

General Business.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, MILLINERY, ETC., AT COST.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the numerous patrons of the

VICTORIA HOUSE

since he became its proprietor, and in return for the favors bestowed upon him has decided to offer to them

For One Month

his whole Stock of

Summer Goods, at Cost for CASH.

The Stock offered consists, in part, of Colored and Black Dressing at 20 cts. a yard. Black Cashmere and Merino, Black figured de Cassie, Black Corded de Cassie, Brown Corded de Cassie, Colored, Persian, Corals, Colored Lingerie all shades. De Regis Brown and Black, Grey Simulated and Persian, Scarfs, Ties, Chemises, Shirts, Caps, Lace Mitts and Armlets a BARGAIN.

Corsets!! Corsets!! Corsets!!

Unpublished Table Linens, Table Napkins, Roller Cloths, Towels and Towelling, etc.

Merino Summer Flannels

for children and ladies' wear. Ladies' Under Vests, etc.

A LARGE LOT OF

Ready Made Clothing

will be sold for CASH at first cost. They are well selected and from the leading houses. Don't forget them; they are worth your notice.

Coloured and White Dress Shirts,

Collars, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Merino Under Clothing, etc. Soft Felt Hats, Fur Hats, etc.

AT COST.

Millinery below Cost

to clear.

GENTS KNITTED LINERS & PANTS,

from 50 cents to \$1.00 per pair.

A Lot of Trunks at Cost.

J. F. GIBBELL, CHATHAM.

MYER MOSS,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, JEWELER and ENGRAVER has opened a shop in the

BANNON CORNER

Water Street - - - Chatham

and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the above line. He has a complete set of the most improved tools to execute fine

Watch & Chronometer Work

in the best manner. Gold and Silver Jewelry made to order of any description. Naval instruments repaired and adjusted. Plain and Fancy Engraving, non-grains, Coffin-plates, etc.

A good assortment of Clocks; Gold and Silver Watches, Gold and Silver Chains, Time colored Gold Sets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, Plain and Set Rings, Jet and Roll plate goods, etc.

Our stock of Silversware comprising—Tea Sets of six pieces, for Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Toast Racks, Breakfast Frames, Wallers, Mugs, Napkins Rings, Pickle Jars, Sets of Knife, Spoon, and Fork in Case, Silver and Forks all sizes, Eye glasses and Spectacles, etc., etc.

We ask the favour of your patronage and promise to do our best to please you.

Commercial House.

NEW GOODS.

Plain and Watered Silks, Satins and Velvets

Moire & Plain Silk Ribbons,

Blk. & Colored Satin Ribbons,

PLAIN & WATERED BLACK & COLORED

SASH RIBBONS.

Corsets,

Gloves,

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Hosiery,

White Black and Colored Lace,

WHITE & COLORED

Embroideries & Insertions.

PRINTS, SHEETINGS, FLANNELS, COTTONS, BUTTONS, BRAIDS, FRINGES, TRIMMINGS.

Persian, Shetland, Antislavin and German Wools

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.

W.B. HOWARD.

Chatham, 24th Aug., 1882.

GUARANTEED CATARRH CURE

NO CURE! NO PAY!

A Local and Constitutional Treatment. Two Distinct Medicines, one acting on the Nasal Passages, Head, Throat and Lungs, the other on the Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder.

INSTANTANEOUS, ECONOMICAL, SAFE, RADICAL TREATMENT.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PRICE, 75 CTS.

If not found satisfactory, the price paid will be refunded. Some chronic or obstinate cases of long standing may require from three to six packages to effect a permanent cure.

THE SMITH MEDICINE CO.

MONTREAL & TROY, N.Y.

PEOPLE'S HOUSE,

NEWCASTLE.

SUMMER GOODS.

Dress Goods in Great Variety

PRINTS of the newest and most attractive designs.

Grey & White Cottons.

MY STOCK OF

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

large and will be found well assorted.

MY MOTTO IS,

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS, a fine Stock.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GROCERIES.

YANKEE NOTIONS, HARDWARE, JEWELLERY, FAIRY LAMPS, OILS, ETC., ETC.

CHIEF CASH STORE.

JAMES BROWN.

COFFINS and CASKETS.

J. PHELAN.

Undertaker and Joiner.

