarnia *Canadian* have publicly apologised to Premier Mackenzie for publishing the statement that he gave a hint to one of his relatives that the duty on tubing was to be advanced so that they might profit by it; also for publishing that he caused the Kaministiquia terminus to be selected to suit friends who speculated in lands at that place. They say they are convinced that there was no foundation for either statement.

Foreign "Articles."

Some wicked persons pretend to say that a large per centage of the sermons preached in Great Britain by the beneficed clergy are "trade stock"—that is productions of professional sermon-writers and intended to supply the necessary theological pulpit pabulum which lack of brains or exacting parochial duties prevent incumbents from preparing on their own account. We presume it was this reputed practice and an occasional study of the editorial columns of certain political journals, which suggested to one of the editors of the Moncton *Times* the idea of offering, by public advertisement, to furnish ready-made, or stock editorials, to journals whose editors, from being called from their legitimate work by outside duties, or because of intellectual incapacity, were unable to do their own writing. The editorials of the *Advocate* seem to bear the "stock" impress so palpably as to cause the friends of that paper great alarm, for however able and incisive an editorial effort may be, if it has a foreign air about it, the paper in which it is published is sure to lose caste and, at some time, suffer as a public fraud. At one time our contemporary's columns were creditably filled, because its editorials were written by a gentleman of considerable good taste and culture who had the advantage, for the paper, of being a resident of Newcastle, and, therefore, identified with North Shore interests, but, now, there is a change, and "outside work" is playing "ducks and drakes" with the *Advocate*. An article on the Westmorland Election in the issue of last week was a fair sample of the imported editorials, as was also that unfortunate effort in which Mr. Anglin's position in Gloucester was made to illustrate that of Mr. Mitchell in Northumberland and Mr. Burns' that of Mr. Snowball. The objection which stands against these stock, or imported editorials is that they are not written in full knowledge of the position of the paper for which they are intended and if they are published without what may be locally objectionable being eliminated, they make those who father them appear very ridiculous. We, therefore, hope the *Advocate* will make an effort to stick to the home-made article, even if it is naturally weak in everything save vulgarity.

Methodist Conferences.

The Methodist Conference of New Brunswick and P. E. I., commenced its sessions at Sackville, June 27th. Rev. John Prince, of Sussex, occupied the chair and the following officers were elected:

Rev. Joseph Hart, St. John, president;
Rev. C. H. Paisley, A. M., Woodstock; secretary.
W. B. Cowperthwaite, of P. E. I., secretary.

A Missionary meeting was held in the evening. The report submitted showed that the contributions to this auxiliary from Miramichi were $300,04. The total contributions were $6,745.25. The grant made to this Conference from the Central Board for the past year was $8,647, and was appropriated for Home Mission work, the sum appropriated to Miramichi being $501.80.

The following are the appointments from the second draft of the station sheet, for the Miramichi district.

Chatham—H. McKeown.
Newcastle—G. M. Campbell.
Richibucto—Issac N. Parker.
Baie du Vin—Wallace B. Thomas.
Tabusintac—One wanted.
Bathurst—Issac Howie.
Campbellton—Wm. Tibbett.
Derby—A. R. B. Shrewsbury.

On the 29th ult., the members of the N. B. Conference met the members of the Nova Scotia Conference at Amherst, and the latter returned the visit.

Escuminac Church.

To the Methodist District of Miramichi:—

Your Committee, in the discharge of the duty assigned them, would submit the following Report:—

First, we express our deep regret that the Presbytery of Miramichi felt it their duty to give the public a Report, calling in question the authority of the Methodist Church to send her ministers to all who will receive their ministrations.

From reliable sources (it is a fact which cannot be truthfully denied) we learn that the people dwelling in that section of country referred to in the Report, for the forty years preceding the appointment of a Methodist minister, were in great destitution of the ministrations of Divine Truth. The Report truthfully acknowledges the erection of the church at Escuminac to be due to the labors of Rev. Mr. Williams, our missionary, which church was to be "free to all Protestant ministers to hold religious service in."

At a subsequent meeting of those interested in its erection, the question was raised as to what body of Christians the church should be deeded, when it was moved and seconded, and carried, with only two dissenting voices, that it be deeded to the Methodist Conference.

The Report further states that the man who so generously gave the land and deeded the same to the Methodist Conference, thought that words were in the deed which were not, reflecting either upon the honesty or intelligence of the donor.

We further learn that this Committee, in their examination of the Escuminac Church, at a meeting of the inhabitants held for this purpose, was told that they (the people) were perfectly satisfied with the settlement of the church affair, and that if they were called on to do it again would "drive the nail home they had so wisely struck on the head," and we are informed that this Committee, before parting with the friends at Escuminac, expressed themselves as being satisfied with their action and assured them that nothing further would be written respecting it.

We are sorry that the Committee failed to carry out the determination expressed to the people that they should neither see nor hear any more about their action in this matter, which determination induced one of the Trustees to write so approvingly of these gentlemen who affirmed they were there in the interests of peace.

