## PETITION.

To the Honorable the Secretary of State

Sir,-We the undersigned Electors of you to take notice that we propose presenting the following petition to His Excellency the Governor General, namely:

Canada in Council. The petition of the Electors of County of Northumberland qualified and competent to vote at the election of a member of the House of Commons in said

Respectfully showeth, that your petitioners are desirous that the second part of the "Canada Temperance Act, 1878" should be in force and take effect in the said County.

Whereupon your petitioners humbly pray that your Excellency will be pleased by an Order in Council under the Ninety Sixth Section of the said Act, to declare that the Second Part of the said Act shall be in force and take effect in the said County.

And your petitioners will ever pray &c. And that we desire that the votes all the electors of the said County be taken for and against the adoption of the said petition. Chatham, July 11th, 1878.

JNO. J. HARRINGTON. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. OFFICE, UP-STAIRS, McLACHLAN'S BUILDING Water St. Chatham.

# BACK AGAIN. T. R. COLPITTS,

Photograph Artist. HAVING concluded to permanently locate myself in Chatham, I have purchased the business previously owned and conducted by Mr. W. A. Campbell,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MASONIC HALL, CHATHAM, N. B. I have commenced business, and after the arriva of some new instruments, backgrounds, &c., &c., I will endeavor to give the people of Miramichi as Good Photographs, and every style of Pictures that are made at the p esent day, as can be pro-

In my travels the last five years, and especially during my stay in Philadelphia, that city which is looked to for instruction by the most which is looked to for instruction by the millions, par-ticularly those of the New England States and Canada, both in fine arts and in scientific experi-ments—I have taken care to note all modern imvements in the art of Photography, and have obtained receipts and instructions, some of which have been very expensive. Now, all I ask is the patronage and confidence of the people, and I will give them the benefit of the knowledge I have attained, by producing for them, superior work and

It will be needless to mention the numerous and different styles of pictures here. Any style, from the smallest Tin-type to the largest Portrait finished in oil, India Ink or Water Colors. Al orders I receive for pictures to be enlarged and to be finished in ink, painted in oil or water colors, will be done by one of the very BEST ARTISTS OF PHILADELPHIA, whom I have made arrangements

My Framing Department being altogether separated from the Photographic Rooms, yet quite convenient and handy, with a very large and commodious Show Room, will be unequalled. I have ordered a large lot of Mouldings so as to be able to suit the wan's and different testes of suit the wan's and different tastes of my customraming Department and after a few more changes in my Studio, 1 shall be fully prepared to give those wishing real nicely finished Photographs, a far better picture than the samples at my door, they being old and having been taken before the great fire in St. John, by me, at the corner of King and Germain streets. When you look at those not have as good taken, but come right uplstairs and f I fail to give you better than those, I will make you a present of a dozen.

T. R. COLPITTS,

## Tobacco!! Tobacco!!

T HAVE just received a large Stock of

W. C. McDONALD'S TOBACCO,

which I will sell in Bond or Duty paid,

CHEAPER THAN CANBE IMPORTED Call and see Samples and prices.

ISAAC HARRIS, Water St., Chatham. **CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.** 

THE Undersigned have this day entered into a Co-Partnership, under the name and style of Parker & Andrew, for the purpose of carrying on

CARD.

Campbellton, N. B., May 1, '79.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the Stock in Trade of Robt. Parker, consisting of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES,

# HARDWARE, GROCERIES, &c.

As they intend carrying on the business at the old stand, they would be glad to see their old friends, and the general public, believing that they can do as well for them as any in the trade. Campbellton, May 1, '79.

LIST OF Wholesale and Tavern Licences.

GRANTED BY

The Northuml Council, at July	perland County Sittings, 1879.
Parish Licenses. NELSON—	Term. Tav. Wsale.
Matthew Carrol, Joseph Hays, NEWCASTLE—	6 mos. "

James Doyle, Patrick Farrell. Charles J. Maltby. Jane Wheeler, Stephen V. Mitchell. 6 James B. Russell, Alex. Stewart, John Faye, John F. Jardine, Vernon Graham, Dennis M'Evoy, Joseph Hays, CHATHAM-Michael Hickey, Michael Brennan. John Meehan, William Mills John Donalds,

George Traer, John Currie, James Clowrie, John M'Gowan, James M'Carthy, Daniel Desmond Roger Flannagan, " up. store John Johnston, John Johnston, Robert Bain,

## Miramichi Advance

The Times.

