

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW DRESS GOODS! NEW DRESS GOODS!!

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

COLORED TRIMMING SILKS. BLACK SILK VELVET. LADIES' SILK SCARVES.

GENTS' WINDSOR & LONG SCARVES. BLACK AND COLORED GALON TRIMMINGS. MOONLIGHT TRIMMINGS.

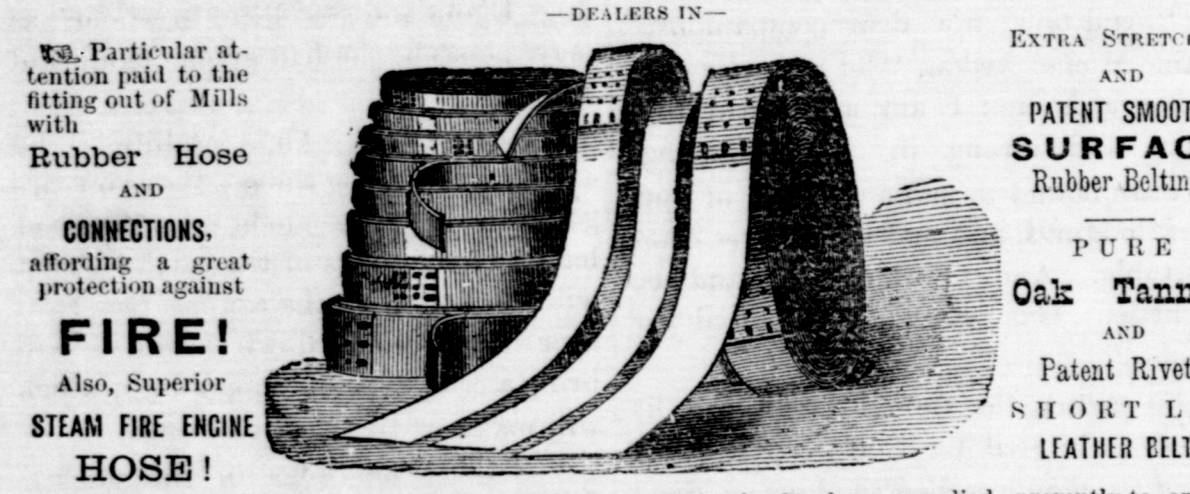
IVORY, PEARL AND SILK DRESS BUTTONS. GENTS' LAMBS-WOOL.

UNDERCLOTHING AND HOSIERY.

The rest of our Stock will offer at the same low prices. Chatham, 26th August, 1878. A. J. LOGGIE & CO. MILL SUPPLIES.

ESTEY, ALLWOOD & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Z. G. GABEL.)

DEALERS IN EXTRA STRETCHED AND PATENT SMOOTH SURFACE Rubber Belting, PURE Oak Tanned and Patent Riveted SHORT LAP LEATHER BELTING.



ES. Particular attention paid to the fitting out of Mills with Rubber Hose and CONNECTIONS affording a great protection against FIRE! Also, Superior STEAM FIRE ENGINE HOSE!

CHANG AND CIRCULAR SAWS of the following makers, in Stock or supplied promptly to order: "Bliss & Sons," "Wells & Griffiths," "Whitman & Smith," and domestic and other desirable makers of saws.

A full assortment of all kinds of Rubber Goods, viz: Coats, Caps, Leggins, Ladies' Mantles, Air Pillows, Air Cushions, Balls, Combs, Toys, &c. Wholesale and Retail—lowest rates.

NEW STORE PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, ST. JOHN N. B. GENERAL BUSINESS.

Received at J. B. SNOWBALL'S, 100 PIECES OF GOOD DARK AMERICAN PRINTS, 1 BALE 2 BALES

Of the very best and Cheapest American White COTTONS (free from all dressing.) 36-inch extra heavy American unbleached COTTONS, 9c. per yard.

NEW TOILET MATS, in Sets of Five Pieces, very Cheap. PILLOW & SHEET SHAMS, for Braiding. LADIES' CHEMISE YOKES, NIGHT DRESS, DRAWER BANDS, MERINO UNDERCLOTHING, Hemstitched Lawn HANDKERCHIEFS (White and Black borders), Black and Coloured "Ardie" and "Diamond" BRAIDS, Black and White Chemise Spot NET, 84 Bleached SHIRTING COTTONS, 45 and 54-inch Pillow COTTONS, TABLE NAPKINS, DOYLEYS, &c.

