GENERAL BUSINESS.

NEW DRESS GOODS!!

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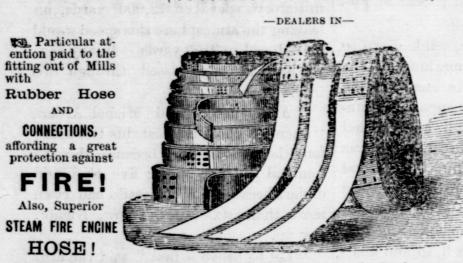
Chatham, 26th August, 1878.

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8c. and 9c. per yard,

BALE

LADIES' CHEMISE YOKES,

Of the very best and Cheapest American White COTTONS (free from all dressing.

BALES

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.

NIGHT DRESS DRAWER BANDS. MERINO UNDERCLOTHING. Hemstitched Lawn HANDKERCHIEFS (White and Black borders).

Black and Coloured "Arctic" and "Diamond" BRAIDS. Black and White Chenille Spot NET, 8-4 Bleached Sheeting COTTONS.

45 and 54-inch Pillow COTTONS

August 20th, 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

WARDROBES, BOOKCASES, SIDEBOARDS, WALNUT BUREAUS, nd SINKS, EASY CHAIRS, CAMP CHAIRS, ROCKING CHAIRS, LIBRARY TABLES, CENTR TABLES, PARLOR CHAIRS, HAT TREES, WHATNOTS, PATENT ROCKERS, SOFAS, LOUNGES, BED LOUNGES, DINING TABLES and CHAIRS, LOOKING GLASSES, CRIBS, and a full line of fine BEDROOM SETS, and all kinds of CHEAP FURNITURE, FLOCK & EXCELSIOR

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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

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 Advertisements are placed under classified head-

cents per line (or thirty-six cents per inch) for each Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the

eighty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and three

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 circu

forthumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New runswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Queec), among communities engaged in Lumbering Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior Address Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham, N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1878.

Flour! The organ of Mr. Mitchell's party, which has become so suddenly and strangely wedded to the Protection of published a labored article on "that flour tax" last week. It set out with the preposterous statement that "even though a tax were imposed it could not influence the price," basing it on the fallacious presumption that competition would keep down the price. To prove this it says, with true Tooley Street sagacity and cockney self-sufficiency. "Is not this seen, in a very striking manner, in the retail flour trade in Newcastle, when owing to a keen competition, the margin on this article is so small that some of our dealers do not care to import it at all."

Newcastle, or Chatham-nay, even New Brunswick--could have little influence on regulating the price of flour under a protective tariff. The Advocate should learn to look nearer the sources of our flour supply than the stores in its vicinity for material on which to base its judgment in the matter. Those who have to deal practically with our tariff policy know by experience that as soon as an article is subjected to a heavy import duty, those who produce it within the "protected" country are apt to form what is popularly termed, a ring, for the purpose of making the market "firm." Place a tax of one dollar a barrel on flour coming into Canada and what will be the result? Why, the twenty or thirty large milling concerns of Ontario and Quebec will club together in a tariff union. They will say "there is no "use in us cutting into each other. "Let us place a uniform price on each "grade of flour that will just keep

"American flour out and no more. In "that way we can get rich at the ex-'pense of our four million customers." The Advocate will perceive that the merchants of Newcastle cannot make any more money than they do now under such a tariff, but both they and their customers will have to pay more for the benefit of the large milling concerns—the manufacturers. It is competition between the manufacturers that gives the consumers the benefit of fair prices. Protection means dear flour, dear clothing, dear salt, dear iron, dear furniture, dear boots and shoes, dear everything, combined with low wages, domestic discontent and political corruption. Mr. Mitchell is the

this County. The Election Law

For information relating to the Election Law, see the fourth page.

Unwise.

the Province a member of its Executive, holding a portfolio, has engaged

Mackenzie and Cartwright. any active part on either side in the Dohonorable man. The Surveyor-General must not fall into the error of attributinterfere with or fetter him in his action in the Dominion contest, but when he voluntarily made pledges which curtailed the exercise of his privileges in that respect, he was bound, in honor, to redeem them.

