

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.

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. This assortment of Brushes is perhaps the largest, best assorted and cheapest ever offered for sale in Chatham.

Brushes.

Table listing various types of brushes such as Oxhairs, Paint, Best English Boiled & Raw Oil, etc.

Best English Boiled & Raw Oil.

Table listing various types of paint and oil products.

READY MIXED PAINT (every Man his own Painter). PATENT KNOTTING.—VARNISHES.

As my attention is all given to the trade I have in Stock every article required in the trade, which will be sold at such low Prices as will defy competition.

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.

BLACK DRESS GOODS, IN FRENCH MERINOES and CASHMERE, COLOURS, LUSTRES & BRILLIANTS.

COLORED DRESS GOODS, IN LUSTRES TWILLS, SERGES, MERINOES De BAGES and FIGURED GOODS.

Prints, Galleas, Linens, Cottons, Shirting, &c., a fine stock of Cloths, a large lot of 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. CHATHAM, March, 79. A. J. LOGGIE, & CO.

TAMARSOID THE WORLD-RENOVED CONSUMPTION CURE.

BOYS, BOYS, SERVANT WANTED.—A girl qualified to do general house work. Apply at this office.

"TOM BOYS," COPYING INK, CARTER'S—Just received at the MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

BASE BALL GUIDE FOR '79. At the Miramichi Bookstore—a few copies—12c each.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

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

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having this large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspé (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers.

Advertisements are placed under classified headings. Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at the rate of 10c per line for the first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of 50c per line for the first insertion, and 25c per line for each subsequent insertion.

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Mitchell as a member of the Government at Ottawa, Mr. Tilley's attitude was one of an entirely different kind. That gentleman took a good deal of trouble in introducing him to other members of the Government and said, "Chatham owes to the Hon. S. L. Tilley its thanks for his friendly attitude towards the railway, for it was in gratifying contrast to that of Mr. Mitchell."

This reference to Mr. Tilley was received with a burst of applause, which showed the feeling of Mr. Snowball and his friends towards Mr. Tilley. If Mr. Snowball made any other reference to Mr. Tilley in any of his speeches in this County we have not heretofore heard of them.

The attitude preserved by Mr. Snowball and his friends in this County towards Mr. Tilley up to the time of that gentleman's undignified attack upon our representative, was one characterized by a hearty good will. It is true they felt disappointed when he deserted the Liberal party and became a Protectionist, but the majority of them still retained a strong personal regard for him as a gentleman and eminent public man.

When, however, he failed in properly defending his public course against the fair criticism of representatives of our Province and so far forgot the dignity of his position as to use it in the Commons to give tone and effect to the misstatements set forth by such men as Mr. Domville and the gentleman who is supposed to represent us in the Senate, for the purpose of injuring Mr. Snowball personally—when Mr. Tilley could find no better reply to Mr. Snowball's arguments than to say they were suggested by the fear that the tariff would "injure his own pocket" while it benefited others in the Province, the electors of Northumberland are disposed to resent the treatment their representative has received, and to abate a friendship that appears to have been undeserved.

It is not creditable to Mr. Tilley that he should encourage the jackanapes from Kings in attacking Mr. Snowball and saying things which Mr. Tilley appears to have lacked the pluck to say himself, and he will find that while few persons will hold so erratic and irresponsible a character as Mr. Domville accountable for the falsehoods he is prompted to utter, right thinking men will not forget the wire-pullers who move the manikin.

We publish a second letter from our correspondent, "Farmer," who came out last week to champion the Hon. Mr. Tilley's Great "National Poverty" scheme. "Farmer," does not appear to be so confident of the righteousness of his cause this week, but he must try again, and in his next letter he must argue his case into better position or admit that Mr. Tilley's new departure is an unfortunate one for the country.

"Farmer" is mistaken in reference to the obnoxious duty on farm produce. "troubling" the ADVANCE. We have never discussed the duties on farm produce in any way. We have complained of the tax on flour and meal in just the same way as we have of that on cottons, clothes, axes, ready-made clothing, etc., because all these taxes must be paid by "Farmer" and his fellow citizens for the benefit, or "protection" of who? Let "Farmer" ask himself, seriously, whether the "tariff will really benefit him to the extent of five dollars a year. The persons to be benefited are the manufacturers—the millers and factory-men of Ontario and Quebec—not the consumers of New Brunswick. Taking our whole population together we do not believe that a greater proportion than one out of every hundred is engaged in the classes of manufacturers which the new tariff has been framed to protect and it is suicidal and absurd for the ninety-nine consumers to approve of a policy which takes money out of their pockets in order that the one manufacturer may become rich.