August 26th, 1878. NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, Ever shown in Miramichi, which I have personally selected from one of the best Houses in New York. The Stock consists of Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Dinner and Breakfast Casters, Pickle and Fruit Stands, Butter Coolers, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Spoons, Forks, &c.

Every Article warranted to give satisfaction. I have also on Hand, a large Stock of Jewelry and Fancy Goods, Pipes, Cigars, Tobacco, and all modern Requisites; for sale LOW, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ISAAC HARRIS. Remember the Stand, next "Arylle House," - - - Water Street, Chatham. June 4th, 1878.

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 we, without exception, the finest in the Dominion; and the desirability of furnishing our Homes can be seen 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 SEATs 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 equal cannot be found elsewhere in the City. A large assortment of OFFICE DESKS, TABLES and CHAIRS. Besides these we are showing WARDROBES, BOOKCASES, SIDEBOARDS, WALNUT BUREAUS, SINKS, EASY CHAIRS, CAMP CHAIRS, HOOKING CHAIRS, LIBRARY TABLES, CENTRE TABLES, PARLOR CHAIRS, HAT TREES, WHATNOTS, PATENT ROCKERS, FOLDING LOUNGES, BED LOUNGES, DINING TABLES and CHAIRS, LOOKING GLASSES, CRIBS, and a full line of fine BEDROOM SETS, and all kinds of CHEAP FURNITURE, FLOOR & EXCELSIOR MATTRESSES, FEATHER PILLOWS, &c.

PRICES LOW, TERMS LIBERAL. STEWART & WHITE. THE VOX HUMANA. A High-Class Monthly Journal of Music & Musical Information.

EACH number contains from eight to ten pages of original and carefully selected Music, and four to six pages of valuable and instructive reading matter, including a critical Review of every piece of Music published in the country. THE PRICE IS BUT ONE DOLLAR A YEAR POST-PAID, and for this small sum the subscriber will receive in a year Music which would cost at retail not less than twenty dollars.

MUSIC OLD AND NEW! MUSIC POPULAR AND CLASSICAL MUSIC FOR THE HOUSEHOLD! MUSIC FOR THE SINGER! MUSIC FOR THE PIANIST! MUSIC FOR THE CHOIR! MUSIC FOR THE ORGANIST! Published Monthly by Geo. Woods & Co., Cambridgeport, Massachusetts. Single copies 10 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every Thursday morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day.

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 75c. for six Months, or 25c. for three Months, to accompany the order for the paper. Advertisements are placed under classified headings.

Advertisements, either yearly or by the season, are inserted at eight cents per line nonpareil, (for each cent per line for 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 Kentville (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspé (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers special inducements to advertisers. Address Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham, N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1878. Mr. Snowball's Card.

Mr. Snowball's Card to the Electors of Northumberland appears in the present issue of the ADVANCE. It deals in a straightforward manner with the questions which will determine our representation during the next five years and will be endorsed by the great majority of the Electorate.

THE PREMIER AND FINANCE MINISTER IN ST. JOHN.

Accompanying this issue is a supplement containing an account of the proceedings at St. John in connection with the visit of the Premier and Finance Minister. The great feature of the occasion was the monster Meeting at the Rink. Our correspondent who was present informs us that there was an apparently preconcerted effort to prevent Mr. Mackenzie from receiving a fair hearing—an effort which, though contained during a considerable portion of his speech, was at last broken down by the dignified bearing of the speaker and his sturdy utterances which carried conviction of his sincerity with them. It was not difficult to detect the party from whom this effort emanated, for there was a respectful hearing accorded to Messrs. Tilley & King, whose speeches were, certainly, neither more meritorious nor eloquent than that of the Premier—to put it mildly—and when Mr. Cartwright rose the hisses were renewed, quite a number of the disturbers also leaving the Rink. Mr. Cartwright however, soon arrested attention and carried the audience with him and there seemed scarcely a man to differ from him, when he reached a point at which the immense audience cheered his appeal to Mr. Tilley in reference to his views of the Pacific Scandal.