There are also grave public reasons why the Local Government of New Brunswick should endeavor to keep itself free from active hostility to the Do- to such conduct. We doubt very much minion Government. Our former Local Governments have preserved their neutrality in this respect, and we cannot escape the conviction that the new | they deserve when coming from such a departure is a serious mistake. Our meaning will be easily understood when we refer to the fact that certain negotiations for the settlement of claims of this Province upon the Dominion are pending. One of these-that known as the Eastern Extension Claim—was rejected by the Macdonald Government, but has The Golden Age-Canada Flowing been more reasonably dealt with by the present Administration. It is a just claim, but the bar placed upon it by the late Government was a great drawback in reaching the favorable stage to which it had advanced when last presented. The effect of it being taken up and pressed by a hostile body of men, such

ought to make our Local Government careful not to place themselves in unnecessary antagonism to either Dominion party. The Surveyor-General will live to learn that he cannot safely undertake to control both local and Dominion party politics in this County.

An Outside Opinion.

The St. John Globe gives the follow-Advertisements, other than yearly or by the sea-son, are inserted at eight cents per line nonpareil, (or ing sensible view of the duty of Northumberland at the present time. sentiments are but the echo of those and women of this constituency.-

"It is to be hoped that the people of the County of Northumberland will thoroughly weigh the issues before them | teristic when they were in power was at the coming election. No one can reckless extravagance. Sir Albert desire to bring up special objections to Mr. Mitchell. No one can deny that at one time and when in the Senate he did good service to his County. On the other hand he abused his position in his own interest and that of his personal friends. His course in the last five independent party, has simply been silly. He has been laughed at by the Government party, he has annoyed his own particular friends, whilst he has the last five years he has been utterly useless to his County. We say it with a few Quebec and Ontario industries regret. Under no circumstances that are now likely to arise can he again become a member of an administration, for even if Sir John should again come into power, it is not on the cards to give Mr. Mitchell a seat in the Cabinet. But this fact should not influence the electors so much as this other one, that they should give their support to honest go vernment and to those principles which so long distinguished the County of Northumberland in our Provincial affairs as an essentially Liberal County.

Crown Lands Sales.

Thursday, 19th inst, is the day fixed for some very heavy Crown Lands sales Unfortunately, for consumers of flour, at Fredericton. It would have been more convenient had the date been fixed a little later as the Dominion Elections take place on the 17th inst.

Extravagance. Before any public man undertakes the work of showing up extravagance on the part of others in public life he should be tolerably sure of two things, 1st, that there is extravagance to be shown up, and, 2nd, that his own record is clear in that particular. A good many persons who knew the political career of Mr. Mitchell were somewhat surprised last winter when he took action, under his privilege as a member 4 of Parliament, to make certain enquiries in reference to the travelling expenses 2 " Seltzer " of the Governor-General. Nobody was 3 boxes Cigars, surprised, however, when he succeeded in doing nothing in the matter save to render himself a little conspicuous for a time, the information he sought being already before Parliament. Later on towards the pending election Mr. Mitchell's organ harped upon the supposed extravagance of the Mackenzie administration and when Mr. Mitchell, himself, July 26-3 cases Champagne, has spoken to the electors, he has seldom, of late, failed to dwell on his pet theme and ask them to return him in order that he might check the improper expenditures of the Grits. Mr. Mitchell well knows that the administration of the Mackenzie Government has been singularly free from extravagance and, particularly, from that kind of extravagance which marked the career of the Macdonald Government. We can leave the great dinners and suppers and presentations, which were too often given in Sir John's "honor" at public expense, to contemplate, in the champion of the Protection Party in Freeman article given below, the liquor and cigar bills paid at Mr. Mitchell's instance with the money of the public. We know that there are a good many of our readers who may have helped to dispose of these champagnes, brandies, For the first time in the history of | tive of the County made them, however | 1871 actively in the canvass against the Do- Mr. Mitchell was a Minister of the May 13-To I gal.comminion Government, Hon. Mr. Adams, Crown, receiving handsome pay and Surveyor-General, being fairly on the liberal travelling allowances, and his June 15-To 2 gals. J. stump beside Mr. Mitchell in this conduct in using the steamers and other County. At the meeting of Mr. Mit- Government vessels under his official chell's friends, convened by Mr. R. R. | control for private pleasure parties and Call, at Newcastle, on Wednesday even- providing them on such occasions with ing last, the Surveyor General declared provisions and liquors to the amount of "if he had to let the Surveyor-General- hundreds-and even thousands-of dol-"ship go by the board, he would ask lars was most reprehensible, and shows

