

GENERAL BUSINESS. NEW GOODS AT J. B. SNOWBALL'S! BLANKETS!! BLANKETS!!!

600 PAIRS OF WHITE AND GREY BLANKETS!!! From the lowest quality of Camp Blankets, size 2 yds. x 1 1/2 yds., to the finest Real Bath, size 3 1/2 yds. x 3 yds. Prices ranging from \$2.00 to \$16.00 per pair.

20 PIECES OF GREY CAMP BLANKETING, VERY HEAVY, 80 INCHES WIDE. WHITE TWILLED KERSEYS FOR DRAWERS.

BOYS' & GIRLS' WOOL UNDERWEAR, In Suits of SHIRTS AND DRAWERS combined. JUST THE ARTICLE FOR THIS CLIMATE. CALL AND EXAMINE.

DRESS GOODS!! DRESS GOODS!!! FOR FALL 1878. RECEIVED VIA HALIFAX. 5 Cases of the newest and most fashionable Fabrics in

DRESS MATERIALS, CONSISTING OF Coloured Persian Cords, Coloured Scicillians, Coloured Wool Serges, Coloured D'Cosse Cloth, Coloured Camels Hair Cloth (FOR POLONAISE).

COLOURED "LORNE" CLOTHS (HONEY), for Winter Polonaise and "Usters." ALSO Black Cobourgs, Persian Cords, QUEEN'S CORDS, Plain Scicillians, Scicillian Cords (a novelty), BLACK "D'COSSE" CLOTH, (STYLISH AND VERY DURABLE).

All the above are marked UNUSUALLY LOW, and all warranted FIRST-CLASS. Sept. 23rd, 1878.

NEW DRESS GOODS!! NEW DRESS GOODS!!!

Just arrived ex S.S. "Hibernian" from Glasgow. PLAIN TWILLS, PLAIN SERGES, FIGURED COATINGS, FINE FRENCH PALMYRENE, RUSSELL CORDS, THIBET TWILLS, BOTANY FIGURES, BEIGE FACOME.

COLORED TRIMMING SILKS BLACK SILK VELVET. LADIES' SILK SCARVES. GENTS' WINDSOR & LONG SCARVES. BLACK AND COLORED GALON TRIMMINGS. MOONLIGHT TRIMMINGS.

IVORY PEARL AND SILK DRESS BUTTONS. GENTS' LAMBS-WOOL UNDERCLOTHING AND HOSIERY.

The rest of our Stock we will offer at the same low prices. Chatham, 26th August, 1878.

A. J. LOGGIE & CO. FURNITURE WAREHOUSES.

Charlotte St., ST. JOHN. (OPPOSITE KING SQUARE.)

WE have just opened at our NEW PREMISES an altogether New Stock of Goods, completely filling the spacious Warehouses which are, without exception, the finest in the Dominion, and those desiring of furnishing their Homes can select from a stock which, for richness of style and finish, and durability of material and construction, cannot be surpassed in any City on the Continent. The stock comprises Beautifully Upholstered PARLOR SEATINGS and Groups in the Latest and Leading Styles, very richly Carved and Inlaid. A Superb Stock of

WALNUT BEDROOM SETS with French Bureaus and Dressing Cases. We call special attention to these Sets, as their original cannot be found elsewhere in the City. A large assortment of OFFICE DESKS, TABLES and CHAIRS. Besides these we are showing WARDROBES, BOOKCASES, SIDEBORDS, WALNUT BUREAUS, and SINKS, EASY CHAIRS, CAMP CHAIRS, ROCKING CHAIRS, LIBRARY TABLES, CENTRE TABLES, PARLOR CHAIRS, HAT TRAYS, WHATNOTS, PATENT ROCKERS, SOFAS, LOUNGES, IRON LOUNGES, DIXING TABLES and CHAIRS, LOOKING GLASSES, CHAIRS, and a full line of fine BEDROOM SETS, and all kinds of GREAT FURNITURE, FLOOR & EXCELSIOR MATTRESSES, FEATHER PILLOWS, &c.

PRICES LOW. TERMS LIBERAL. STEWART & WHITE.