St. Francis St., - - - CHATHAM.

Furnerals Furnished at MODERATE RATES and properly attended to.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SCARLETT CARDS—Lumber Surveyors' Scale Cards for all lengths up to fifty feet and all diameters up to two inches. For two kinds of cards, one printed on ordinary cardstock, at 25 cts. each, and the other, on heavy mounting board, at 50 cts. each.

SURVEY BLANKS, giving no. of raft, block mark, no. of pieces, sap, of spruce, pine and balsam separately, totals, etc., at 10 cts. each.

MACHINISTS' BLANKS—Executions for Debit for Road Taxes, for Poor and County Rates, School Rates; Summons for Debt, for Witnesses in Summons, Conviction cases, for Defendants, for Penalties, Affidavits for do., Warrants for Arrest, Notices of Claim for Debt—Ten cts. per dozen; Fifty cts. per hundred.

MICHAELSON'S—Deeds, with and without Warranty, and Mortgages, for each and every Secretary's Rate Bill, Fifty cts. per hundred or ten cts. per do.; Customs Blank—"For Duty," "Free," "Warehoused" (all kinds) Report, Import and Export, Entry Outward, Ship Stores, etc., etc., twenty cts. per dozen. Permits Fifty cts. per dozen.

ANY OF THE ABOVE SENT FREE BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PROPER NAMES.

SHERIFFS' AND SUPERIOR AND COUNTY COURT BLANKS on hand or printed at shortest notice. Commercial, Account, Society, Clerk, BAZAR and other PRINTERS promptly executed. Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

D. G. SMITH, CHATHAM.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, - - - SEPTEMBER 31, 1882.

A "Trooly Loll" Organ's Trouble.

The St. John Sun's corns appear to have suffered from our comments of last week on the London Times article upon Canada's Parliament, public men and people. It appears to the prejudices of the less-informed portion of its readers, quoting a portion of what we said and omitting the evidence on which we justified our remarks. The Sun lacks the courage to reprint the London Times article, as we did, for it knows that a perusal of it would challenge the resentment of any Canadian of spirit and self-respect, especially when the text of its tirade against us was an ill-disguised intimation from the British Colonial Secretary for Canadians to mind their own business, at a time when they had not done anything which a true Canadian or unprejudiced Englishman would say deserved such a rebuff.

The Sun says the ADVANCE sneers at the "trooly loll." The "trooly loll" to whom we referred are of the class to which the Sun appeals—those who imagine that the Dominion of Canada, young and undeveloped though it is, has no right to exercise the functions of a free country. The progress of the Dominion in everything that gives promise of national life and self-sustained national entity in the near future, is encouraging to her people, if parallels of history are reliable bases for judgment in such matters. In our colonial period, when our interests were the subject of treaty negotiations, managed in our behalf by agents of Great Britain, we suffered loss alike of territory, and commercial privileges, while, as a Dominion—with permission to have something to say in respect of our own affairs—our public men have developed ability and knowledge by which our rights have been conserved. It may be, as the Times intimates, that we have no questions of importance to deal with, but, simple as such questions are, the profound statesmen or diplomats who, a few years ago, were deputed by the home Government to deal there-with, were entire failures, either through indifference or incapacity, and as Canadians have proved themselves the able men to fight their own diplomatic battles, when they had opportunity, it is only natural that they should not be prepared to accept the doctrine that everything emanating from Downing Street, or ordained by the British Parliament, is infallible. The London Times calls the Canadian Parliament a "domestic busybody," refers to its "impudence" because it tendered advice respecting the Irish question, intimating that Canada had not a public man of "statesmanlike capacity," said colonial personages in England appeared impressed with the notion that everybody was looking at them, referred to their speeches in the mother country as "disparaging" with an amusing air of "importance upon the burning questions of some little community which has no foreign relations at all and no domestic problems, except of the simplest character." It proceeded to deal with the "charming simplicity" of our statesmen and said "the intelligent school-boy * * * has a better comprehension of the complexity of life in an old country like this [Great Britain] than is easily attained by the Prime Minister of a country of sheep runs and railway lots." This is, of course, a very complimentary reference to Australia and Canada. Proceeding, the Times belittles us in language most expressive of contempt for our unimportance and littleness.