etc., but they must feel humiliated when they reflect that the Representaunwittingly, his associates in gross outrages on political honor and integrity. "the people to stand by the man (Mr. him to be a person capable of some-"Mitchell) who had labored for them thing worse than mere extravagance. "for twenty-six years." The Surveyor- It may be that many who know Mr. General also condemned the Dominion Mitchell and have drank the liquors Government, and particularly Messrs, which he obliged the Government to pay for, might be disposed to think There are hundreds of electors in lightly of his offences of this nature, but Northumberland who voted for Mr. such conduct is unworthy of the Adams in the late local election on the County he represented. We ask the understanding that he would not take electors of Northumberland what they would think if they were told that Sir minion election. His course, therefore, Albert J. Smith, Minister of Marine and will forfeit the confidence of the men to | Fisheries and a few choice friends had whom he gave the pledges referred to left Quebec in a Government steamer. and mar the political future of one who victualled at Government expense, has heretofore been looked upon as a having several hundred dollars' worth of rising politician and straightforward, liquors on board, paid for by the Government, for the purpose of having a summer pleasure trip. And what ing to the electors a desire to unduly would they think of him if this Government vessel were to lie off Dorchester for days together and there were "high old times" on board, the public funds being squandered in such merry-making

"Extravagance" is a much milder term than either Mr. Mitchell or the hard-working and honest men whose support he still seeks, and whose confidence he has forfeited, would apply whether Mr. Mitchell's empty charges of extravagance against Mr. Mackenzie will not be put down with the derision source. It will sound like impious mockery for the man who contracted such bills as are given below to mention, extravagance.

(From Morning Freeman, Aug. 29.) TORY ECONOMY.

with Milk and Honey. The people of Miramichi and Restiouche remember with some feeling of regret those earlier days of the Dominion when the Napoleon III., one of the Canadian fleet, visited those rivers, and the hospitality of the Canadian Government was lavishly dispensed to all visitors

honored guests in those princly revels the elections will demonstrate. would have resented as a personal insult any suggestion that the people of Canada would have to pay for the wines they

The Opposition nowadays accuse the Liberal Government of being wasteful and extravagant in everything, and they have gone so far in making and repeating this unfounded charge, and endeavoring to entertained by four fifths of the men prove it, that they have provoked the Ministers and their friends to retaliate little occassionally, but always with terrible effect, on a party whose chief charac-Smith, in his speech at Petitcodiac, when repelling the charge of extravagance made against the present Government as groundless and calumnious, made some allusions to the amounts expended and charged to the public for the carousings and junkettyears, since he proclaimed himself a ings on the Government steamer, the member of the "Left Centre," or of an Napoleon III, in those good old days, that golden age in which Sir John A. Macdonald and his colleagues held the destinies of Canada in their hands and poured such failed to attach to the standard of a abundance of wealth and happiness all third party a single supporter. For over the land. These allusions excited public curiosity which the publication of the following extract from the accounts of the expenditures on some of these expeditions will not fully satisfy. Of the authenticity of these extracts our readers need have no doubt; and the fact that the public paid tor 'all this champagne moselle, claret, port, sherry, gin, ale, seltzer water, cigars, &c., is unfortunately beyond question: List of liquors bought for a trip of the S.

> August, 1870, with the Hon. Peter Mitchell, I. Tomlinson and J. H Gregory-also Lieut.-Col. Bagot, T. H. Grant, C. R. Coker and Wm. McAdams, 2 cases Brandy, - - at \$8 00 \$16 00 5 30 17 00 51 00 1 box Cigars, - - -12 00 2 cases Claret, - -

2 doz. Seltzer, 10 gals, Sherry, \$4 40 (Jars \$1 20) List of liquors bought for the Ministers of the Government of Canada, on a trip to

August 1868. 1 case Brandy. 14 00 31 33 24 00 Less returned.