Sugars, Oatmeal, Flour, Cheese, etc., etc. JUST OPENED

LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO. RE NOW RECEIVING FOR FALL TRADE: 100 bbls. Thompson's Corn Meal; 100 bbls. White Pigon and Golden Star Flour; 50 bbls. Butter; 125 boxes Choice Sugar; 25 bbls. American Kerosene Oil; 20 bbls. Dried Apples; 40 bbls. N. S. and N. B. Apples; 25 bbls. S. S. Onions; 10 bbls. Bartlett Peas; 100 bags Rangon Rice; 50 bbls. Currants; 100 boxes Scotch Tobacco Pipes; 50 boxes Eagle Brand Pollard; 25 cases Scotch Sugar; 40 cases Trinidad Molasses. 78 and 80 KING STREET, ST. JOHN.

Herring! Shad! Coddfish! Pollock! 180 H.P. BELLS. No. 1 SHAD; 40 qts. bright dry CODFISH; 200 POLLOCK; 600 boxes SCALD HERRING; 200 No. 1 do.

For Sale low by HARRING & HATHWAY, 17 and 18 South Wharf, St. John.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We have determined to publish the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE hereafter at

ONE DOLLAR a year, subscriptions to be PREPAID in all cases.

Subscribers in arrears, who pay up within one month from date will be allowed to settle at the rate of \$1.00 a year.

We make this Liberal Offer to induce those who owe us small sums to pay up, as we intend, after the month expires, to place our unpaid subscription list in the hands of Magistrates for collection.

We have made arrangements by which we will furnish lending St. John Weeklies together with the ADVANCE at the following rates: ADVANCE AND FREEMAN, \$1.90; ADVANCE AND TELEGRAPH, 1.90; ADVANCE AND GLOBE, 1.90; ADVANCE AND NEWS, 1.90. Cash must invariably accompany orders.

The subscription price of the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE, when credit is given, is \$2 a year.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

A SPECIAL PRIZE of \$5 will be given to the person who furnishes, within two months from date, the largest list of New Subscribers to the ADVANCE, singly, and another of \$5 for the largest list of Subscribers to the ADVANCE with any of the Weeklies in the above list. D. G. SMITH, Chatham, Sept. 19th, 1878.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1878.

The Lumber Trade.

Latest advices from Great Britain give very discouraging reports from the general wood market and how that there is little present prospect of any improvement in the deal trade. Prices are ruinously low and deals, on the other side, after paying freight and charges, leave hardly as much as logs cost on this side. This is no exaggeration and unless the market improves beyond present prospects of its doing so, a large curtailment of operations will be forced upon those engaged in the business. Three years ago a falling market and accumulating stocks warned manufacturers to lessen operations, but each expected his neighbor to act on the lessening of the times and stocks were increased, instead of being reduced. Another year's business showed a still stronger balance against the producers, and still the exports from this side kept up and were even increased. The present season's work has proved that nothing short of prostration of trade, brought on by excessive production will lead to a rally in the market and enable those who survive the ordeal to realize fair prices. In their Glasgow circular of 1st inst., Messrs. Allison, McCoulland and Hamilton say: "We cannot show in a stronger light the shrinkage that has taken place in the demand for wood goods than by stating that the edifices of all kinds authorized to be erected in this city for the year ending 31st August, 1878, were valued at £750,717—for 1877 they were valued at £1,564,260—for 1876 £2,125,244—and for 1875 £1,826,150. It is certain that the depression will continue until the population (increasing annually at the rate of about 10,000 a year) fill up the vacant buildings, and until the advent of a general revival in trade. The same proportionate decrease in building operations has taken place all over the United Kingdom, while the wood market has been receiving supplies at an almost corresponding rate of increase. The ruinously low prices ruling at forced sales have induced buyers to reduce the stocks held by the handlers and it will take a longer time than many in the business are aware of for the lumber thus forced into the hands of comparatively small holders and distributed all over the country to be absorbed. It is, therefore, evident that the greatest caution is necessary on the part of our operators. The cost of placing logs in the local market must be lessened. The Stumpage Tax ought to be reduced to a minimum, for that, with the expense of long drives and boagage tells heavily against the business, and especially so against operators of moderate means. The North Shore trade is specially harassed by the Stumpage impost and there is good reason to ask for the consideration of the Provincial Government in a matter which is assisting to bear down a great industry already suffering its full share of depression in the general prostration of trade.

