

GENERAL BUSINESS.

ROOM PAPER !!

FOR SPRING 1879. JUST OPENED 1000 PIECES OF AMERICAN AND CANADIAN ROOM PAPER.

NEW SHADES & DESIGNS, AT J. B. SNOWBALL'S, CHATHAM. 1879. SPRING TRADE!

THE Subscriber having made a specialty of Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Brushes for the Spring trade, would respectfully solicit a call for inspection.

Table listing various paint and brush products with prices, including items like 'Black', 'White', 'Yellow', 'Green', 'Red', 'Blue', 'Purple', 'Pink', 'Orange', 'Brown', 'Grey', 'Black', 'White', 'Yellow', 'Green', 'Red', 'Blue', 'Purple', 'Pink', 'Orange', 'Brown', 'Grey'.

READY MIXED PAINT (every Man his own Painter). PATENT KNOTTING.—VARNISHES. Body Finishing, Gearing, Rubbing, Best Carriage Copal, Oak, Japan Drier, Brown Japan, Demar, Imperial Black, Etc.

SPORTING AND BLASTING POWDER.—FUSE. Special Attention to LOCKS, HINGES, etc. Builder's Materials. JOINERS TOOLS, DRILL AND CHISEL, STEEL, IRON ALL SIZES (very low).

General Hardware Store, Chatham, N. B. J. R. GOGGIN. NEW SPRING GOODS, JUST OPENED. THESE Goods we have laid in early in order to save the duty and we will offer them at the old low prices.

LADIES' BLACK STRAW HATS & TRIMMINGS. Men's and Boy's Felt and Fur Hats, Ready-made Clothing, for Spring and Summer. Also a nice lot of FANCY DRY GOODS and SMALL WARES.

TAMARSOID THE WORLD-RENOVED CONSUMPTION CURE. FRESH SALMON WANTED. Seed Wheat. The Subscriber has on hand, for sale, 150 Bushels Good White Bald Seed Wheat.

CARTS FOR SALE. TWO BOX CARTS, nearly new, painted and in good condition. JOHN U. LOGGIE.

—“Let me go”—but whispered softly over his shoulder—“hold me, Mother”!! Mr. Young says he has noticed with pleasure that a committee of five M. P.'s has been appointed to investigate all this matter (at Fredericton) and says they will discover that the Lazaretto bread is good, the molasses plenty, the stock large and that the very hospital grounds, I suppose, are flowing with milk and honey (for the Supplies Committee). Would it not be more satisfactory to Mr. Young and more killing to the minority, to have that investigation at Chatham where all the Commissioners could be heard? That Committee would learn how many times the lepers had to do without their meals owing to that “good bread.” They would learn who is that “Supplies Committee.” They could tell Mr. Young (for he would like to know) which of the Messrs. Ferguson sold at public competition and sent in that “beef.” They would learn how many voters were canvassed for the last municipal election by the keeper and that constable or guard in their sham excursion through the country in search of... lepers! and they paid by the Province!! And that “dangerous lunatic” left alone to take care of himself!! “A member of the Board” throws a gross and uncalculated insult at the good Religious Ladies in charge of the Lazaretto in the matter of the money entrusted to them by the Government themselves. That insult is in the Advocate of the 2nd inst. and is given by one of those commissioners who manage the institution and the cooking department. Surely the Government can satisfy “a member of the Board” on that point and stop his insolent pen.

Mr. John Young feels badly about those books which Mr. McDougall keeps to defend himself against the attacks of “a member of the Board,” but Mr. McDougall is quite justified in doing so, as he has taken place in the management of the Lazaretto. It must be remembered that Mr. McDougall was dismissed after the publication of my first letter in which I made charges and complaints against the majority of the Board. At the first meeting held after the publication of that letter Mr. Young exercised his controlling influence in dismissing Mr. McDougall and ordering that the books be given up. The demanding of those books, under such circumstances by that majority is, to say the least, not very honorable, but quite in keeping with their other acts and does not reflect much credit on them.