EXTRACT FROM ACCOUNT, QUEBEC, September, 1872. DOMINION STEAMERS, Bought of Gibb, Laird & Co.,

qts., M. & C., \$19 00 \$57 00 2 cases Champagne, pts., M. & C., 2 cases Moselle, cases 4 diamond 12 00 24 00 Sherry, - -Cartage,

By duty on Moselle, 5 65 " Champagne, 13 00 Sept-1 doz. Sherry, 'Vino de Pasto, 1 doz. Sherry, Man-- 10 00 zanilo. 1 box Cigars, -1 case Brandy, 1 case Brandy,

Settled 27th December 1872. GIBB, LAIRD & Co. (Signed) Per George J. JEFFREY. EXTRACT FROM ACCOUNT,

DOMINION STEAMERS, To Gibb, Laird & Co. April 14-To 3 red cases D. K. Gin, \$71 -\$21 38 mon B'ndy 1 50 \$1 50 R. Brandy, 11/3 \$4 50 19-To 4 cases M. & C. Extra

Champagne, \$19 00\$76 00 To 4 cases Vidett's Grape Claret, 5 50 22 00 To 3 cases J. D.de P.B'ndy 7 50 22 50 2 doz. Manzinilla Sherry, 70/28 00 148, 50

3- To 2 cases Ysasi Sherry, \$6 00\$12 00 Cartage, 20-Tolcase Crabber's Ginger Tolc's. Violett's

(qts) Claret, \$6 00 6 00 To 1 doz.dm'nd 2 Sherry, 40/8 00 Cartage, 4.—To 1 case M.& C. and dry Champagne, qts. 1900 1900 To 5 gals. dm'nd 3 Sherry, demi-5gals, 18/6 18 50 To 1 box Ar-

quilla Cigars, \$6 50 \$6 50 \$44 75 Less duty on Champagne, 2 45 Aug. 21-To 3 cases U. V.P. Brandy, \$8 00 \$24 00 To 1 red case DeK. Gin, 700 700 To 1 " B. & N. Gin, 700 700

\$38 00 Less duty on Brandy, 11 50 \$5 10; Gin, \$6 40 - 26 50 Nov. 10-To 2 red cases DeK. Gin, \$7 50 \$15 00 Less duty.

Received payment Dec. 27, 1871. GIBB, LAIRD & Co. (Signed Per Wm. CALLUM.

Two Policies.—The policy of the Liberal Party—the Party who support Mr. Snowball—is that the revenue necessary to meet the country's expendias our Surveyor-General, whose attitude friendly to the Government, or of whom certain large interests in Ontario and dressed some six thousand persons in there is no immediate danger of any such is that of the Government he represents, it was expected that they could be made Quebec. The majority of the people in the St. John Skating Rink, the Advocate calamity; but that is no reason why any IN GILT LETTERS, NONE OTHER IS GENUINE. cannot be favorable. Then, there are friendly. How champagne and moselle, those larger Provinces, however, are did not think it worth while to inform electors who value the welfare of the coun-

and open-handed, the members of the sustain the Liberals against the tax- Mr. King's speech on the occasion, but Macdonald Government, who entertained ationists. New Brunswick's interests without making any attempt to do the their friends in such princly style, were and sympathies are clearly with the other speakers justice. Was it because supposed to be. Those who shared as majorities in the upper provinces, as Messrs. Mackenzie and Cartwright car-

Ministerial Salaries.

they are sent as to misrepresent the matter | cent for each person. in the face of the Statute. Lest some of the electors should think that the the Government of which Mr. chell was a member resigned: -- It provides (Sec. 2.) that the salaries of the thirteen members of the Dominion Government shall be \$7,000 per annum and that "the member "holding the recognized " position of First Minister shall receive, in addition \$1,000 per annum, commencing 1st January. 1873." The reason of the Macdonald Govern-

ment for asking Parliament to sanction the increase of Ministers' pay is set forth in the preamble to the Act, as "the increased cost of living, con-S. Napoleon III., which left Quebec in " sequent upon the diminished value Mitchell drew his salary under the organized a system of political slander above named Act, until he was obliged to resign in the fall of 1873, and all his 8 00 fellow-members of Government did the 5 30 same thing. The gentlemen who suc- tempted here in this way." The favorite hibited or employed, in any part of any ceeded them have worked as hard and 24 00 quite as honestly as did Mr. Mitchell and his party and there is no good reason why they should not receive as

Mr. Mackenzie on the Flour Tax.

The Protectionist papers are quoting Pictou, on S. S. Napoleon III., in from a speech made by the Premier at Clinton for the purpose of proving thereby, 1st, that Mr. Mackenzie had declared himself in favor of the flour tax and 2nd, that a duty on flour would not raise the price thereof to consum-The Halifax Herald quotes as

Said Mr. Mackenzie to the electors of Clinton—". To the extent of that 'duty' (25 or 50 cents per barrel) which goes by Boston and! New York, our millers might get the advantage and no more, and that if spread over the millers of ' this country would afford them perhaps, "one ninth of a cent per barrel on "the flour made in Canada."