It is recorded of a famous English orator that once, when addressing a large meeting of working men, in the days before the "Reform Bill" he a good time coming" and was immediately met with the poser from one of his audience, "could you just fix the date robs the subject of his rights when it sir." Very much to the same purpose, leases to strangers any exclusive privihave we in Canada, and, perhaps, in no part of it more than in the Province of New Brunswick, been trying to look is equally wrong in requiring any man ahead and "fix a date" for the end of these "hard times," and still the end has an ignis fatuus way of always just keeping a little ahead of us, and there appears no more certain prospect of a return of the good times than there did months ago. Indeed, if the signs of the the County of Northumberland request times can be depended on to give a true forecast of the future and if coming events do ever " cast their shadows be-To His Excellency the Governor General of fore" so far as we here are concerned the "shadow" which is already falling over the coming winter would seem to indicate that to all engaged in our staple industries it will be one of no ordinary trial and severity.

The result of the summer's work, to the great bulk of our working population, is not likely to leave them, to any great extent, forehanded to meet the requirements of the winter, if, indeed, they be able to get through the summer without feeling the pinch of want, and it becomes a matter for serious thought how every one is to be best helped to help themselves and provide for those who may be dependent on them. Like St. Paul, we thoroughly believe that if a man "will not work neither should he eat" but it is a difficult matter to refuse to help the man who is willing to work but can't get any to do. -- What to do and how best to do it? under the pressure of such circumstances as these in which, as a community, there is only too much reason to fear that we will be placed in the coming winter, are questions which it is none too soon to consider, and, if possible, think out to some practical conclusion, so that there may be plans ready to be set in motion

It must, of course, be at once patent to everyone that even to discussuch ques. Dominion, according to the returns nothing. The dredging of the Horsetions were useless, unless our citizens are prepared for a hearty co-operation in the matter, and one and all will loyally aid in carrying out any schemes which may be agreed upon. It is, unfortunatedo s Mackerel ly, too well known to be kept out of sight, that among us there is a great deal of narrow-mindedness and petty jealousy, and that, too, among members of our community who should set better examples, and who should be above such miserable exhibitions of the mean er weaknesses of our poor human natur -men who instead of doing all they can to thwart one another and pull each cther to pieces, should be ever ready to combine for the best interests of th community and, consequently, of them selves. Here, certainly, seems a cas where there is scope for the exercise o a liberal and christian feeling and an opportunity for meeting together in hearty co-operation in large-hearted goodness which would be as beneficia to those who engage in it as to those who may be its recipients. It is no mere imaginary picture w

are drawing for any one with the leas knowledge of our trade has only to look around him to see with wha severity our long and stern winter will press on the working popu lation engaged in the staple trade of this district, and, surely, in the face of such realities, persona spites and jealousies might well be put to sleep, and "our common bond of brotherhood" allowed full scope to exercise its beneficial influences on the community. Were this only done there is enough practical sagacity and experience among the heads of our various establishments to elaborate some scheme by which those deserving of help might receive it and, at the same time, the numbers dependent on the lumber trade for support might be materially reduced to the great advantage of all concerned. In this connection it would be well for our Province and for no part of it more than the Miramichi district if our farming lands were settled and systematically cultivated to a greater extent than they are or have been. With the developement of our agricultural interests would come, to a considerable extent, relief from the burden of want which must always press with exports amounted to \$6,929,366, being it does in Canada. more or less severity on our people when the lumber trade is in a state of \$1,055,006. About half of the fish so