Mr. Mackenzie's remarks on the wrong of a party advocating a tariff policy to which it could not give effect by legislation were calculated to show the inconsistency of the Protectionists' "readjustment" humbug. When he said it was vain to seek to increase the prosperity of a country by such a system and that the proper system for Canada was a revenue tariff which would interfere with the honest sentiments of nine tenths of all the New Brunswickers who give attention to the subject. Such utterances are in gratifying contrast to the patchwork policy of the protectionist party who promise a duty on flour in one place and deny having done so in another, who tell the Goderich Salt producers that they will tax that article through all Canada for their benefit, but promise a continuation of free salt to Maritime fishermen and who promise a tax on coal to the people of Nova Scotia, which they repudiate in coal-consuming communities in other parts of the Dominion. Mr. Mackenzie dealt with the expensive legacies left to his administration by the late Government and most effectively replied to Mr. Tilley's sophistries relating to the expense of managing our railways under the respective Governments and we are quite sure that our readers will be glad to know that a marked reduction of expenditure in that important department of the public service has taken place under the Liberal Government. The Premier's comparison of the respective contract systems of the two Governments was very satisfactory indeed and his reply on the "Steel Rails" question deserves special attention. The same is true of his treatment of the Kaminitia Lands charges, the "Foster Jobs," etc. He not only cleared up these charges but turned the attack upon his opponents and showed how Mr. Tilley and his associates (including Mr. Mitchell) purposed to play into the hands of the Northern Railway Company and prevent Canada from getting hundreds of thousands of dollars due to her. Sir John's crooked Secret Service money transactions were fully exposed as well as other short-comings of the "party of gentlemen." The Premier's reference to local matters were satisfactory and conclusive as meeting the criticisms of his opponents and it is most remarkable that, with all their ability, Mr. King and Mr. Tilley, who followed, referred to so few of the points brought forward by Mr. Mackenzie.

Mr. Tilley's speech was principally a defence of his taking the Governorship at the time he did and we say, in all sincerity, it is a matter of regret that no amount of explanation can satisfactorily clear up the record of that matter. He admitted that just before his Government went out of office they created new salaries and increased old ones, but he asked why the new Government did not wipe these out—a question which showed the weakness of Mr. Tilley's position. He admitted that the increase of tariff to seventeen and a half per cent, made under the present administration, was necessary and, in reality, delivered himself in a tone that contrasted favorably, to himself personally and to the Mackenzie Government, with his speeches at the Institute and elsewhere.

Mr. Cartwright's speech was forcible and effective. It dealt firmly and justly with Sir John and his party. His criticisms of Mr. Tilley's management of public loans and the comparisons he made between that gentleman's transactions as Finance Minister and his own, were calculated to damage Mr. Tilley's

standing as a financier. He admitted that he had a good deal of regard for Mr. Tilley on account of his personal character and when he appealed to that gentleman to declare what he thought of the Pacific Scandal transaction, he touched a point on which all New Brunswick is awaiting an answer—one which has been frequently sought but never given.

Nevertheless, the visit of the Ministers to St. John had the effect of rendering the victory of the Liberals in the pending contest the more certain.

The Tax on Flour.

If there is one point of the opposition policy which is clearly defined, if there is one detail of their proposed re-adjustment of the tariff which is definitely stated by their press and their leaders, it is the proposed imposition of a tax of fifty cents (or more) a barrel on flour.—Halifax Chronicle.

But, yet, we presume Mr. Mitchell will have the effrontery to say that he is not in accord with the flour-taxing party, as he was in 1867 when the Government of that day was a member imposed the flour tax, although Messrs. Anglin, Burpee, Smith and others voted against it. Will Mr. Mitchell deny this?

Mr. Mitchell on Mr. Mitchell.

There was an article in a recent issue of the Halifax Herald, Dr. Tupper's organ, which if not written by Mr. Mitchell himself, read very much like one of his speeches in the remote county districts. It is noteworthy, too, that hundreds of Herolds containing the article were sent to Northumberland, whose people are thereby informed of the greatness of their ex-member. The article gives Mr. Mitchell credit for being the author of pamphlets and compilations which formed the basis of our fishery claims against the United States under the Washington Treaty—works which are generally credited to such intelligent officers as Mr. Whitaker and others. It also gives Mr. Mitchell credit for the award of \$5,500,000 under the Washington Treaty, and for nearly the whole success of the Halifax Commission's labors. Between the Herald, Sir John, Dominion, and Atlantic, Mr. Mitchell comes in for all his own share of credit in connection with every public matter he has ever had anything to do with, as well as a far greater proportion, of which he would rob others.