Again, I say, I have good reasons to believe that the Government under the management of its present majority, and I hope they will not satisfy Mr. Young, by allowing party politics and personal interest to derange any longer, the management of the Lazaretto. The people must look to them to set matters right and protect those who take an interest in that institution and in the welfare of its inmates. I feel convinced that the majority of the Members of the Government would feel disposed to accord the justice I seek to obtain were it not for the misrepresentations of Lazaretto matters which reach them from Mr. Young and his friends. We shall feel very much aggrieved if the present state of affairs is permitted to continue.

The Southwest Bridge Question.

Nelson, 5th April, 1879. To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance: DEAR SIR—In your issue of the 3rd inst., I notice a communication from Derby over the signature of “The Voice of the People” in which the writer refers to the contemplated bridge across the South West. He says: the need of a bridge at Derby has been regarded as a necessity ever since the establishment of the factory of Messrs. J. & J. Miller & Co. Allow me to inform your correspondent that the need of a bridge across the South West was regarded as a necessity long before Messrs. Miller ever heard there was such a place as Derby, and numerous signed petitions asking for the erection of a bridge at or near Bateson's point were many years ago sent to Fredericton and which, as is well known were never complied with, although bridges have since that time been built in places where less required. These petitions have been backed up by the present writer acting with others and it is sincerely hoped the Government will take them into favourable consideration. I think, Mr. Editor, any man who recognizes the fact that bridges should be built where they will accommodate the majority of the people will agree with me when I say that Bateson's point is the proper place for the bridge, if it built at Derby it will accommodate chiefly Messrs. Miller and those dealing with them, and when it is remembered that the bridge is to be hauled to the Factory in the winter season when people have nothing else to do, the emptiness of that argument is plain, while if built at Bateson's it will accommodate the people living not only on both sides of the South West but also those living on both sides of the North West which is perfectly clear to any one who knows any thing about the country.

Medical.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH OF THE NOSE. SNEEZE! SNEEZE! SNEEZE! Until your head seems ready to fly off, until your nose and eyes discharge excessive quantities of mucus, this, and no other, remedy, will give you the most efficient relief. It is a new and powerful remedy, the greatest discovery without relief or cure, an every day remedy, a relief from the most distressing trouble. It is the permanent cure of the nose, throat, and eyes, and is the best remedy for the relief of the first dose. It is a new and powerful remedy, the greatest discovery without relief or cure, an every day remedy, a relief from the most distressing trouble. It is the permanent cure of the nose, throat, and eyes, and is the best remedy for the relief of the first dose.

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION. From a well-known Druggist. GENTLEMEN—I am happy to inform you that SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE for CATARRH OF THE NOSE, I have ever sold. It gives universal satisfaction. I have used it myself, and it has cured me. It is a new and powerful remedy, the greatest discovery without relief or cure, an every day remedy, a relief from the most distressing trouble. It is the permanent cure of the nose, throat, and eyes, and is the best remedy for the relief of the first dose.

COLLINS' VOLTIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS. Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Ague and Liver Pains. Billious Colic. Placed over the stomach COLLENS' VOLTIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS furnish the absorbents with that marvellous vitality and restorative agency. Electrically united with the curative properties of our own fragrant Balsam and Pine, they draw out the poisons they infuse into weak and paralyzed parts as astonishingly. They stimulate the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, perfect Digestion, cure Dyspepsia, Billious Colic, Cramps, and Pains, and prevent Ague and Contagious Malaria. They draw out the poisons they infuse into weak and paralyzed parts as astonishingly. They stimulate the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, perfect Digestion, cure Dyspepsia, Billious Colic, Cramps, and Pains, and prevent Ague and Contagious Malaria. They draw out the poisons they infuse into weak and paralyzed parts as astonishingly.