The Premier's remarks on the subject were as follows :-

"Now, suppose a duty were imposed that would enable you to go to the Lower Provinces (where they raise no grain worth mentioning, and no wheat), it could only be got in this way. The fishermen in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island have a considerable trade with Portland, Boston and other towns in the United States. They sell their fish and bring back flour, generally as ballast, carrying it for 10 or 15 cents per barrel If we were to impose a duty of 25 or 50 cents on flour it would destroy these people's trade in time, which amounts to perhaps 40,000 or 50,000 barrels per year. To the extent of that duty on the flour which goes by Boston and New York our millers might get the advantage and no more, and that, if spread over the millers of this country, would afford them per- tariff! haps one ninth of a cent per barrel on the flour made in Canada." (Hear, hear. "But even if it did afford them more, how can you go to work and tax the people's bread in the lower Provinces unless you allow them to tax something elsewhere?'

(Hear, hear.) The dishonesty of the Herald and other Tory papers in cutting out the portions of Mackenzie's speech which give proper tone and effect to his views, ought to be censured by the people

generally. TRADE OF CHATHAM. - Exports from Chatham for month of August, 1878:-Produce of the Forest, " Fisheries,

\$111,260 RICHIBUCTO TRADE.—Exports for month of August, 1878 :-Produce of the Forest, " Fisheries,

\$70,027

THE LIBERAL PARTY of which Mr. Snowball is an iudependent supporter, is opposed to a Tariff policy which, on the one hand will assist the few to colossal fortunes and on the other, impoverish the masses-all by act of Parliament.

Total,

UNFAIR CANVASSING .- We have heard of very many foolish and wicked stories which have been set affoat with a view of injuring Mr. Snowball's chances in the pending election. Next Tuesday is Nomination day and the electors will then have a fair chance of judging how much of truth there is in any of them.

CHARACTERISTIC: -The Advocate repeats from other papers of its own stripe the statement that Premier Mackenzie had said, somewhere, that a tax on flour would not raise the price more than a ninth of a cent a barrel. Mr. Mackenzie has repudiated so palpable a reflection on his intelligence, but we presume the Advocate must do as it is told to do just now.

THE OUTLOOK.—Mr. Patullo, Secretary of the Ontario Reform Association, estimates that the Government will carry two-thirds of the seats in Ontario, and will improve their position in Quethat the old French Province will give a largely increased support to Mr. Mackenzie's administration.

its readers as fully as possible of any noteworthy event that transpires within the area of its circulation, but the Advocate, it seems, is permitted to give tures shall be derived from all classes only certain kinds of news to its of the people, in an equitable manner. readers. Thus, although the Premier The policy of the Protectionists-the and Finance Minister of Canada Party most favorable to Mr. Mitchell- visited the Maritime Provinces a few is to so adjust the taxation of the days ago and, together with ex-Gocountry as to discriminate in favor of vernor Tilley and Hon. Mr. King, adthe Western Extension, St. Andrews burgundy and brandy flowed in those days, alive to the danger which threatens its readers of the proceedings. It, how-

ried the thousands with them against the political giants of St. John?

One of the canvasses made against the The Tea Duty.—Mr. Burpee showpresent Dominion Government is that ed that the duty on black tea and that its members receive larger salaries than on green are about the same ad valorem, those of Sir John's Administration. thus destroying one of Mr. Tilley's There are not many men so ignorant of grievances. Mr. Cartwright showed Dominion Legislation on the subject as that even if we suppose that the rich to tell the story, but Mr. Mitchell has use all but the lowest class of teas, the canvassers who think so little of the injustice of a specific duty would be in intelligence of the people among whom extent but about the twelfth of one

\$50.000.—Mr. Mitchell has stated present Government are responsible publicly that Mr. Snowball has declarfor increasing the Ministerial Salaries ed that he would gain the election if it we refer them to the Dominion Statutes | cost him \$50,000. We venture to preof 1873, chap. 31, page 96, where they dict that on nomination day Mr. Mitwill find the Act which was introduced chell will either fail to produce any responsible person who will make good Mitchell was a member, duly passed, and the charge. We should not, however, assented to May 23, 1873—six months be- be surprised to hear Mr. Mitchell deny fore the Government of which Mr. Mit- that he ever said anything of the kind.