A Great Interest.

It is pretty generally admitted by those who are familiar with the North Shore of New Brunswick that it possesses some of the finest tracts of agricultural lands in the Province. No better proof of the fact exists than is to be found in the condition of our people who make agriculture their principle business and who combine fair intelligence with average industry in its pursuit. Such being the truth it seems a matter of surprise that so few people, comparatively, make a regular business of farming. The Restigouche district embraces lands of the same workable and productive character as those of the Upper St. John and Tobique, Gloucester has tracts which are equally fertile, Northumberland and Kent are no less favored and, yet, the lumbering and other populous centres in all of them are a market for the farm products of other parts of Canada, from Sarnia to Prince Edward Island. There is something in this state of things which calls for remedy and there has never been a time when the subject of agriculture needed more earnest consideration than the present. The attractions of the United States are less tempting to our young people than they formerly were and, as a consequence, a disposition to settle down at home, in preference to seeking

a new home abroad, is more prevalent. But it is difficult to prevent young people from seeking to establish themselves in those callings which appear to offer the greatest amount of variety in the experiences of everyday life, and to this natural bias we believe the prevalent neglect of farming among us is chiefly due. It is, in one sense, the misfortune of many persons, that the chief industry of the North Shore is lumbering, for we believe that business to be mainly responsible for the apathy displayed in reference to farming. Too many young men, who have excellent opportunities to establish themselves on farms are attracted to the towns and villages by the wages offered in the mills or in connection with the shipping of lumber. They hear that they can obtain a dollar or a dollar and a half a day in the mills and about the ships, and they contrast that with what they know their fathers and themselves have netted on the farm and they are sure to strike a balance in favor of abandoning the farm. They seem, on the one hand, to lose sight of what the farm yields to their support beyond what it may enable them to send to market and, on the other, to take little account of the difference in cost of living in town and country. They are attracted by the apparent superiority of town experiences, they imagine that people who wear good clothes must live a kind of holiday life, and they are won over to the logging side to discover their delusion only when it is too late in life to successfully correct their mistake. There is also a class who think they can combine farming with lumbering to advantage, and although this may be done in rare cases and under very favorable circumstances, there is nothing which so great an extent makes the lives of promising farmers little better than failures and discourages the farming industry of the country. Many of our readers can doubtless think of men whom they have known as fairly successful farmers, who being tempted to try lumbering have either lost their farms or loaded themselves with debt. It is the exemplification of the old story of trying to serve two masters. If the lumber be properly attended to—especially in the Spring season—the farm must be neglected, and if attention be divided, between both, each must suffer in some degree and neither turn out successfully. It is one of the drawbacks of ordinary farm-life in this section of the country, especially if the farm be a small one that there does not seem to be enough to do in winter, but this is, admittedly, the fault of an imperfect system of management and of a habit of do-nothingism which ought to be, and may be, easily overcome. If a man has a small amount of land under cultivation in proportion to the tract owned by him, he will find it advantageous to put in his spare time in winter in chopping and clearing more. If he has got a large tract under cultivation it will pay him to engage outside help at seed-time and harvest, while he will find full employment for his own hands and brain during winter in looking after stock, arranging for the coming season's work and endeavoring to emulate the best examples of thrift and progress known to him in his own profession and calling.