Even though the work-people in certain factories may, in some cases, get an advance in their wages they have that increase, and more taken from them in the form of enhanced or "protection" prices on everything they eat and wear.

When, however, we look at our own interests as New Brunswickers, we find the tariff offers us not one cent's worth of protection, for we have not an industry unconnected with the natural resources peculiar to our own Province that will not be sacrificed by the larger concerns of the Upper Provinces making a "slaughter market" here for their surplus productions. Our industries—lumber and fishing—are subjected to new burdens, while the protective policy of our Government creates antagonistic feeling towards us in the countries where we seek a market. The policy of free trade is, we know, too well established in Great Britain to justify any fear that the statesmen who rule that country will ever imitate the crazy example of Canada, so far as taxing our lumber is concerned, but our fishermen may prepare themselves for the exaction of almost prohibitive duties on their fresh and other fish going into the United States, just as soon as the term of the Washington Treaty expires.

When our correspondent declared himself, in his first letter, disposed to raise everything he wanted to eat, drink and wear, without promoting the general trade and business of the country, we expressed the hope that he would "go west," simply because we believed that the genius of the present day is opposed to man living for himself alone.

"Man is a gregarious animal"—a trading animal—and the "Farmer," or carpenter, or fisherman, or lumberman who wants to fence himself in and keep everybody else out is opposed to the interests of our communities. Protection is the generator of monopolies. It promotes class interests, it breeds discontent among those who earn their bread under it. Protection, as understood by the workman who, eventu-

ally, suffers from it when he finds it making his bread and clothing dear, takes form in labor combinations against capital. It arranges the employed against the employer. It discounts merit and sets up false conditions of industrial success. It discourages the development of that intelligence which seeks its reward in honest and unfeared competition. It lays false foundations for political power and promotes political corruption, because it is based on selfishness. It has been found a bane and curse wherever it has been tried, and the Government of Canada has adopted it not because they believe it will benefit the country, but because it promised to restore again to place and power the leaders who fell before popular condemnation when they were detected, in 1873, pawing a great intrigue which they knew they could never evade. The London Times is quite correct when it designates our "Protection" movement as a "popular craze." It is a craze that has been produced by political quacks from whom we sincerely hope the Canadian patient may be rescued before it is too late to effectively apply proper treatment.

"Farmer" is candid. He says he is only in favor of "a small part of their tariff." Now we would feel obliged if he would write again to the ADVANCE and let our readers know exactly what part of the tariff he favors. We believe in discussing such matters in detail. For a Protectionist, "Farmer" is pretty hard on Messrs. Macdonald and Tilley and we therefore suspect him of having "his head cented towards Biddy," as Mr. Gilmour would say. He seems however, to think it will require more than "blarney" from the Liberal Party, before they can expect to get into power and it may be out of place to ask him, when he is writing the letter we expect from him for next week's paper, to state what the "something more" is that he would like to have and what is the "blarney" of which he complains. It is profitable to discuss points raised and arguments put forward by respectable and well-meaning people. We are very anxious indeed to promote the farming interest, because we believe that too little of the energy and capital of the country is engaged in that industry. Farming, in its broad sense, is the natural business of mankind. It is really the great industry of the earth. It directly employs more persons than any other calling, and if it were to cease it would cause the collapse of nearly every other human employment. Why farmers should support the new tariff which is openly stated by its promoters to be for the benefit of manufacturers, is therefore, beyond our ken. But we presume "Farmer" will make it all plain, from his standpoint, in our next, for we think he has not made any point in favor of the National Poverty Tariff, yet.