A SUPPLEMENT, containing the speeches at St. John in connection with the late visit of the Premier and Finance Minister to that city, accompanies this issue of the ADVANCE.

THE ELECTION LAW.—Extracts from the Election law and other information relating thereto, together with a fac-simile of the Ballot, properly marked for the direction of voters, will be found on our fourth page.

RESIGNED.—Fred. Thompson, Esq., who was elected an M. P. for York and against whom—together with the other members elect—Dr. Dow filed a Petition, has followed Mr. Blair's weak politics are getting a little mixed, some decided changes in public sentiment on the subject being already apparent.

WHAT VOTING FOR MR. MITCHELL MEANS.—The people of that County are not insane enough to vote for Mr. Mitchell, whose leader declares his purpose to impose an enormous burden of taxation on this country. . . . The man who receives the majority of votes is the people's candidate. . . . He who votes for Mr. Mitchell votes for taxation.—Freeman.

SILKS.—One of Mr. Mitchell's strong points is that "silks and satins" are taxed more lightly than cheaper articles, generally worn by women. Well, the tariff of Mr. Mitchell's Government established the principle complained of and we have no doubt it will be rectified in due time. The present Government has reformed many errors of their predecessors, but they ought not to be expected to do everything all at once.

PROTESTING TOO MUCH.—The Times, Sun and other papers which have, from time to time, copied fishery articles and paragraphs reflecting on Sir Albert J. Smith's management of the Fisheries Department are now unanimously protesting that Mr. W. H. Venning did not write those articles etc., for their columns. Their unanimity in the matter is calculated to throw discredit upon their sincerity.

THE MCCARTHY MURDER trial has resulted in the Jury disagreeing, eleven being for conviction and one for acquittal, or as some of the papers have it, ten for conviction and two for acquittal. John Osborne was admitted to bail in the sum of \$2,000 by himself and \$1,000 each by two sureties. Annie Parker is retained in custody of the Sheriff of Westmorland. Mrs. Osborne, Eliza and Harry, are also in custody, and the court is adjourned until the second Friday in November.

SIR JOHN AND NOT SIR ALBERT.—The St. Lawrence Advance heads its leading article with the ominous words: "Threatened Destruction of our Gulf and Straits Fisheries!" And this is the legacy which Sir Albert Smith, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, leaves his country as he is about to leave office.—Sun.

We presume the St. John campaign sheet, which has no responsible editor, refers to this paper in the above. Our leading article of last week was headed with the title quoted and the article itself showed that our Gulf and Straits fisheries are indeed in danger. But who is to blame? Is it not the Member of the Canadian Government who was on the Washington Treaty Commission? Is it Sir Albert J. Smith's fault that Sir John A. Macdonald allowed the Treaty to be so loosely framed that American fishermen can not be interfered with in their work of destruction? Public men and writers, who feel the responsibility of what they say and write, will place the blame in this matter where it belongs, and as Sir Albert has already overcome some of the blunders of the Treaty, it is to be hoped

that he will continue the work until Sir John's purse-seines are disallowed by the United States as they are by the Canadian authorities.

A Change of Representation Necessary.

A valued correspondent, who writes under the nom de plume, "Reform" gives the following sensible view of considerations which should actuate the Electors at the present time:—

In view of the Dominion Election, shortly to take place, the proper representation of this County deserves the serious consideration of every elector in it.