## Riparian Rights.

The Marine and Fisheries Department may be termed a stubborn and aggressive institution in some respects An illustration of this is found in the persistency with which it clings to the little more than a third of this amount delusion that it has power to lease the exclusive right of fly-fishing in the fluvial portions of our rivers, regardless of the rights of those who own the river banks. The question has been determined in the highest court of appeal in the Empire as well as in the Supreme Court of the Province of New Brunswick. These high authorities declare that the exclusive right of fishing in non-tidal waters is vested in the owners

publishing the following in many of the newspapers:-"Fishing for Salmon in the Dominion of Canada, excepting under the au-' thority of Leases or Licenses from the Department of Marine and Fisheries,

of the land bordering the stream and,

yet, we find the Fisheries Department

' is hereby prohibited." The meaning of this announcement is that the Department sets itself above the laws by which the rights of British subjects are secured to them. It is acting on the principle that "might makes right," which has too often characterised that Department's administration. Whenever it shall suit the few years the Government has the inclinations or interests of any fishery officer, he may seize the rods imposing structures have been erected lines, nets or other property of riparian in which to carry on pisciculture; that owners in fluvial waters and compel 94,000,000 of fish eggs of the salmon them to suffer the injustice without family have been collected and laid redress, unless they are prepared to down in these buildings." seek the vindication of their rights through the expensive process of ap- observe, deduct the number overstated his former reputation at Wimbledon.

are determined to make it expensive for anyone who would attempt to oppose their interpretation of the law. This is the kind of thing Shakspere must have had in his mind when he referred to "the insolence of office."

There can be no doubt, whatever, that the Fisheries Department violates the laws of the country when it exacts made use of the expression "There is a tax on the nets and compels our salmon fishermen above tide-water to take out licenses. It violates the law and lege whatever to fish in fluvial waters to take out a license to fish off his own control the Department can have over as Mr. Pope at the head of the Department-men who have neither the industry nor ability to qualify them to control and suppress the assumptions of their subordinates—these encroachments upon the civil rights of the people may be expected. They constitute one of the evils brought upon the Maritime Provinces by Confederation. At some time in the future we hope Parliawill lay its hand upon the Fisheries Department and fine its powers. It requires several effective lessons in regard to the interpretation of the laws which it violates in a manner that is impertinent, not to say insolent. Its officers ought to be made to understand that they are only the servants of the people and not their rulers, and that their duty is to protect the rights and promote the interests of fishermen-not to rob them of their rights and sell them to favorites, or lay the burden of taxation upon them in violation of both law and justice.

#### Mr. Whitcher's Supplementary Fisheries Report.

ing of the Fisheries Blue Books-Mr. to meet the emergency when it does | Pending examination more in detail

1,136,385 00

415,224 25

103,024 25

r	do fresh, in ice	63,137 85	52,551	
_	do smoked do preserved	2,686 50	4,032	00
e	do preserved	7,307 25	8,202	00
1-	Alewives	19,015, 50	20,083	00
•	Trout	3,988 70	3,997	20
e	Smelts	18,798 12	17 289	30
	Shad	36,288 00	57,960	
11	Eels	13,500 00	18,180	
L	Bass	76 50	480	- 1
h	Oysters	2,940 00	2.754	
0	Lobsters	747,303 90	836,113	
-	Fish Guano	7,965 00	12,600	
e	Fish used as manure,	4.889 50	5,052	
	Cod tongues & Sounds,	6,335 00	6,454	
1-	Fish Oils	219,160 50	214,489	
e	Fresh Fish sold in the			
	different counties,	72,472 30	108,159	28
f				_
	Total,	85,527,858 37	86.131.599	64
n		***************************************	10,101,000	-
	NEW 1	BRUNSWICK.		1
a	Codfish,	\$289,888 25	\$290,147	50
d	Herring	480,632 00	445,964	
	do smoked	129,931 25	152,575 (	
.1	Mackerel	44,720 60	90,800 (	
_	do preserved	9,756, 00	6,572	10
e	Haddock	51,416 05	34,522	
	Pollock,	87,241 00	63,094	
	Hake	124,065 00	214,966	
e	Halibut	7,272 00	8,825	
	Salmon, pickled	5,340 00	I,680 (	
t	do fresh in ice	202,201 05	229,503	
	do smoked	9,352 50	8,403 (	
0	do preserved	16,761 00	23,299 6	
t	Alewives	45,675 00	44,680 (	
	Trout	3,380 28	3,568 8	
r	Smelts	117,042 00	72,808 E	
	Shad	38,704 00	37,976	
-	Eels	12,307 50	12,204 (	
0	Bass,	13,737 24	15,573 1	
e	Oysters	23,214 00	33,810	
n	Lobsters, preserved	298,346 10	413,956	
	Fish Guano	13,350 00	16,425 0	
1	Fish used as manure,	2,975 50	3,200 0	
	Cod tongues&sounds.	9,061 50	3,031 0	
t.	Dia on accommoditus,	5,001 00	0,001	-

\$2,133,236 97 \$2,305,790 69 The "fresh fish sold" (presumably for local consumption ) in the different Counties, are not estimated in the New Brunswick returns while they appear in those of Nova Scotia and amount to \$108,159,28.