PRICE 25 CENTS. Be sure that you have what you are willing to pay for. Call for Collins' Voltic Electric Plaster. Sold by all Druggists.

should be taken, arguing that it was part of a plan, to abolish local assemblies altogether, and bring about a Legislative Union in all the provinces of the Dominion. The Hon. Mr. Blair, in a short address, also spoke in favor of the upper House, and cordially endorsed Elder's course. The resolutions were carried by a large majority. Elder and others on the subject of the joint conference will, no one can say.

The Chatham Branch Railway.

We reproduce Mr. Blair's Resolution which we published last week in order to correct a word or two which were wrongly placed in it. Resolved that in the statements and information furnished by the Government, this House is unable to discover any valid reasons for having involved the Province in litigation with the Directors and Company of the Chatham Branch Railway which litigation may be costly and without any beneficial result, nor in the opinion of the House can it be reconciled with a due regard to propriety or the public interest, that a stockholder in that Company, upon whose stock no calls have been made, should have been permitted to remain in the Government while proceedings against the Company are pending, and that this House disapproves of the conduct of the Government in the premises.

The resolution, though, probably, moved as one of want of confidence, was, nevertheless, a righteous one, and no man who listened to the debate could vote against it and excuse himself for doing so, save on mere party grounds. It is creditable to Mr. Elder's intelligence and independence that he took the course he did, and there are few in the Province who will not endorse the reasons he gave for voting against the Government, with whom, we believe, he generally sympathizes.

Mr. Elder said he could have wished that his hon. friend, the leader of the Opposition, had not offered this resolution or that he would withdraw it. If pressed he would not have voted for it, for reasons he could explain, even though the objects that his chief supporters and himself had in view were not the same. The position in which his hon. friend was placed, however, was that of those with whom he acted, was that the Government bonds and stock in the Chatham Branch Railway was the free gift of the country and that the Government was not to be held responsible for the return was expected; that the Government only were required by the Act to see that there was a bona fide subscription list, but that the Government was not to be held responsible for the return was expected; that the Government only were required by the Act to see that there was a bona fide subscription list, but that the Government was not to be held responsible for the return was expected.

The Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries said that representations had been made to the Department on the subject and he was awaiting the report of the Medical officer. The motion passed. Subsequently the Inspector of Light-houses and the Medical Superintendent were instructed to make a report, which they did. The report, we understand, represented the keeper as not well qualified for his position, admitted the existence of some of the objectionable features complained of in a recent report which appeared in the ADVANCE, glossed some others over and absolutely denied others. On the report being made, the keeper, Mr. Gallagher, was notified of the intention of the Department to remove him, but since that time such representations have been made in his behalf as to cause the Minister to change his intention. In any case we sincerely hope that with the repairs and re-fitting promised, the institution will be much improved hereafter.

Correspondence.

Our many friends, all over the country, who have favored us with correspondence deserve our thanks because they have assisted in making the ADVANCE popular. We are constantly publishing letters on a variety of subjects and we generally strive to find space for anything that is deserving of notice. We are obliged, at times, however, to refuse to publish some of our friends' favors, on account of their requiring too much space for comparatively unimportant matter, but more frequently on account of writers mistaking private matters for public ones, and seeking to occupy space which belongs to the public in their private grievances. There is another class of correspondents whose items of news we were, and would be again, glad to put in shape for the paper, but who, finding their facts made readable have branched off and out and now evince a disposition to “write for the papers.” To such we wish to convey a lasting and ever-present sense of the fact that the editor's time is too much occupied with necessary business and business cares to permit him to waste it in putting literary credits into presentable shape. Some of our correspondents too, have a habit of sending in their favors on Tuesday, or even Wednesday, when they might as well place it in our hands by Saturday or Monday at latest. Such correspondence, generally, has to lie over a week later. We desire, also, to impress upon all correspondents the importance of making their favors as brief as they possibly can and to write on one side of the paper only.

The Kent Railway.

We are glad to see it stated that Mr. Sayre and Mr. Johnston have succeeded in getting the Government to execute the contract for the Richibucto Railway, but regret to know that the conditions imposed are so stringent as to render a proportionally great outlay by the company necessary before any Government aid can be secured. It is also said that prominent New Brunswick Government supporters have, since the contract was signed under their influence to prevent or delay aid that was expected from Ottawa. Notwithstanding this, however, it is to be hoped that the company will be enabled to proceed with the work in a short time.