This growing County, with its varied and important interests, cannot afford to lag behind its neighbours in demanding its fair share of Government countenance and support, instead of having its interests comparatively neglected as at present. We were, perhaps, fortunate at Confederation, in having a representative in so prominent a position, as that held by Mr. Mitchell, as we, no doubt, received corresponding advantages, but the advantages were mutual both the representative and the County being gainers. The circumstances are now, however, changed. The former Government, on its deserved downfall, became the Opposition. Our member, however, did not remain in its ranks, but left it, as he said, because he was a Liberal. Even if the present Government at the pending election should not be sustained—and the opposition became the Government, where would our late member—if elected—then be. He could not consistently join it, as he claims to have always held aloof from both parties, and neither party cares to claim him. So long, then, as the present parties continue to exist, no matter which may administer our affairs, we must expect our late member to remain in this powerless and helpless attitude. It may be said that no member of an Opposition can do more for their constituents than our late member has done. That may be true, and although an Opposition might get the reins of Government again and thus have opportunity to make up what had been lost to their constituencies, what benefit a constituency could expect to get from an independent member, neither in the Government or working with the Opposition, we cannot see. Now, what is the prospect, if our late member, Mr. Mitchell, is again elected. It will just be a repetition of his helpless conduct, since the downfall of the Conservative Government. Seeing that this is the way matters stand and as this County has only one member to serve it, we do not think it can afford to keep a man to represent it who can do nothing for it. We should make choice of a representative, who can act with any good Government and endeavour to secure the advantages that such action can demand and secure—a man who will command respect, rather than the ridicule which attached to our late member, especially during the last two sessions.

Should the County decide to elect another representative, it would conduce to the independence of the County generally, as an oligarchy has been created by our late member, Mr. Mitchell in the County at large—an oligarchy built up by himself and maintained by pecuniary interests, either in public office, perquisites or other emoluments—and, those constituting it are, at the present time, his principal and chief supporters. These men hope, by his election, to hold and secure a continuance of their former advantages. This oligarchy is deeply rooted and from long habit its members have acquired a habit of displaying what Shakespeare meant by "the insolence of office," towards their betters in the community. Parties composing this oligarchy, through their dependence on Mr. Mitchell, assume a dictatorial attitude, which affects the welfare and, in many cases, the independence of others who, in former times, were his supporters. This blighting and offensive influence is particularly noticeable in our late member's native parish. His adherents there are more concerned for his continuance in power, because it secures them in the advantages they have received and hope further to gain, their chief politics being the man himself and his social qualities, whatever those may be. When our late member first started out in public life his principal and most powerful argument was that the County was governed by a "family compact," and that it was absolutely necessary to remove this incubus or influence so that the constituency at large, might more directly engage in their own representation. This principle was conceded by every independent elector at that time. If he held good then, it ought to be equally potent now. What do we find now? Our late member has "a family compact" of personal, confidential, dependent and self-seeking friends, possessing an influence just as strong and powerful as the "family compact" of other days, who only see with the eyes of their master and are ready on all occasions to do his bidding. It may suit this compact to elect Mr. Mitchell as an "independent" member again, for the above reasons, but it is benefitting the County at large? Not at all. Electing an independent member in a city or County may do very well, where there are a number to be elected, and some of them will be acting, with the Government, but where there is only one member in a County (as in our own) who acts independently and who is neither in the Government nor Opposition, he can be of no account whatever. There are no indications of any weakening of the present Government, but the signs are that it will be largely sustained, and it should be the policy of this County to elect a man free to act in accord with it so long as it continues to deserve his support. The country needs men of good business acquirements, to regulate and spend the revenues economically, rather than imaginative far-seeing politicians, who inaugurate large schemes—of which we have an unfortunate specimen in the Pacific Railway—which entail heavy taxes on the country which will exist for ages, legacies left to the Dominion for all time to come. It is men of moderate ideas that we require rather than men of the Protectionist stamp, who feed on visions of great Empires, built

up within "Chinese walls," and look entirely above the circumstances of our population. It has been the misfortune of the present Government to have to deal with conditions imposed on them, and to reduce them to shape—to make them practicable in conception, and render them less outrageous in a pecuniary sense than they were made by the late Government.

We may well turn from the legacies left to the country by Mr. Mitchell and his associates in office to our own neglected local interests during the last five years, and ask the electors if it is wise to continue in our present position. We require a representative who can act with the Government, and we believe that we have a candidate in Mr. Snowball who can meet all the requirements of the County just as intelligently and successfully as Mr. Mitchell, and who has the advantage of being a resident among us, and whose interests are naturally bound up in ours as ours should be in his.