The following figures represent the value of the fish produced by each Province for the years 1877 and 1878 -

	vinco in the jour	D 1011 mile	1011 min 1010.	
	and the same of th	1877	1878.	
_	Nova Scotia	\$5,527,858	\$6,131,599	
	New Brunswick	2,133,236	2,305,790	
e	Quebec	2,560,147	2,664,053	
	Ontario	438,223	348,122	
t	P. E. Island	763,035	840,344	
	British Columbia	583,432	925,706	
,				
	\$12,029,957		\$13.215,678	
	** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *			

Referring to the figures the Telegraph says:-"The exports and imports of fish for the months preceding the 31st of fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, the an increase over the preceding year of exported was disposed of in the United States markets. The imports are valued at \$1,300,468, being \$66,882 less than the previous year. Nearly half of these fish were imported from the United States. In the six months ending December 31st last the total exports were \$4,846,566. The United States took a The imports are valued at \$851,075. Nearly all these imports were from the

"The total expenditure for the fiscal year 1878 amounted to \$95,387, and the revenue to \$14,113, and the expenditure for the subsequent six months

United States.

"The total expenditures on account of fish culture for the fiscal year amount to \$20,088. No new establishments were opened during the year. In the spring of 1878, 27,554,000 young fish were distributed in the waters of the Dominion, as follows: salmon, 5,141, 000; California salmon, 35,000; Salmon trout, 658,000; speckled trout, 20,000; white fish, 21,900,000. In the autumn of 1878 the number of vivified eggs deposited in the hatching-troughs were: Of salmon, 8,942,000; salmon trout, 1,840,000; speckled trout, 169,000 and white fish, 16,000,000. Mr. Samuel Wilmot, superintendent of fish-breeding establishments, in summing up his report draws attention to the fact that in directed attention to this matter seven

peals from court to court, the leading by Inspector Venning before he was re- The Telegraph refers to him in compli- squelch the leading men of the Left Centre Between Truro and Windsor Junction Be careful to obtain Collin's Voltaic Electric Sec'y-Treas., Co. North'ld officers of the Department having, lieved of any charge of this branch of mentary terms as being, probably, the party in Northumberland is, to say the there are a great many brick and tile value. Sold by all druggists.

we understand, declared that they Fishery work, and it is to be hoped best shot in Canada. The telegrams least, ungracious. Again, the Sun says:charge. Misstatements put forward with the sanction of high official authority, after they are publicly known to be such, are calculated to engender doubts as to the character of other statements which may be unassailable.

"A Source of Annoyance." The Advocate says it must be a great source of annoyance to the representative of Northumberland "to know that Hon. Peter Mitchell exercises a much greater political influence in this running by or through his land, and it | County, so far as Government matters are concerned, than he did during the term of the Grits in office." The Advoshore in a non-tidal river. The only cate and its political friends attach a good deal of importance to statements such fisheries is that of regulating them like the above, but the people of the -in such matters as prescribing the County are none the better pleased belength of nets, close seasons, etc., -for cause there is some truth in them. the proper protection of the fisheries. So | They were displeased and dissatisfied because Mr. Mitchell, while the Grits were in office, took every opportunity to prevent them from doing justice to the County. He so conducted himself as to be without any influence for good to Northumberland. It was for his conduct in that respect, that he was discarded for a gentleman who has the interests of the County, as well as the country generally at heart. Unfortunately, however, the "Grits" have been replaced by the party whose policy seems to be to "run or ruin" Canada and because the representative of the County cannot support their policy, the year they seem determined to do all in their power to injure Northumberland. For advice as to what shall be done to that end, the Advocate boasts that they look to Mr. Mitchell. That gentleman, in turn, seeks the advice of his friends in Chatham and Newcastle, and it is right that the people of the County should be asked to judge of the character of the advice tendered and the sense these persons have of what our County's interests require, not only by the acts of the Government, but by its neglect of the County in everything that would benefit it. The "greater political in-We have received the most interest- fluence" is seen in the dismissal of a number of miner officials and the ap-Commissioner Whitcher's appendix to pointment to their places of adherents the annual Report of the Department. of a party which was always held together by either the receipt or expectawe give the following general statements. I tion of personal gain at the sacrifice of The values of the catch throughout the | public interests, Beyond this we find were as follows for the year 1877 and shoe Bar at the mouth of the river-a had forfeited their offices by incomwork commenced through the influence