Mr. Snowball and the Tariff. The following is the Hansard report of Mr. Snowball's remarks in reply to Hon. Mr. Tilley on 17th ult. MR. SNOWBALL said that when the Hon. Finance Minister had risen to answer, as he said, the members from New Brunswick, and with them those from the whole Dominion, he had hoped he would have heard some answer to the arguments of members of the Opposition. But though ermination and recrimination had been indulged in he had not replied to those arguments. He (Mr. Snowball) had been particularly sorry to hear a personal altercation between two hon. members from New Brunswick whom he had regarded as his friends. He would have been very glad to see the Finance Minister appointed Lieutenant Governor a second time, but he regarded the reference to a private letter, in this case, as a violation of honor. There had been a time when gentlemen possessed such a sense of honor as would have induced them to spurn any reference to documents of this kind—where if a request or offer conveyed in a letter had not been complied with, it would have been considered as obliterated as requested by the writer. What would the member for Westmorland do but say, produce the letter? He had carried out his portion of the bargain. He (Mr. Snowball) had a very different opinion about the conduct of the Finance Minister. That gentleman had made particular reference to him and his transactions with the late Government; the reference being about as bad as the matter affecting the member for Westmorland. In answer to a return moved for by an honorable gentleman, papers had been laid on the table respecting certain transactions in lumber between him and the late Government. The hon. gentleman arose here and passed judgment on a matter now before the Public Accounts Committee. Was that justifiable? Were these transactions to be condemned without any investigation? His transactions with the late Government were not individual. He was manager of a branch railway between which and the Government they took place. He was conversant with them, of course. But the hon. Finance Minister, prejudging the whole case, cast a slur upon him. He (the Finance Minister) had admitted that he did state in 1864 that the amount of taxes to be paid by New Brunswick would not exceed \$2.75 to \$3.00 per head, but went on to observe that he (Mr. Snowball) had stated that the amount was up to \$6.14. He (Mr. Snowball) had given the figures for his conclusion. Did the hon. gentleman give any for his? He had distinctly stated that he had taken the actual Revenue Returns for Customs, Excise and Bill Stamps only, in making his calculation of six dollars and fourteen cents per head as the tax of the people of New Brunswick, which had not been disproved. Had not that increase been made under the rule of hon. gentlemen opposite? In one case the Finance Minister had stated his honor on the smaller amount mentioned, which he had violated, as he had admitted, within three years of the time he had made that pledge. He (Mr. Snowball) did not know how the money went, but he had made a statement and proved it out of the hon. gentleman's own mouth, that the taxes were to be only \$2.75 per head, instead of which they had risen to \$6.14. He had dwelt on the subject of the lumber trade and the mining industries of New Brunswick, saying much concerning their depression. He (Mr. Snowball) admitted they were in a depressed state, but that was the case with all other interests. How much worse was the timber trade to-day than other industries? The price of everything had gone down. A few years since flour was \$9.00; now it could be bought for \$4.50 per barrel.

The safety of glass articles packed together in a box does not depend so much upon the quantity of packing material used, as upon the fact that no two pieces of glass come into actual contact. In packing plates, a single straw placed between two of them will prevent them from breaking each other. In packing bottles in a case, such as the collecting-case of the microscopist, and the test case of the chemist, rubber rings slipped over each will form the best and handiest packing material. They have this great advantage, that they do not give rise to dust.

THE RIGHT THING TO DO. At a meeting of the merchants, held on the Hamburg Bourse, on Wednesday last week, it was resolved to petition the Reichstag against differential duties and raising the tariff rates, except for purposes of revenue.

DECLINE OF AMERICAN FISHERIES.—The Harwich (Mass.) Independent of the 22nd April, says:—"It is a palpable fact that our fisheries are on a decline." A mail comes up from all the fishing towns on the New England coast that the fisheries are perishing. Governor Talbot saw the impending calamity, and in his Message called the attention of the Legislature to the alarming condition of the fisheries. Reports and statistics go to show that there is not, by one-half, the number of vessels belonging to the fishing fleet hailing from the States as formerly, and, on the other hand, the provincials have started up, and have done more the past year to extend this branch of industry than for the ten years previous.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION. While Edwin Booth, was given the sociology in the last act of Richard III., at McVicker's Theatre, on Wednesday night last, a shot was fired at him by a man sitting in the balcony. Booth sat still until, after about three seconds, a second shot was fired, when he arose and started toward the left wing of the stage, pointing out, as he went, the would-be assassin. The latter was at once seized and but for the intervention of officers would have been roughly handled. The audience remained after the episode, and the play proceeded to the end without further break. The assassin's statement:—The assassin said his name was Mark Gray, and further that he has been three years preparing to do the deed; is surprised that he failed; that his failure to kill Booth is the only part of the attempt which he regrets. He says that Booth wronged a friend of his at one time and he has been resolved to punish him ever since. He states he is from Kookuk, but is now travelling for a firm in St. Louis. He had his person a letter addressed to a lady by the name of Katie, stating his intention of shooting Booth that night, and asserting in a rambling way that Lawrence Barrett was a superior actor to Booth. He was arraigned on Thursday and pleaded guilty. The Magistrate remarked that it was lucky for the prisoner that the charge was not murder, and he replied, "I wish it was."—Bail was fixed at \$20,000 and the prisoner was committed. A penalty is from one to fourteen years in the penitentiary.

A MIRAMICHI MAN DROWNED.—In the Democratic Watchman, published at Belleville, Pa., we find the following paragraph:—"DROWNED.—John Roney, of Red Bank, New Brunswick, a workman on McNery's Clearing drive, on Mosquito Creek, Clearfield county, was drowned in Lost Run dam, on Easter Saturday. His body was recovered a few hours afterwards, and was buried at Frenchville on Easter Sunday. He was a single man, and about 33 years old.—Freeman.