With the exception of the Railway Mr. Mitchell has assisted in bringing no public work into the County, but whether, as he claims, the bringing of the Railway was altogether his own work, is exceedingly doubtful. Even so, was it solely for the good of his County that his efforts in that direction were made? We can scarcely credit it. If it had gone by another route Mr. Mitchell would not have got so much for his Shippard or such a rental for Beaubear's Island and his homestead, besides paying his followers such perquisites, which perquisites have been no small item, and some of which, at the present time, are much missed by his supporters who, no doubt, will leave no stone unturned to get a look into the fleshpots again.

As there are many in the County who do not agree with Mr. Mitchell's views in political matters, and have had, in consequence, to stand aside and see his personal and immediate friends in Chatham and Newcastle enjoying the patronage of himself and Government as private beneficiaries and not as public benefits, it is to be expected they will support Mr. Mitchell when by so doing they would approve of his policy if he were again in power, and also store the same patronage and perquisites to his followers, who are now actually looking and waiting for them, as if they had an exclusive right to them. People of independent judgment should not submit to this state of things any longer. If there are any favors going let the Public at large get the benefit of them, and let them not be confined to a comparatively small number, as has been the case heretofore, when worthy and respectable citizens have had to submit, and exist upon sufferance. Electors should be alive to the fact that if they serve Mr. Mitchell they serve his particular friends also, and we cannot see why any class of our citizens should receive direct benefit at the expense of another class.

A Suggestion for Mr. Mitchell.

A Northesk elector, who says he has grown weary of hearing Mr. Mitchell's self laudation in connection with his efforts to secure the construction of the Intercolonial Railway by the North Shore, repeated tale be relieved by having it set to music, so that the honorable gentleman could sing it. If our friend's suggestions were carried out it would no doubt lead to a variety in Left Centre orations which could not but be acceptable, especially as a number of ex-Inspectors, associate Contractors, and other friends could join to swell the chorus. A verified recital of Mr. Mitchell's claims on the Intercolonial Railway account, suitable for musical rendition by that gifted gentleman, would be about as follows:—

Who secured Confederation And a stunning office, fast And the Railway to Newcastle, With the little Branch thereat, Running through my little Shippard For which I safely got Sixteen thousand public dollars All to my own private lot.

Ho, ye Richmond Readers! And Northesk Electors, too! Likewise ye men of Derby, Blackville, Bissiehill, Ludlow, through All along the fertile valley Of the teeming Miramichi, Ye whom I have hounded nicely, Come and rally me 'round me.

'Tis true, ye men of Chatham That had I cared for you, The Railway might have neared you To Richibucto, via Gleneg. But, then, I did not own A foot of land along that route To bring me in a crown.

My dear friends, too, at Redbank, And those near Indiantown, Where Robinson, by his Survey, Did lay the Railway down, Must not think hard of me because I did not leave it there, For each man's pocket ought to be His first and greatest care.

I had no shippard at Redbank To sell the fancy price, I had no homestead there to rent For offices so nice, No Beaubear's Island, owned by me, To sell to the Government, Did lay, Where I might make them pile up rails And handsome rental pay.

You mustn't mind them when they say The Imperial Guarantee Would never been given had the Line Not crossed the Miramichi. I know that's true, but I am bound To swear that it is so, And you'll believe me—won't you, now— You're such a stupid lot!

Now you, my friends, to whom I've given Fat offices and pay, Don't fail to be on hand near me On each election day, And never laugh or smile when I The old, old story drone About the Railway by the North, Secured by me alone.

And when the people tell the truth And urge that my own ends As much as public benefit, I know that's true, but my friends Whom I have helped to offices And contracts and such things, Must shout that I'm a purist, and Ne'er went for forming rings.

Whenever the people get waked up To see the games I've played, To help our different rings along, I'll cry, "I'll cry, I'll cry, I'll cry, 'but for me how could you— And let the tale go forth— I have had Confederation of The Railway by the North!"

But don't, please don't cry back again, About my little gains, And the loss of others in my rings Until I lost the reins. But send, oh send me back again, Mingle those I love so dear, And after this election's over You'll never see me here.

Now, as there is both truth and poetry in the above we hope it will, in future speeches of Mr. Mitchell, be substituted

for the very dull prose he is accustomed to give us on his Railway Claims. We can not think of any ready-made music that the words could be set to. "Blow ye the trumpet, blow!" would do were it not that the singer, for whom the piece is written is so fond of blowing his own trumpet. "Have I not been kind to thee," is rejected because our hon. friend's favors have been confined to a few gentlemen in Newcastle and Chatham, to the exclusion of the public at large, and it would not, therefore, apply to the County, as a whole. "Riding on a Rail" would seem appropriate, but it would be suggestive of the Haws Rail transaction with which Mr. Mitchell declares he had nothing to do. But when we reflect, we think a division of labor is only fair, so as we have furnished words we leave Mr. Mitchell to find the music for himself.