of our present representative when the "Grits" were in power-is being com-\$1,996,344 00 \$2,242,470 00 pleted, but we look in vain for any sign of this Government undertaking any of the works which are necessary in the public interest, such as breakwaters, or the clearing out of our rivers. It would seem that when the Intercolonial Railway was brought within the reach of certain properties in Newcastle and these were sold and the money pocketed, and when little jobs in public buildings were consummated in Chatham and Newcastle, Northumberland was "finished" so far as the Dominion Government was concerned. The "Grits" were to give us a Breakwater at Escumi nac, the channel of the upper Miramich was to have been cleared by them and our outside fisheries were to have been efficiently protected, but under the ægis of the newly-acquired and "greater political influence" a few "Grit" officials have been "cleared out"-and this is what an intelligent and insulted constituency is asked by the Advocate to look upon and admire.

SIR JOHN :- It will be remembered that in 1875 it was publicly stated that Sir John A. Macdonald was given to understand that owing to his Pacific Railway transactions with Sir Hugh Allan it was not considered desirable that he should be sworn in as one of Her Majesty's Privy Councillors. This intimation prevented an intended trip

of Sir John to England at that time. A few weeks ago it was announced that Sir John was to proceed to England to be sworn in a Privy Councillor, etc. It will also be remembered that Sir John did not go. Immediately he was proclaimed to be on the sick list. Now, it is said that the objections which prevented Sir John from becoming one of Her Majesty's Privy Councillors in 1875 still bar his way to that distinction, and that the fact of his being made Premier of Canada again does not, in the estimation of Downing Street, atone for the act by which he disqualified himself in 1874. Political morality in December last were as follows: In the | England rests, we are glad to know, on a more firm and righteous basis than

THE "SUN" takes the ADVANCE to task for presuming to express its views in reference to that paper's scandalous and uncalled-for attack on Mr. Thomas Watson-an attack which was all the more reprehensible because his official position was sought to be weakened on account of something his father had The Sun now claims that Mr. Watson's father was the person who abused the Government, Then, why did the Sun make that a pretext for abusing Mr. Watson, jr.? The Sun says, also, that we drew on our imagination for our facts and claims that Mr. Watson, ir. was not dismissed. It explains that 'he was transferred "from the Stores Department to the "car shed, but 'through a misunderstanding with the 'foreman of the works, he did not take the place that was offered to him "until a few days ago "-all of which is | nimity. very "thin" story that few of even the Sun's readers will not see through.

THE "ANDOVER" :- Our friend, Teazer," whose "defence" appears in another column will realise that he made a mistake in attacking the Ap-VANCE and endeavouring to put it in a false position. We have never said that the Andover was not fairly fitted for the route she is running on, but our contention is that she is not fit for the service on the lower Miramichi for which a subsidy was asked and granted and which the owners of the Andover undertook and have failed to perform .-"Teazer" should have been able to show that we were wrong before undertaking to weaken our position by his pretentious attempt to put us right.

SERGEANT PALLEN who has always distinguished himself among Canadian Mr. Wilmot does not, we regret to marksmen, appears to be sustaining

that the frauds were confined to the from England show that he has been a brief period that Mr. Venning had prize winner in nearly every match in which the Canadians have engaged.