It may be the proper kind of thing for all Canadians to accept this kind of thing from the leading journal of Great Britain which is, as "every body who is any body" knows, the Englishman's political bible, but, if so, we ought to have some better authority than the Sun to enforce that doctrine. Whatever the latter paper may say to the contrary, it is well known that the pen photograph of the Times is from the negative image of Canada as it exists in the popular British mind. This we affirmed and, in doing so, published the evidence in which we took that ground. The Sun ventures to assert that we made "a false representation of public sentiment in England," published "the grossest slanders in regard to the attitude of the mother country towards Canada and Canadian interests." Well, we assume that the London Times is much better authority than the Sun in reference to such matters and that it would hardly venture to belittle and poo! poo! us as it has done unless it were satisfied that its utterances would be approved not only by an uninformed and, perhaps, biased public, but by the Privy Council itself, for, it must be remembered that the text of the offensive Times article was Lord Kimberley's reply to the Canadian address, concerning which that paper said—

"Official notice was not often approached so closely to the incisive directness of the domestic sub—Mind your own business; but it must be admitted that a statesman rarely has to deal with anything so closely resembling the familiar impudence of the domestic busybody."

The Sun likes to have Canadians addressed in this fashion. It seems to glory in the fact that the Irish resolutions, framed or at least—moulded by Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of Canada, fathered by Hon. Mr. Costigan, another member of the Government and quite fully endorsed by Hon. Mr. Blake, leader of the Opposition and by

nearly every leading member of Parliament, should be thrown back in their faces by Lord Kimberley, and that the London Times should characterize our Prime Minister as having less comprehension of such questions as those forming the subject of the resolutions, than the "intelligent English school-boy." If the Sun is satisfied to kick the hand that thus smites Canadians—if it is contented to be a political spaff, to come and crawl and take carresses and kicks in turn, with equal gratitude—it is welcome to all the gratification it can derive from such enjoyment, but it is only absurd and silly when it assumes that the general public on this side of the water share its meanness of spirit.

The Sun makes ambiguous references to annexation and endeavors to charge us "with favoring that idea." In this it fails to follow its patent right in the Maritime Provinces, to Sir John's expression, "the veiled treason of independence," which it hasn't quoted for some time and which might sound a little fresh. It affirms, also, that there is "no dissatisfaction" in Northumberland, whose people "have no grievances against England," and "do not wish to see the tie severed." As the ADVANCE is in accord with such sentiments and never said anything to the contrary we are at a loss to understand what the Sun is driving at. Its absurdities may, however, be accounted for by the fact that the Scott Act was recently declared defeated in St. John and that its staff may have been called in to participate in the "no heel tap" end of a clam bake. The Sun seems to forget our affirmation that Canada has the best of the alliance with Great Britain; that we were under obligations to her, etc., and that we only mildly suggested the propriety of a display of more tact and less temper on the part of the Times. It is the "customary attitude" of the Sun, however, to be unreasonably absurd when it has an attack of rabies, and the ADVANCE can well afford to take all the gits its peculiar organ is capable of giving it.

The Sun is apparently, very desirous of assisting its "bitter war" friends in this region in their crusade against the ADVANCE. It opens its terrible batteries on "Mr. Snowball's organ in Chatham," because of our comments on the Times' article, although it is not easy to understand why that gentleman's name is thus mentioned. As we know him, he is an estimable private citizen and prominent business man of the Miramichi, who has no more control over this paper than any other subscriber, and advertising patron of it. He is now not even in public life, and why a corporation, such as the Sun Publishing Company should think it necessary to take such unwarranted liberties with his name, is not easy to understand. It must be because they are wanting in courtesy and good taste and because the President of the Company, Mr. W. H. Thorne, expects to gain something in the support of his hardware business from those who were opposed to the gentleman referred to when he was the Liberal representative of Northumberland in the House of Commons. Mr. Thorne, Hon. Thomas R. Jones and other gentlemen whose names are published annually in the Sun as its proprietors, ought to be able to carry out their political spiffs against the ADVANCE without charging it with "doing what it can to create strife between Canadians and the people of England" and holding a gentleman who has nothing to do with the ADVANCE, responsible for such dire and reprehensible designs. These gentlemen and others of that company, some of whom—as well as their sympathizers here—have had their own troubles with friends in Great Britain, must be very hard pressed for mud to throw at the ADVANCE when they instruct the Sun to ask "is 'Mr. Snowball' with some of his 'English correspondents.' The ADVANCE's comments on Lord Kimberley's official acknowledgement of a Canadian Parliamentary address to Her Majesty, and on a London Times article relating thereto, could not, possibly, be affected by any such falling 'out' as that referred to by Mr. Thorne and Hon. T. R. Jones' paper. It is only silly on the part of those gentlemen to thus attack a fellow-merchant, while it is also malicious, because their ill-judged and unnecessary connection of his name with what they pronounce to be "anti-British sentiments," might prejudice him with business men in Great Britain, whose commercial standing may be better than their ability to fix a correct value on the Sun's statements. We venture to suggest to the Sun that, for the sake of some members of its corporation, as well as in the interest of certain of its friends on the Miramichi, it deal with the ADVANCE in a journalistic way, because it is positively dangerous for it to do otherwise. If it will bring in the names of individuals who are or have been "out" with some of their English correspondents, we may resort in kind. We do not wish to be referring to unpleasant truths within our knowledge, but there are times when the use of weapons condemned in honorable warfare is justifiable.