OF THE HAWK PURCHASE Mr. Mitchell said at Newcastle:— "As to the Haws matter, he said he was once a partner of Mr. Haws, but had gone out of the firm in 1861, and never had any further interest in it. Mr. Haws had lost four of his family by consumption, and it was while he was away in the East for his health and that of his family, that a judgment was got against him by the Mackenzie Government. He believed Mr. Haws was a slandered man. But what would the electors say when they were told that it was, after all, the Mackenzie Government for whom the purchase was made by Haws?"

The man who defended the sale of the Pacific Charter may be expected to defend anything. Mr. Mitchell knows that Mr. Mackenzie never heard of the purchase of those rails by Haws until the purchase was made; that if Mr. Carvell had any authority to order the rails through Mr. Haws he did not get it from the Mackenzie Government; and he knows that not only was a high price paid, but that false invoices, in which a higher price was charged, were sent to the Government.—Freeman.

Esty, Allwood & Co. SUCCESSORS TO Z. G. GABEL, PRINCE WM. NEAR KING STREET, ST. JOHN.

What our Reporter learned on a visit to Esty Allwood & Co., About Rubber and its uses. Rubber Clothing of all Kinds. The importance of Rubber Goods is as palpable to the necessities of mankind as any matters which are dressed into shape for the many articles of constant demand, both perishable and lasting.

The utilization of this material is as wide as civilization, and hardly any climate known to the enlightenment of the world is without it in some form. The history and discovery can be traced back nearly two centuries, but the early decade of the present century saw its general uses, and in the last fifty years all manner of goods for civic and manufacturing purposes have been made from it. The trade in all cities is largely controlled by the few, as experience and close study with years of arduous application are necessary to acquire one with its many useful qualities.

When Charles Goodyear's discovery of the process of vulcanization rendered the material of real value, a great stride was made towards the position it now occupies in the economy of civilized life. The constantly increasing demand for rubber goods has stimulated the inventive faculties of manufacturers to the production of a bewildering variety of articles of this material which find their way to every civilized country on the globe.

The trade of St. John in this department of commercial life is fully and richly represented by the firm of Esty, Allwood & Co., successors to Z. G. Gabel.

This redounds to the advantage of the trade at this point, as it gives the entire variety of goods as they appear for the demands of the entire market in articles made from rubber. The leading features of the house at this point lie materially in the following list of goods, which they handle.

They catalogue a full and complete list of boots, shoes, rubbers, over-shoes, sandals and all classes and styles of foot wear known to this feature of merchandise. Also wearing apparel, horse covers, combs, brushes, toys and fancy goods, rubber coats and all articles of clothing, rubber belting, hose, packing, etc., etc.

Retailing a specialty, and all wants, great or small, can be supplied. We have mentioned only the strong points forming features with these gentlemen, and those which have won for them a reputation not excelled by any industry in our city.

They have represented this industry since its inauguration in 1852, and are at all times ready to respond to the trade of individuals with a full line of goods manufactured from rubber.

MILL SUPPLIES. In Leather Belting, Mill Saws, Machine Oil, Emery, Wheels, Lacing Leather, Mill Saw Files, &c., &c.

STEAM FITTINGS. Steam Engines, Steam Whistles, Steam Cocks, Rabbit Metal, Globe and Check Valves, Gages, Glasses, and Boiler Felt.

In mill supplies this house holds the Provincial trade and Newfoundland, and the quality is such as to be known to emanate from the largest and best manufacturing works in the world.

Briefly, the interior management of the establishment is carried on with a precision and nicety of effect, that in the shortest possible time orders of any magnitude, coming from the outside trade can be supplied without delay, which the experience of the house, gained after 16 years of labor in this city, better fits them to meet any demand in this line than any house in the Province or Dominion.—Manufacturer's Record.

NO RISK. Thomas' Electric Oil! Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold. Do you know anything of it? If not, it is time you did.

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