SIR LEONARD IN ENGLAND :- A London despatch of Saturday last says "Sir Leonard Tilley is in Manchester and has a communication in the newspapers giving his views of the operations of the new Canadian tariff. He tells the people of Manchester that the tariff will promote certain manufactures in the Dominion and will diminish the imports from the United States without decreasing the imports from Great

Our astute Finance Minister must imagine the British public are easily

Business .- We publish in the present number of the ADVANCE a seasonable article entitled "In Business hours, Business," which we take from the Monetary Times. Merchants and other business men ought to cut it out and keep it in a conspicuous place for the benefit of the class of callers whose visits it might have the effect of shortening. SIR A. T. GALT is the nominee of

ship of Quebec in place of Lt. Governor Letellier to be (perhaps) dismissed. course all this is subject to contingencies. Another rumor gives him the position of Financial Agent of Canada OUR SHIPPING :- It is seldom that

so few ships as we now have at the wharves are in port at this season of

The St. John Sun, referring to our remarks on its reference to dismissals from office, repeats its former groundless assertion in this form :-

Better admit the fact that office-holders that they would not bow the knee to

It would be interesting for the Sua o get the authority of officials dismissed in this County by the late Government for the purpose and to challenge us o show that they were dismissed for cause. If those who were dismissed would be wrong for the ADVANCF or any other paper to say they deserved dismissal, but only two officials, so far as we remember, were dismissed under the Mackenzie regime and we are prepared, at any time, to show that they petency and neglect of duty. Does the Sun ask for the facts?

#### [From the Monetary Times] In Business Hours, Business.

attend to his business.'

mon consent the banker everywhere is exempt from long visitations, even on importthe whole staff of a bank is so inter-de pendent that to hinder one clerk or teller

times foreign and oftener frivolous. not reasonably have much spare time ways come to those who work longest most diligently while thus employed.' some needful resolve, some useful

## and its Annexation

Tne St. John Sun says "the Miramichi ADVANCE bears down hard on a Councillor Schofield, of the Northumberland Municipal Council, who recently moved Annexation resolutions in that august body." It is almost irritating to be persistently misrepresented by the Sun, but we are accustomed to it now. Mr. Schofield's political brethren, the protectionists Northumberland, think that we have dealt very leniently with him and they contrast our fairness towards him with that of their own organs which have ignored him and refused to give him a notoriety which is said to be in keeping, with his tastes. Others comment on the Sun referring to him as "a Councillor Schofield," as if he were some unknown or obscure personage, in the face of the fac that even the Boston Herald put him down as a leading politican of the County, a large merchant and a man of advanced thought. This attempt of the Sun to

and Annexation.

be found in this County to do what Mr. Schofield did the Sun says we might send to St. John and enquire for Mr. J. W. Cudlip. It continues -

The Advance will probably remember New Brunswick by the late Grit Adminis the Conservative party for the Governnot prevent him from being treated as a pro per person to render Her Majesty suitable

We have already stated that we hav Those Dismissals.

were dismissed by the late Government, be contrasted with that of Mr W. D. wholesale, for no earthly reason except Clark, for instance, the effect would be

in Northumberlond were blameless it the Tories to get statistics from the

"Time is the stuff that life is made of. do not squander it." somebody has said we think it was Franklin. If time is valuable to any one, it surely is to a business man, in business hours, and many are the devices resorted to by polite and patient merchants to prevent their morning or their mid-day hours from being wasted by lazy gossipers, by leech-like canvassers or by much-talking drummers from whom they require nothing. This desire to give the conge politely to such wasters of time has brought about the use of placards such as one sees in many an office or ware-room, This man was talked to death," or the less offensive advice summarized in the well-know request to "call upon a man of business only upon business during business hours; transact your business and go about your business, leaving him time to the people of Quebec. As the matters

There are a good many so called business men who seem to count their own time or the time of their friends as of very any interference now on the part of the little value, from the way they dissipate it. Some of them are economical to the last degree in matters of money, but who are quite the reverse with their time and that of others, forgetting that, in money making, time is a most important element, and that just so surely as a penny saved is tests against any officious intermeddling a penny gained, so a minute wasted is money lost. An exchange makes the sug- They are declarations that the people of gestion that like consideration should be shown to proprietors or managers of mercantile houses by their visitors to that extended to bankers. Thus: "The man who has business to transact with his bank arranges to make his interview both brief and explicit, and does in a few minutes what with a mercantile house would take treble the time to accomplish. By comant business, and by those who want nothing is rarely visited." It appears to be recognized that bank officers have a given work to do within certain hours, and that keeps back the business of the re-

calls made upon the time or patience of not a few business men, for purposes someman at the head of an active business canduring office hours-that is, if he attend to his affairs as he ought. Still less have visitors any right to fancy that the employees of a house can properly waste the time that belongs to their employers. "Profligates of time" is an epithet applied to those dangerously pleasent fellows who have always an hour on their hands which they want some other fellow to help them spend. The Country Merchant says that success in a pecuniary sense does not alhours, but is rather the reward of those who concentrate their aims, and who work To men who are engrossed in the cares of are not so far advanced as they are in business life, each hour at the office deveplan, some important movement, and to have a gossip step in and interfere with the progress of events is about the last thing a merchant can stand with equa-