Mr. Casey, the member for Elgin, is a true Protectionist. In a speech lately made by him at Port Stanley he said he was in favor of protection alike to the farmer and to the mechanic, to the laborer and to every man in the country.

He would protect them from Sir John A. Macdonald, from his practices and his policy. Undoubtedly, this is the protection that is most needed.—Globe.

SLANDER. -An Ottawa despatch o "of money and other causes." Mr. Friday last says "The Tories have and vilification against prominent gentlemen opposed to them. Several cruel cases of persecution have been at- ploys, or knowingly allows to be kept, exweapons of the Opposition in County are, it appears, being resorted to at Dominion head-quarters. Those who are vilified must, however, bear with it and find their consolation in the fact that such tactics give evidence of the weakness of their opponents.

THE DIFFERENCE. -The Advocate was not permitted to let its readers know, last week, what the Premier and Finance Minister said at St. John when they spoke for hours and gave charges of the Protectionists against their Government to the winds. the good old days when its favorite Minister used to visit the Miramichi and appeal to his friends through the potent influences mentioned in the Quebec invoices, which we publish in this issue, our cotemporary was fairly gushing in its reports of all the circum- To the Electors of the County of stances fit for publication.

35% Again.—At Toronto on Monday of last week Sir John A. Macdonald

There has risen in this country a Canadian Party, which declares that we must have Canada for the Canadians -which says that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander-and which holds that if the Americans charge us twenty, or twenty-five, or thirty-five per cent. on what we raise or produce, there was no reason why we should not charge the same.

And, yet, Sir John declared in his telegram to Mr. Boyd that he was not in favor of any increase of our 171%

GIVING UP :—It seems to be genera!ly admitted that Sir John A. Macdonald will be defeated in his old constituency, Kingston, where he had a majority of only seventeen the last time he ran. He seems to realise his danger and be prepared for the event. Speaking at Victoria Park, Toronto, on Monday of last week, Sir John said

"I am an old man; I have had my protected to a greater extent than day; I have been at the head of the Go- any staple industry of this country. vernment; there is no honor that can be conferred upon me, and all I look for is peace, rest and quiet for the remainder of my life."

if Sir John is defeated in Kingston he will run for Cardwell, no candidate being yet in the field for that constituency but the above very recent utterance of his indicates that he will retire alto- Representative and should I be electgether from active politics.

BE THANKFUL. - As a member of Government Mr. Mitchell received a very large salary, which his position fairly entitled him to; he happened to be Minister of Marine when a number When the Government of which he partment and built by other practical men by contract. It is said that Mr. ed to assist those who were constithe duty he was mid for to allow these necessary works to be carried on. He succeeded in getting the Intercolonial ably obstruct the work of Parliament Railway located so that certain property of his own could be sold at a very handsome figure, his house, for which he had no further use, rented at a good price for Government offices and another property rented as a piling-ground ed I hope, by pursuing a more indefor rails. It is probable that any other pendent and reasonable course, to reth man for the position would have cover the loss which the County has done as much for the County, if not for thus sustained. himself, had he been in Mr. Mitchell's position, so there is no good reason for there is need of changes in the adhis constant cry about the great debt of gratitude which Northumberland owes to him. Had he served her gratuitously, it might be different.

The Duty on Flour.

The Tory candidates in all these Lower Provinces labor to get rid of the great unpopularity which the proposal to tax bec. Our private advices from leading the food, fuel and clothing of the people points in Quebec justify the expectation | creates. One asserts that the imposition of the duty would not increase the price a single cent, but he does not try to explain why, if this were true, his Ontario allies are so eager to have the duty impos-A NEWSPAPER is supposed to inform ed. Another alleges that there is no intention of imposing a duty either on flour vant, or coal, while others, like Mr. Palmer, say that they voted against the imposition of a duty when it was imposed, and, therefore, that they may be relied upon to vote against any such duty always, and yet nothing in the future is more certain than that a duty will be imposed on flour, and coal, and salt, if by any accident Sir John A. Macdonald become Premier of this Dominion. It is consoling to know that EACH PLUG IS STAMPED Railway and other claims, any of which and what fine tellows, open-hearted them through class interests and will ever, published what the Sun gave as should invite the imposition of such taxes est, D. Breeze and Nathan Green.