The evil consequences resulting from impure blood are beyond human calculation, as are the vast sums expended in worthless remedies. Parsons' Purgative Pills make new blood, and taken one a night for three months will change the blood in the entire system.

British Columbia Letter.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 20th, '82.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

SIR.—The article in your last issue headed "The British Lion turns up its nose," cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged by one of the "Trooly Loll," as, even admitting that it represents the feelings of a large number of people amongst whom your paper circulates, the deduction you make from the "Times" article in question appears, to me at least, to be based on many misconceptions. Here, however, you are not alone, as the tone of a large part of the Canadian press on this subject, forcibly reminds me of the jeremiad of a gambler after he has put a safe distance between himself and the person by whom he has been deservedly spanked for some piece of impertinence. I was in England at the time that famous memorial from the Canadian Parliament was first cabled, and well remember the sort of indignation with which it was received, and if the sentiments expressed by your paper and the conversation of the people I met with are any index, then, most certainly, the Times article truly represents English feeling on the subject, and that, too, was a long time previous to the Phoenix Park murders, to which you attribute the "vixen-like edge of the incisive sentences" of the "Thunderer."

The memorial was characterized on one hand as an electrifying device to secure the Irish vote, (and the fact of the dissolution of the House following soon after certainly gives color to the charge) and on the other, as a piece of unmitigated cheek. For, given that the Canadian

above zero to 60° or more below, as we proceed further north.

From its position mid way up the Sound, and its coming railway connections with the new Northern Pacific, Seattle promises to become the ocean terminus on this Northern Mediterranean for the shipment of corn and wheat. In consequence of this there has been a great land boom in Seattle, and town lots which a few years ago were held for \$1500 are now held for \$30,000, and timbered land some three miles back at \$300 an acre. Such land has been actually sold at that price, while some of the finest fruit lands in California could be bought for \$100 an acre. Seattle at present is the great centre of the Sound trade and is blessed with a large amount of capital. I spent a month up there and liked it very well. In view of the great value of real estate, it is policy to have a well conducted and orderly town, and Seattle possesses a great moral institution of the simplest construction—no board of trustees, Governor or committee, but simply a long plank supported by the umbrageous branches of three maple trees growing close to the sidewalk of the principal square. From this plank some 9 months ago two men were abruptly suspended, and then they went for a third, and pointed out a vacancy between the other two, which they said he was to occupy—and he occupied it, I believe it is generally conceded the men richly deserved what they got, and to hang a criminal in legal form in the United States is a very difficult matter.

But I am once more become a Britisher, and I may premise that there is a great difference between the two sides of the line, especially in the item of lumber matches. In the United States matches are taxed, and you must find one lying round, and if you buy a five cent bunch half of them are apt to be spoiled by the sea voyage, and if you borrow one you will get just what you ask for. In Victoria, thanks be to Peter, we rejoice in a match factory and fine matches, and one of the great institutions of every hotel is a great store of lumber matches. I think nevertheless a tax on lumber matches is a good way of raising money as it hits every body and no body feels it, as they must become economical and not strew them round generally as they do nothing. I once recommended the same to Cartwright.