The Advance devotes a good deal of its valuable space to Mr. Schofield, who appears to be assailed chiefly because he i not a Snowball man and probably can not see in the Snowball deal-end transactions evidence of Mr. Snowball's fitness to rule

Now, this shows that the Sun does know something of Mr. Schofield, but the latter, we learn repudiates, the St. John organ's references to the deal-end business and wonders why Mr. Domville didn't do something more than move for the papers in Parliament last session. Mr. Schofield does not want to be defended with the deal-end story for his "advanced thought" cannot find any connection between that

Referring to our remark that few could

that Mr. Cudlip moved Annexation resolutions in the House of Assembly, when he could not find a seconder. It may also be able to recollect that the same gentleman was appointed an Inspector in Her Majesty's Customs for the Province of tration; showing conclusively that the fact of his having given expression to a desire to change the form of Government did service as one of her officials. In view of this circumstance, and of the fact that Mr. Cudlip has made a good public officer, the ADVANCE ought not to be so severe on Mr.

been decidedly easy on Mr. Schofield. we will let that pass. As to Mr. Cudlip's case we believe it is correctly stated by the Sun. In view of the savage attacks that paper has been, of late, making upon Mr. Cudlip its bearing witness to his efficiency as a public officer is all the more valuable. But we would not like to have the principle indirectly inculcated by the Sun's observations recognised to any considerable extent, for we believe Mr. Cudlip's case to be exceptional. If it decidedly against the employment of periustitutions. As the Sun says, Mr. Cudlip has made a good public servant of Canada and we presume that must be taken as "a feather in the cap" of the "Grits" him with Clark who was employed by American Custom Houses and other sources we find it very bad for the Tories and the people generally, but much in favor of Cudlip. We find Mr. Cudlip faith fully and loyally performing his duties to Canada while Mr. Clark is negotiating with the Americans for the sale to them of what the Canadian Tories were paying him to obtain. Indeed, some people hint that Clark got so much Canadian money that he was required to "divide up" with at least one distinguished Canadian "statesman." Whether Mr. Schofield would make a good puble officer under the Tories we cannot say, but think he would be

### divide up. Another Victory for Mr. Joly.

more honest than Clark, if not so efficient

as Mr. Cudlip-also, that he would never

The Toronto Globe says the election Liberal for Vercheres gives Mr. Joly working majority of four, exclusive of the Speaker. But the principal significance. lowever, is in connection with the Letellier case. It assists in placing beyond all question the fact that the Province approves the dismissal of the DeBoucherville Government, and that the dismissal of Mr. Letellier now would be directly of the Postal and Customs Departments contrary to the wishes of a majority of in dispute between him and his former advisers were entirely within Provincial jurisdiction, there can be no doubt that Federal Government would be resented, and justly so, as a blow aimed at Provincial independence. In point of fact, the recent victories in St. Hyacinthe, Rouville, Chambly, and Vercheres are neither more nor less than a succession of warning prowith the internal affairs of the Province. Quebec think themselves quite competent to manage their own business, and nothing would probably do more to confirm them in this view and consolidate and strengthen the Liberal party than uncalled for interference with the position of Lieuten ant Governor Letellier and his manner of exercising his functions as a Provincial

## The Church

At the Ely diocesan choral festival there were upward of 4,000 persons present, and choirs were represented by upward of 1,400 voices. Bishop Woodford, in the course of his address, said : "You may hear it said that the Church of England is a religious society set up by parlia-But no such consideration shortens the ment, and endowed by parliament about three hundred years ago, at the time of the Reformation. Your visit to this cathedral should give you an answer to such falsehoods. You have worshipped to-day in a church which was founded six centuries before the first parliament was called together, and for which the utmost that parliament has done has been to suffer it to exist, and to hold still a portion of the property which in ancient days religious persons, out of their own good-will, gave