As Ministers of that Church—so much honoured by her exalted Head as in age to possess the vigor and beauty of youth—so expansive as to almost occupy he Founder's Parish—we still adhere to the motto, "The friend of all, the enemy of none."

In conclusion, your Committee cannot refrain from deprecating anything that would appear in any way to disturb the Christian fellowship and courtesy so long existing between these two fruitful branches of the Living Vine, the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches.

Signed by order of the District,

H. McKEOWN,
E. JENKINS.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE AT HILLSBORO.—A Moncton despatch dated, June 27th, states that on the 25th ult., about 10 p. m., a Mrs. Wilson was found beside the road insensible, and at first thought to be dead. She had been abused in a shocking manner. Bernard, an Indian, who committed the crime, was discovered by his coat, which he left, being identified by his father. He escaped to the woods, and was still at large at latest accounts.

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.—The decided alterative action of ROBINSON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME adapts it in a remarkable degree as a blood purifier well worthy of the trial of those suffering from a diseased condition of the Circulating fluid. The unsightly blotches, pustules and pimples that disfigure the face and neck, as well as other portions of the body, of so many persons, are indications of a diseased state of the blood induced by, as well as associated with, depraved nutrition, feeble digestion and imperfect assimilation. The continued use of the PHOSPHORIZED EMULSION invariably cleanses the blood from all these impurities and restores the system to a state of healthfulness that is manifested in increased constitutional vigor, mental activity and lightness and buoyancy of spirits. Price $1.00 per bottle; six bottles for $5.00. Prepared only by J. & H. Robinson, Chemists, St. John N. B. and for sale by druggists and general dealers.

An Injured Absentee.

It is gradually leaking out, notwithstanding the efforts being made to hold it back until the canvass for the Dominion Election is in full blast. They had a meeting, so a Newcastle friend says, and required the "conductors of the canvass" to reveal. They said the Departments at Ottawa were still full of the faithful and they had furnished "the old master" with a copy of that offer of the Chatham Railway Company, made through their delegate, Mr. Snowball, to sell the road to the Dominion Government for some forty thousand dollars. O, unheard of swindle! To think of Mr. Snowball endeavoring to get the Dominion Government to take the Chatham Railway and run it in connection with the Intercolonial! But that's not all. Failing to induce the Premier to take the road, Mr. Snowball obtained a loan of rails for it and Mr. Mitchell didn't approve of it. In fact he told Mr. Mackenzie, in the Commons last spring, that the latter gave the rails to the road to injure *him*. People will ask questions and say—Is it an injury to Mr. Mitchell that the Chatham Railway is running and that it affords facilities for getting supplies for lumbermen from Chatham to points in the upper parishes and saves them bringing their teams and themselves miles over the most expensive portion of the route between Chatham and the up-river districts? Or, is Mr. Mitchell injured by the facilities which the road affords for the shipment of fish and other freight from the lower portion of the County? The *Advocate* and Mr. Mitchell's great trouble over Mr. Snowball's connection with the Chatham Railway is that his large business interests with the people of all parts of the County required that he should make great efforts to have the road operated. He and others felt that the Dominion Government ought to buy and operate it. As a delegate of the Company he endeavored to induce the Premier to meet their views in the matter. Failing in one direction he succeeded in another and obtained the rails for the Company and, as managing director, he has, at great expense to himself, kept the Road in operation. Having spent a large sum of money in the enterprise, he now seeks to secure himself in the Road, as any prudent business man would, and, for this, Mr. Mitchell's organ attacks Mr. Snowball's private character, threatens to publish proofs of its slanders and when challenged to do it—backs down. Mr. Mitchell is in no way injured by the Road. He has no business connection with the lumbermen, farmers and fishermen of the up-river Parishes or of those down-river. In fact he has cut himself clear of the County and seeks to use it only as a means for retaining a seat in Parliament. He may rest assured, however, that he will gain nothing by attacking his opponent in connection with the Chatham Railway, which he has always so persistently opposed. In fact, the day has gone by for him to succeed by playing off different sections of the County against each other in railway or other matters. We hope he will soon come to the County and let us have his Chatham Railway story and not keep it back until it will best suit his political purposes. The electors of Northumberland are not in the humor to be misled by stories told in a hole-and-corner manner by those who, in retailing their slanders, only illustrate their own personal transactions. But of that branch of the subject we shall have more to say at another time.

ANNIE PARKER.—Since the inquest on McCarthy, Annie Parker has been kept in Hampton jail, and is said to be much pleased with her surroundiegs.

NO RISK.