Victoria and its surroundings are very picturesque and the city is gradually passing from its wooden primeval-Hudson-Bay-Company-state into one of brick, though the same taste is not displayed as in American cities of the same size. We are very British, notwithstanding all our ill-usages, in railway matters, and believe we have more to hope from the present local Conservative Government than we have from the Dominion, especially now we have shelled De Cosmos and Bonster. We are on very good terms with the Yankees (we are one of the best customers California has) and keep the fourth of July as well as the Queen's Birthday, just to show our independence. Visitors accustomed to that unhappy country, the Irish question, so-called, is one in its shifting complexities, complications and conflicting interests that to obtain even a slight grasp of its intricacies, a life study is considered insufficient. And the fact of two whole sessions being devoted to legislation for the redress of so-called grievances, denotes alike the difficulties of the subject, and the willingness of the men who took part in this gallant achievement had worked for nearly twenty-four hours on empty stomachs, but never dreamt of grumbling.

The British cavalry charged straight at the guns, sabring gunners and flying infantry beyond them. The battle was ended at a stroke. A scene of wild confusion ensued. Some of the guns were still firing and bodies of infantry kept up a fusillade. Our infantry at Kassassin had a hot time. Hundreds of shells burst in the confined space. The shelter trenches afforded but insufficient protection. The Egyptians came on, and in spite of the heavy fire of our men, rapidly gained ground, and would soon have rushed on our entrenchments, when the roar of our guns on their left, followed by the rush of our cavalry, proved too much for them, and from that moment they thought only of flight.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 31.—Gen. Hawley and a brigade of Highlanders under Gen. Alison, have embarked in four transports, including the Iberia, France and Lucania. The British authorities state that their destination is Ismailia.

Sir Evelyn Wood has assumed command of troops in Alexandria and vicinity.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—An important report was received at Woolwich, to-day, to forward to Egypt at once a formidable light siege train. It will weigh, with equipments, 2,000 tons, and will require 1,136 officers and men.

ISMAILIA, Aug. 31.—Arabi Pasha is doing his utmost to block the Suez Canal.

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Parliament was moved solely by a sincere desire for the welfare of their fellow subjects, does it not strike you as a piece of impertinence for the child, not yet out of leading strings, to give advice to its mother about her own household affairs? How well some of us remember in 1876 when British journals and papers ventured some remarks upon the wisdom of the N. P., and your own business rejoinder, in nearly all stripes of political papers out here, and if my memory serves me right, a question in the British House of Commons on the subject of colonial tariffs, was sufficient to call for the outbursts of independence spoutings from both press and platform.

When you write of England's ruling classes "being wont to butter you up, etc., when they have a prospect of making anything by it," it is too much. Please explain, how or in what way soever, England, or her people, make one dollar out of any of the colonies except by legitimate trade which is equally open to the rest of the world. As to the glories of an empire on which the sun never sets, to your average everyday, practical Englishman, this is only "empty brass and a tinkling cymbal," and he is far more inclined to count the cost of this kind of sentiment, when his tax bills come in, than to feel much elated over it. This is more like the way in which Canada and one or two of the other colonies are now beginning to be talked of.

"Here we spent both blood and treasure to secure a country for loyal subjects, defended it when they were weak, when they grew a bit and were equal to self-government, granted them a constitution of freedom. Now, their people and property are protected as they are over the world, our trade privileges everywhere, almost, are theirs to use as they like, our flag their subjects, we back their notes and do all we can to encourage their development. To all this they contribute nothing, but turn round on us and put a tax on our trade with them, more vexatious than is exacted by many of our bitterest enemies. What is the use of such dependencies? What purpose do they serve? And the answer is, in peace none, and in war, a source of weakness rather than strength."

Ireland may have been misruled, but I am not inclined to blame for half the miseries of that unhappy country. The Irish question, so-called, is one in its shifting complexities, complications and conflicting interests that to obtain even a slight grasp of its intricacies, a life study is considered insufficient. And the fact of two whole sessions being devoted to legislation for the redress of so-called grievances, denotes alike the difficulties of the subject, and the willingness of the men who took part in this gallant achievement had worked for nearly twenty-four hours on empty stomachs, but never dreamt of grumbling.

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