by voting for the candidates, who, if they were elected, would vote for Sir John, and do whatever he chose to direct they should do. Mr. Palmer asserts, as is reported, that no statesman would propose such a tax, yet the man whom he extols as pre-eminently the statesman of the Dominion has proposed such a tax, and it is incorporated, not indistinctly, in the resolution proposed by Sir John A. Macdonald, which the Torics now say is the only declaration of principle or policy they can be induced to make. Mr. Palmer says he voted against the imposition of a duty on flour when it was proposed as a distinct motion. So he did, but it is equally true that he voted for the imposition of this tax when he voted for his leader's omnibus resolution. Mr. Mitchell voted in both cases as Mr. Palmer voted, and Dr. Tupper also, if we mistake not, explained that they voted against the motion for a duty on flour in that case because, and only because, duties on coal, salt, minerals of all kinds, and manufac-

When Sir John proposed a duty on flour in 1867 Mr. Mitchell voted for it and the duty was imposed. Mr. Tilley also voted for it, while Messrs. Anglin, Burpee and THE RIGHT KIND OF PROTECTION .- the other New Brunswick members opposed it. Mr. Mitchell would, doubtless, do the same thing again if in office, though he would oppose it out of office. Office at any sacrifice of other people's interests isthe policy of Mr. Mitchell and his politi-

tures, were not included in the same re-

Betting.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.-Mr. Blake's 'Act for the repression of betting and pool selling, assented to on the 28th April, 1877, provides as follows: (1) In case any person uses or knowingly allows any part of any premises under his control to be used for the purpose of recording or registering any bet or wager, or selling any pool, or (2) keeps, exhibits, or emapparatus for the purpose of recording or registering any bet or wager or selling any pool, or (3) becomes the custodian or depositary of any money, property or valuable things staked, waged or pledged, or (4) records or registers any bet or wager, or sells any pool; -upon the result (a) of any political or municipal election, or (b) of any race, or (c) of any contest or trial of skill of endurance of man or beastsuch person is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to be imprisoned in any common jail for any term less than one year, with or without hard labor, and to a In fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.' The second Section of the above Act provides that the bets between private in dividuals do not come under ito oparation.

CARD

Northumberland

GENTLEMEN :-Nominated by a large number of my fellow-electors and desiring to addressing a number of political pic- have the County represented in accordance with the sentiments and interests of its people, I shall be a Candidate at the approaching Domi-

Having never had the honor of sitting in Parliament I am free from active Party alliances and responsi-

I have little need of assuring you that my political views are in accord with the principles which have so long distinguished the Liberal Party, my influence having been always exercised on that side.

I believe you are alive to the danger which threatens us through the lesertion of some who were once our standard bearers, but have now allied themselves with those professing principles which the Liberal Party long and, at last, successfully contended against. The policy of that party now has for its object the sub sidizing, by a Protective Tariff, of a few manufactures which are already

This policy would bear with ruinous weight upon our Farming, Fishing and Lumbering interests involving taxation on Flour, Salt, It is said by some of the papers that | Coals and other articles used by our people generally.

with my own, require that such a policy should be opposed by your ed I will use my best endeavors to defeat those who may advocate it.

I am convinced that the course pursued in Parliament during the past five years by our late member has not been such as the important interests entrusted to him required of lighthouses required were recom- was a member resigned—thus confesmended by members of Parliament, sing that they were unable longer to planned by practical men in the De- administer the affairs of the country -our member should have endeavor-Mitchell lost nothing by many of these tutionally called to take their place. contracts; at all events it was simply Instead, however, of doing so he preferred to be singular in his relationships with both parties, and to unreason-

The course thus pursued has destroved his influence for good to the County and prevented our interests from receiving that consideration which might have otherwise been secured for them. Should I be elect-

I am also sensible of the fact that ministration of certain local interests under Dominion control and as your Representative I shall deem it my duty to take such action as will prevent the losses and annovances to which I believe some of you have been unnecessarily subjected.

I may add that should I be elected I shall devote the same attention to my Parliamentary duties that I have always given to other public business

undertaken by or entrusted to me. Between the present time and polling day I shall have opportunity to more fully explain my views. Meantime, soliciting your support, I am, gentlemen, your obedient ser-

J. B. SNOWBALL.

SMOKERS FOR A GOOD SMOKE USE Myrtle Navy Tobacco.

CAUTION

T. & B.