“Scenes” in the House of Commons.

It is not satisfactory to the country to hear of the frequent personal squabbles that take place in the Canadian House of Commons, but we presume that as long as party feeling runs as high as it has done since the election of September last, and members continue to attach so much importance to their individual prejudices and interests to the damage of their representative influence, we must expect these spiky, if not pleasant exhibitions. Perhaps the most objectionable display in the line of personalities was that by which Messrs. Donville of Kings, and Gilmor of Charlotte put the House in an unseemly uproar a few days ago.

Mr. Gilmor was speaking on the tariff, when Mr. Donville, of Kings, who seems, at times, to be an odd kind of person, came in and took a seat by Mr. Tilley, from which he jeered at Mr. Gilmor, whom he had, on a former occasion, referred to as a bankrupt. Mr. Gilmor is thus reported:—“The member for Kings laughed and brought to his mind the time when he had tried to stab him with a dagger of the mouth by making a cowardly attack on him in the House, calling him a bankrupt when he was able to pay twenty shillings on the pound. It was cowardly.” Mr. Donville said that he hoped the hon. gentleman would disguise himself by using like a gentleman. Mr. Gilmor said he would not like Donville, liberal with other people's money. A greater financial fraud never existed. Cries of “Shame!” “Put him out. Mr. Gilmor—You can't put me out.

I am sorry the member from Kings came in while I was speaking, and appeared like a spectre, reminding me of his cowardly attack. He threatened to take the coat off my back, but he did not and he may have the other arm in a sling. Cries of “Shame!” “You're no gentleman!” “You're disgracing Parliament.” The Speaker said he regretted to have to call the hon. gentleman's attention to the fact that he had departed from the question, and was discussing personalities.

Mr. Gilmor proceeded to discuss the effects of the tariff. Hon. Mr. Tilley, who was leading the House—Sir John being absent—called the Speaker's attention to the fact that the member for Charlotte had committed a breach of the privileges of the House, and said the offensive language he had used in reference to the member for Kings should be withdrawn, apologized for, and withdrawn from the record.

Mr. Mackenzie said the words had not been taken down, and no notice could be taken of them. Mr. Tilley explained that it was an attack of such a character as to necessarily call for retraction. The Speaker read the rule that all offences of the kind must be apologized for to the satisfaction of the House and of the offended member.

Mr. Gilmor rose, when some one said “Don't apologize,” and he said he was not aware that he had committed any breach of privilege. Hon. Mr. Bowell said if Gilmor had any regard for himself and the usages of debate he would retract. [Cries of “Oh,” “Oh.”] Mr. Mackenzie—The hon. gentleman had no right to read a lecture upon the House, and that is his business. Mr. Bowell—That is my business. Mr. Mackenzie explained the affair. He said Mr. Gilmor was provoked and he felt sure would withdraw any offensive remarks.

Mr. Donville read from the Hansard reporter's copy, and asked that Mr. Gilmor prove his assertion that he was a financial and political fraud or retract. He would not allow such a record to go unchallenged. It must be sustained or taken back. Mr. Snowball said that Mr. Donville should apologize for asking across the House when Gilmor accused him of calling him a bankrupt three years ago. “Was it true?” He (Snowball) could not ask Gilmor to apologize unless Donville did also.

Mr. Donville—I ask no favors. Let him state the grounds of his assertions or withdraw them. Mr. Mackenzie—I think both honorable gentlemen had better withdraw any offensive expressions used by them. Hon. Jas. McDonald—I hope this proposition will be accepted by both gentlemen. Mr. Gilmor—I accept the proposition, withdraw my remarks and regret having made the remarks I did. The House knows the provocation I received. Mr. Huntington thought it only fair that Mr. Donville should apologize also.