## A Tourist's Jottings.

The first idea that forces itself on the mind of a traveller, when he looks out of the "Pullman" after he has enjoyed a good sleep and finds himself within the boundary of Nova Scotia, is that the crops

The hay is exceeding light and the frost seems to have done great damage to the

Truro if a handsome little town with a population of 3,000. It has some very handsome residences which would do credit to any city. Here the Exhibition Building which has a Trotting Park connected with it, was shown to me. It is a tine looking building, as far as architectural design is concerned, but its dingy color makes it unattractive. I was also shown two very handsome school buildings which are a credit to the place. In front of the largest of these there is a medallion statue of Mr. Foster one of Truro's first and best

Here I found that Sir Charles has a large force of followers at work enlarging the Round House. To Trackmaster Ross of the I. C. R. who hails from Indiantown, N. B., I feel indebted for many favors. Mr. Ross has at present 500 men at work under him repairing fences bridges etc. A meeting was to be held in Truro on the night I left, for the purpose of taking such action as will secure an exhibition

yards and a good force of men at work thereon between the Junction and Windsor. The crops seem to have suffered much from frost and many of the farmers were seriously alarmed concerning the prospects of the potato crop. In fact the crops about Windsor look very backward. much more so than in any of the other places I visited. Here, also, complaints of the dull times were made and, indeed. this cry seemed to have spread all over

the province. WOLFVILLE. Between Windsor and Wolfville the farmers' prospects looked better. Wolfville is a fine looking town, one of its principal features being Acadia College. This building, which was completed this spring, was built to replace the one destoy. ed by fire a few years ago.

THE "EMPRESS." Apples, for which this section of Nova Scotia is famous will not be more than a two thirds crop this season. I next visited Annapolis, but as the boat was about leaving for St. John the time at my disposal would not allow me to make any entries in my note book. The steamer Empress, which makes three trips per week between St. John and Annapolis, touching at Digby, is a very fine boat and is officered by the most obliging set of men it has been my lot to come in contact with for a long time. To sum up my opinion of Nova Scotia as I saw it, I cannot give the reader a better conception of my impressions than to repeat an anecdote told me by Governor Chandler, whom met at Amherst. He said that an American traveller was once asked what he thought of Nova Scotia, and he said "he did not like it." Nature had done too much for it.

UP THE ST. JOHN. Arrived at St. John I was directed to proceed up river and at once engaged passage on board the May Queen, one of the Union Line of steamers which run to Fredericton. The scenery along the St. John river, about which so much has been said and written, is truly magnificent. It was midnight when we arrived at Fredericton and a few hours sleep in one of the comfortable beds at the Barker House was

FREDERICTON FACTORIES. Business is exceedingly dull this summer. There are some factories here, and having a few hours at my disposal, I was invited to visit some of them. Risteen & Cos. wooden factory at the upper end of the town, where sashes doors and mouldings are made, employs about twenty hands and seems to be doing a good business, the products of this factory are sent to all parts of the

I next visited the factory of Mc-Farlane, Thompson & Anderson where the celebrated Walter A. Wood Mowing Machine is manufactured. Here I met Frederic Thompson, Esq., M. P. P., one of the firm, who courteously conducted me through the establishment and the machine shop. In the latter I was made acquainted with Mr. Anderson another member of the firm, who proved to be not only a first class machinist but also a gentleman to whose urbanity I feel greatly indebted. I found Mr. McFarlane in the wood shop, where the patterns and wood work of the mowers are made. This establishment is not confined to the manufacturing of mowers alone, but also turns out Steel Ploughs, Horse Rakes, Hay Tedders, Pulverizers and all kinds of agricultural implements required by the farmer. The firm have, also, a carriage factory across the river at Nashwasksis and on my way thither Mr. Thompson showed me the old Barrack Square on which the handsome building for the accomodation

NEWCASTLE.

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Nov. 3, 1876

From Hon. Theo. P. Bogert. Feeling throughly convinced of the efficacy of Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarri, I am in-

Co.) and can truthfully say that after using five or six bottles I am thoroughly convinced of its curaive properties. Hoping that others similarly at ected like myself will be induced to make the trial. I am, gentlemen, very truly etc.
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BRISTOL, R. I., July 24, 1877. Price, with Improved Inhaler, Treatise, and Di

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