MONTEON STREETS.—The Monteton Dispatch says:—"From the fact that Rad-dick's Hall is always occupied by a very much larger audience when a theatrical performance takes place, than when a lecture or literary entertainment of a higher order is afforded, it has been suggested that the town authorities raise money for street purposes by holding a circus or something of that sort. They might get the Times man to occupy a position in the menagerie, as the great Albert County ring-streaked specimen of a Tory "what-is-it."

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL. The office of Solicitor-General, recently restored to the Executive of New Brunswick has been filled by the appointment of Hon. J. H. Crawford, who is to seek re-election. Mr. Crawford is to be opposed, however, by a Mr. G. Rice Price who will, we hope, be handsomely beaten.

FREE GRANTS OF CROWN LANDS. The new Free Grants Act passed by the New Brunswick Legislature will be found on our fourth page. Its terms are such as ought to encourage young men to avail themselves of them.

SCHOOL INSPECTORS.—It is hoped that in the appointment of School Inspectors under the new Act, the Government will ignore political prejudices and preferences. Men of high character and the best attainments as teachers are required.

NOT 15,000.—In the Hansard report of Mr. Snowball remarks in the Commons on the Marine Hospital at Douglastown, he is represented as saying that some 15,000 Sailors were engaged in the Miramichi trade each season. The other day he referred to the matter in his place in the House saying that the figures named by him were 5,000—not 15,000.

SESSION.—The Legislature of British Columbia has passed a resolution asking for a separation from the Dominion unless the terms of union are carried out without delay. It would be a great blessing to the remainder of Canada if those terms were not carried out. There is also a very strong and daily increasing feeling of regret in this Province that it ever entered the Confederacy. Mr. Tilley's new tariff policy has brought about a great change of public sentiment in that respect.

SIGNS OF THE "TIMES".—The Canadian Government undertakes to "retaliate" on all the world by means of its protective policy, and the London Times expresses the opinion of about all the said world on the course of the Canadian Government. Forthwith, the Moncton Times attacks the London Times and "Eureka"! the country is safe! All hail to the Canadian "Thunderer!" Let London tremble for Moncton is aroused!

General Notes & News. TO SCRUB A CARPET SUCCESSFULLY.—A writer for the Household gives the following directions: Sweep it well first, then take a half-pail of water, hot as can be borne; put in a tablespoonful of ammonia. Have a stiff scrub-brush and borax soap, and scrub a square at a time; have a second pail of water and ammonia; wipe off with this, and with a woolen cloth, rise up as dry as possible. Renew the water often until the whole carpet is cleaned. Then open the doors and windows to dry it. This removes the grease stains and brightens the carpet.

PACKING GLASSWARE.—Every one has this duty to perform occasionally, and it is well to know how it should be done.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. A GREAT AND SUCCESSFUL REMEDY.—During the alarming prevalence of Catarrh, it is gratifying to note the success and popularity of Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh. From a very brief description of the nature of the disease, it is seen that the cure is not only safe, but also, in a few brief seasons, certainly, no remedy can boast of better success from physicians, druggists, and well-known men of science. The fact that physicians' prescriptions for it are to be found on file in many of our best drug-stores must create a strong feeling in its favor and pave the way for its universal use as a standard remedy for Catarrh.—Boston Journal.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. Has no Rivals. It admits of no quibbles. Wherever it is used, it is instantly successful. One application to the most obstinate cases of Catarrh, put forth by ignorant and unscrupulous men, has sunk into obscurity. To-day it is the acknowledged cure for Catarrh of the Nose, Throat, and Lungs, and of the Urinary Organs. Also Hay Fever, Nervous Headache, Dizziness, and all the ailments of the Head, Throat, and Lungs. Sold by all Druggists.

COLLINS' VOLTAGE ELECTRIC PLASTERS. Electricity and Healing Balms. The Medical Giants of the World.

Electricity is the grandest curative and restorative agent in medicine. It will restore vitality when all other means fail. As it is known to the choicest Medical Giants and Balms of the world, it is the best and most powerful of all the things known to the body produces the most gratifying and permanent results. The Electric Plasters put new life into the Weak and Sleepy, draw inflammation from the Liver, and stimulate the Stomach and Bowels, and when used in conjunction with the Electric Balms, induce and Indigestion, prevent Ague, Malaria, and when used in many ways relieve the sufferings of mankind.

PRICE 25 CENTS. Be careful to obtain COLLINS' VOLTAGE ELECTRIC PLASTERS, lest some worthless forgeries be given you. Sold by all Druggists.