Thomas' Eclectric Oil! Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold. Do you know anything of it? If not, it is time you did.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest Medicine ever made. One dose cures common sore throat; one dose cures BRONCHITIS. Fifty cents worth has cured an OLD STANDING COUGH One or two bottles cure bad cases of PILES and KIDNEY TROUBLES. Six to eight applications cure ANY CASE OF EXCORIATED NIPPLES OR INFLAMED BREAST. One bottle has cured LAME BACK of eight years' standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield, Tioga County, Pa., says: "I went thirty miles for a bottle of your Oil, which effected a WONDERFUL CURE of a CROOKED LIMB, by six applications" Another who has had ASTHMA for years, says: "I have half of a 50 cent bottle left, and $100 would not buy it if I could get no more." Rufus Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y., writes: "One small bottle of your ECLECTRIC OIL restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper in FIVE YEARS." Rev J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N. Y., writes: "Your ECLECTRIC OIL cured me of Bronchitis in one week." It is composed of SIX OF THE BEST OILS THAT ARE KNOWN. Is as good for internal as for external use, and is believed to be immeasurably superior to anything ever made. Will save you much suffering and many dollars of expense.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of *S. N. Thomas* is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and *Take no other.* Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cts. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

Established 1822.

MESSRS. J. & A. McMILLAN,

Booksellers,
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98 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

RESPECTFULLY inform their many customers and the public that they are now in their new Premises, upon the same site they occupied for so many years.

In erecting and fitting up their present building, they—availing themselves of a long experience—have adapted it to their peculiar business, and have so arranged the details as to afford the greatest convenience to their customers, their employes and themselves.

Messrs. McMILLAN feel warranted in the opinion that they fully understand the taste and requirements of the people of the Maritime Provinces. Acting with this knowledge they have carefully selected a

FULL STOCK OF BOOKS,

in all departments of Literature,

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in almost endless variety, etc., of which they most cordially invite inspection.

All of our friends and customers who desire to inspect our Premises will be most warmly welcomed.

St John, N. B., June, 1878.

BREAD.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to supply Bread in 2 lb Loaves at 8 cents per Loaf. Obtainable at the stores of Messrs. James McNutt and Thos. Fountain.

R. MARCER.

Chatham, June 26, '78. 3y4

Entire Horse "Northern Boy."

THE Subscriber will travel this fine young horse during the coming season, (commencing on the first of May) through the various districts of this County.—Terms and stopping places will be made known by the groom.

JOHN RUSSELL.

Newcastle, April 8, '78. 3y8

New Advertisements.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

A purely vegetable distillation entirely unlike all other remedies.

IN the preparation of this remarkable remedy every herb, plant, and bark is subjected to distillation, whereby the essential medical principle is obtained in vapor, condensed and bottled. What remains in the still is inert, valueless, and totally unfit for use in an organism so delicate as the nasal passages. Yet all saline and insoluble compounds of woody fibre; all tinctures, saturated solutions.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

Is a local and constitutional remedy, and is applied to the nasal passages by insufflation, thus allaying inflammation and pain and at once correcting, cleansing, and purifying the secretions. Internally administered, it acts upon the organs of circulation, keeps the skin moist, and neutralizes the acid poison that has found its way into the stomach and thence into the blood. Thus a cure progresses in both directions, and it does not seem possible for human ingenuity to devise a more rational treatment.

SURPRISING CURE.

Gentlemen.—About twelve years ago, while travelling with Father Kemp's Old Folks Concert Troupe as a tenor singer, I took a severe cold and was laid up at Newark, N. J. This cold brought on a severe attack of Catarrh, which I battled with every known remedy for four weeks without avail, and was finally obliged to give up a most desirable position and return home, unable to sing a note. For three years afterwards I was unable to sing at all. The first attack of Catarrh had left my nasal organs and throat so sensitive that the slightest cold would bring on a fresh attack, leaving me prostrated. In this way I continued to suffer. The last attack, the severest I ever had, was terrible. I suffered the most excruciating pain in my head, was so hoarse as to be scarcely able to speak, and coughed incessantly. I thought I was going into quick consumption, and I firmly believe that had these symptoms continued without relief they would have rendered me an easy victim. When in this distressing condition, I commenced the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, very reluctantly, I confess, as I had tried all the advertised remedies without benefit. The first dose of this wonderful medicine gave me the greatest relief. It is hardly possible for one whose head aches, eyes ache, who can scarcely articulate distinctly on account of the choking accumulations in his throat, to realize how much relief I obtained from the first application of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. Under its influence, both internal and external, I rapidly recovered, and by an occasional use of the remedy since, have been entirely free from Catarrh, for the first time in twelve years.

Respectfully yours,
GEO. W. HOLBROOK.

WALTHAM, MASS., Jan. 8, 1876.

P. S.—I purchased the RADICAL CURE of GEO. H. ROGERS, Druggist, Rumford Building.

Each package contains Dr Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price, $1.00. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

An Electro-Galvanic Battery combined with a highly Medicated Plaster containing the choicest medicinal Gums and Balsams known to modern Pharmacy.

These Plasters have now been before the public for two years, and, notwithstanding the immense number of remedies in the form of liniments, lotions, pain-curers, and ordinary plasters, they have steadily increased in sale and met with universal approval, as evidenced by over one thousand unsolicited testimonials in our possession. Many remarkable cases have been certified to by well-known citizens in all parts of the United States, copies of which will be sent free of charge to any