Mr. Anglin said Gilmor's apology was conditional on Donville following. He thought it only right that the expression of regret should be mutual. Mr. Donville—I am willing to take the advice of the honorable gentleman. I must withdraw my remarks and change my years ago or to-night against the hon. member for Charlotte. I retract anything of an unparliamentary character I have said. Mr. Mackenzie—I think that ought to do.

Mr. Gilmor on both sides then agreed that the record should be left out of Hansard. Mr. Bunster, whose rising cleared up the atmosphere, amid laughter cried, “I protest against Hansard being altered.” He was not allowed to proceed. Messrs. Donville and Gilmor were, of course, each to blame—Mr. Donville less, however, than the other, because he is well known not to be accountable at all times for what he does, and Mr. Gilmor ought, therefore, not to have treated him seriously. It is a pity that Sir John, Mr. Tilley and other leading gentlemen on the Conservative side cannot control such odd passages as Mr. Donville and it is equally to be regretted that Mr. Gilmor did not, on this occasion, control his temper, even though Mr. Donville acted rudely towards him when he was speaking.

A scene quite as exciting, but of a different grade in the personal class of discussions, was that of Thursday last between Hon. Mr. Tilley and Sir Albert J. Smith. The latter gentleman made an excellent speech on the tariff, in the course of which he referred, with much feeling to Mr. Tilley standing silently in Westmorland while Dr. Tupper stated that he (Sir Albert) had knocked at the door of the Macdonald Government for office. This he characterized as ungentlemanly, because Mr. Tilley knew that he (Sir Albert) had not only never sought office, but that, in 1873, Dr. Tupper had offered him the Governorship of Nova Scotia and Sir John on one occasion, and a seat in the Cabinet. Sir Albert also said that Mr. Tilley, in the late election became a candidate under the most favorable circumstances when he had held the highest office in the Province for five years. Continuing, Sir Albert said:—

“The manner in which he obtained that high office was not worthy of him. He had sat in the House cheerfully declaring he would stand by the Government, when the order in Council appointing him was in force. No other order in Council was passed. He got the office rather ingloriously. His colleagues fell without office, but he rose to a higher position. He made a good Governor, discharging his duties satisfactorily. He was unfortunate in his entrance and in his exit from that office. While yet Governor of New Brunswick he attended a public meeting, accepted a nomination, and made a speech condemning the Government.”

Mr. Tilley rose when Sir Albert sat down and reiterated the statement which he has made on several occasions regarding the circumstances of his appointment: viz., that he was in England when it was made and, on being informed of it upon his return, he waited upon the Governor-General and informed him that he had no intention whatever of accepting the office. Mr. TILLEY continued:—

“I made my declaration in perfect honesty, resolved to stand or fall with the Government and with no hope whatever of receiving any appointment. I brought my family here with all the expenses attending the removal, after I declined the appointment. My colleagues fell without office, but he rose to a higher position. He made a good Governor, discharging his duties satisfactorily. He was unfortunate in his entrance and in his exit from that office. While yet Governor of New Brunswick he attended a public meeting, accepted a nomination, and made a speech condemning the Government.”

He also replied to the charge about the public meeting at St. John; that he had gone there on business connected with the relief of the fire sufferers. He was met by a committee who accompanied him to his hotel, where, as the room was not large enough for those who called, they went to a room on Prince William street. The gentlemen presented him with a requisition, and he said he could do nothing until he had communicated with His Excellency and been relieved of office. He had, himself, held aloof until he was free to act. Sir Albert had declared that he knew of no reason for the statement that he had been offered a second term. Sir Albert—“I don't.” Mr. Tilley repeated very much astonished at this declaration and said with much feeling, “you don't say don't!” He then proceeded to state that he had been waited upon by a Senator who was a brother-in-law to a Minister and at another time by Jas. L. Dunn, Esq., of St. John, both of whom gave him to understand that if he so desired he might have a second term. Both said they had the authority of Sir Albert and Mr. Burpee for what they proposed. More than that, he could prove the offer more clearly by a letter written to him by Sir Albert were it not for the fact that it was marked, private.