One reason why some so-called farmers are abandoned is that they are selected by mistake. Men with little knowledge of what constitutes a farm obtain a piece of land and only discover that it is unfit for successful farming operations when they have expended sufficient labor upon it to discourage them from beginning over again. An all-important point, therefore, is the selection of suitable land in that respect and regard being had also to distance from centres of population, no man need despair of success, especially in this section of the Province, where farming enterprise has made so poor an effort to keep pace with the growth of the market for farm products. If poverty and destitution threaten a good many of our people because of the discouraging condition of the lumber market abroad, it is because many of them have turned their backs on good homes in the country, while others, however, in spite of warnings and their own experience, remained about the towns and villages,eking out a precarious existence, instead of seeking to establish themselves as farmers or farm laborers. Every one of our lumbering centres has its quota of men who have grown grey working about mills and shops each summer season for barely enough to procure scant necessities of life for themselves and families. How different might the condition of such persons be had they settled themselves, years ago, on some wooded tract that, to-day, invites clearing and cultivation, and which would have given employment far more beneficial for both mind and body than that which may have fallen to the lot of their sons and daughters where they now are! Indeed, when the condition of the laboring classes in our towns is contrasted with that of persons of even very moderate circumstances in the country, who seem to think the former better off than themselves, there is much apparent force in the saying that "a half of the world does not know how the other half lives." There seems to be need of missionary effort to open the eyes of many people to their culpable neglect of their own interests in respect of farming. As the subject is one which affects the well-being of the country it ought to receive greater attention than it does from the press, the pulpit and the politicians, each of whom should make it matter of more careful study than they appear to do, or, at least, to labor for more converts to agriculture. At our railway stations and wharves we may find reminders of the losses we are constantly sustaining through our indifference to this great interest. Our people are obliged to send money away when it might be circulated at home. Good farming lands lie uncleared all around us, while those who might be cultivating them hang around the streets of the towns waiting for a few days' work in the mills or at the ships. The beef they eat, and which might be raised at home, is brought from other places, not more favored by nature for raising cattle than many parts of the North Shore. Money must also be sent away for a large proportion of the hay and oats consumed by the few cattle and horses we have.

Hay comes by the car-load from Albert, Westmorland, Kings, etc., and oats by the schooner-load from Prince Edward Island, to be hauled through our fine farming lands to the lumber camps. Thousands of bushels of potatoes are purchased yearly from farms hundreds of miles away. Even our vegetables are largely imported for daily consumption, while one half of our supply of turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, etc., comes from other parts of the Province or from Nova Scotia.

If we had not a good home market for all kinds of agricultural products and if those who are engaged in farming were not among our most well-to-do people, there might be some ground on which to excuse the neglect which this great interest receives at our hands, but when those who do make farming the business of their lives are better off, as a class, than persons engaged in any other industry, and when thousands upon thousands of dollars' worth of ordinary farm products have to be purchased from abroad to supply our local demands, it is evident that, as we have already said, there is room for missionary work among us in our agricultural interests. When our farmers observe the risks incident to almost every other industry in which our people are engaged, and contrast their condition with that of their neighbors engaged in lumbering, fishing, or other pursuits they have reason to congratulate themselves on their lot. And the more they compare their condition with that of others, the more convinced will they be that theirs is the pursuit best suited to the country and also calculated to promote and encourage those conditions and qualities of body and mind which enable men and women to fulfil the requirements and discharge the highest duties of home life.

The Provincial Exhibition, Fredericton.

The Exhibition at Fredericton was brought to a close on Friday evening, and was one of the most successful that has ever taken place in this Province. It is estimated that about 20,000 people visited the building while the Exhibition was in progress and it is expected that the receipts will cover all expenses, exclusive of the cost of the building. The exhibits of farm produce and stock are said to have been the best ever seen in New Brunswick, but the display of manufactures, though fair, is considered to have been excellent on several previous occasions.

The Old and the New.

The Montreal True Witness, a paper which has Conservative leanings, says: "There are already indications of uneasiness in the Conservative ranks, and there is a corresponding indication of hopefulness in the ranks of the Reform party. The American papers say 'protection' is impossible, and ridicule the idea of such a protective tariff as will exclude American manufactures. The American market has certainly great power, and if it 'closes down' it may make the situation somewhat awkward. Again, prominent Conservatives have been heard to say that the protection promised by the Government cannot be given, and now that the 'cry' has done its duty in returning the Conservative party, that they want to hear no more of it. This is, of course, the general opinion of the Reformers, and we are not surprised to hear that the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie is not more in favor of protection than ever he was. But the great mistake he made was in not re-adjusting the tariff. 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