

General Business.

JUST RECEIVED! NEW STIFF AND SOFT HATS

Felt and Fur—Leading Styles. MEN'S BOYS' & YOUTHS' READY-MADE CLOTHING.

White and Regatta SHIRTS.

A FRESH STOCK OF TIT TIT TIT EEE EEE A AAAAA PER S. S. DURHAM CITY.

All at Bottom Prices. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

L. HARRIS & SON, WATER STREET, - CHATHAM, N. B.

IRON, OAKUM, BOILER PLATES.

SLED SHOE STEEL, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Iron.

RECEIVED THIS MONTH, - EX. BARQUEE N. PARAKATY & S.S. HIBERNIA

200 BOILER PLATES, Best B. B., B. B. B., Lowdown;

471 Bbls. Sled Shoe Steel; 47 Bbls. Tole Calk Steel; 37 Bbls. and 15 Bars Round Machine Steel—1 1/2 to 5 in.

To Arrive, per "Phoenix", from Antwerp:

15 Casks SHEET ZINC Nos. 6 to 10.

I. & F. BURR & Co. St. John.

1884.

International S. S. Com'y

Spring Arrangement.

2 TRIPS A WEEK.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, March 3rd,

Every Monday and Thursday Mornings, at 8 o'clock.

COMMENCING MAY 1ST. THREE TRIPS A WEEK

will be made, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS.

NATIONAL POLICY. ADVANCED DUTY ON PRINTS OF 7 1/2 PER CENT.

Opening New and Summer Goods.

W. S. LOGGIE.

Sheriff's Sale.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of AUGUST, Next, in front of the Post Office in Chatham.

W. S. LOGGIE.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every THURSDAY morning.

Advertisements are placed under classified head.

Miramichi Advance, CHATHAM, MAY 1, 1884.

The Nelson Bridge.

Tenders are, we understand, to be asked for the construction of the Nelson Bridge over the S. W. Miramichi.

They Don't Know.

Some of the Fredericton papers whose utterances are outlined in despatches to the St. John press, appear anxious to make the public believe that the Northern and Western Railway Company are about to abandon their contract or be obliged to do so.

"Great Cry and Little Wool."

According to his organ—the Montreal Herald—Hon. Mr. Mitchell had carried everything before him in Parliament during the session just closed.

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aged as to give the Grand Trunk just what they wanted, to the astonishment, mortification and disgust of the hon. Peter. All the Herald's trumpeting of his prowess went for nothing.

The Ontario Bribery Case.

A special Globe despatch, of Saturday last, from Toronto, says—

"Last evening the foreman of the Grand Jury came into the Assize Court, and, in a tremulous voice, said the Grand Jury found a true bill against C. W. Bunting, Edward Meek, F. S. Kirkland, J. A. Wilkinson, and others known, for conspiracy in this now famous case."

"There was a subdued buzz in the room. Outside the Court House there was gathered several little knots of well known Conservatives, to whom the grand jury's work was communicated with electric quickness. Some of them looked surprised. The matter was earnestly discussed by them."

"It is said there was some talk among the members of the jury as to whether the 21 jurymen were Conservatives and the argument was used, it is said, that if they refused to return true bills it would be an admission that the Conservative party feared the result."

"There was great railing to and fro among prominent Conservatives last night. Divers conferences were held and mysterious racing away in cabs seemed to indicate something really is expected when the trial comes up. Many of the country Conservative members of the Local House were in town during the day and night."

"It may be the end of next week before the case will be called for trial, as there is a good deal of criminal business to be disposed of at the assizes. One of the most prominent lawyers will take part in the trial."

Letter to Mr. Adams, M. P. P.

To Mr. Adams, Esq., M. P. P.

Sir,—A six column letter entitled—"Mr. Adams pays his compliments to D. G. S.," with your name attached, appeared in the World of last Saturday.

It deals, largely, with personal matters and, partially, also, with a letter which I had the honor to address to our Ottawa representative, Hon. P. Mitchell, in reference to his course in Parliament in the matter of the Miramichi Valley Railway.

I regret that you have thought it necessary, in Mr. Mitchell's interest, to publish a letter so degrading to yourself and the high position in which the people have placed you. Under ordinary circumstances I would allow it to pass unheeded, for the same reason that would prompt me to pass a drunken or obscene street-brawler in silence, but as you are a representative of an important constituency, your position, as a public man, entitles you to a reply, which I would, otherwise, deny you on account of your unworthiness as an individual.

First, then, you represent me as writing that I "was anxious for Mr. Mitchell's return in 1882"; also, that Mr. Mitchell sought my advice, counsel or opinion. It is you who make these statements. I never, in any way, or at any time, said or wrote anything of the kind. Your tirade of abuse, based on these assertions of your own, is, therefore, gratuitous and unworthy of notice.

You bite your words, write and write over your self-inflicted tortures—a spectacle causing mortification to your friends and amusement to your opponents. You are, however, unfortunate in your reference to "political rats." I am not one. I have always supported the same principles and party. I need say nothing of the "rat" aspect of your joining the Young-Fraser Government in 1878, for that episode of your career is very fresh in the minds of our people. I may remark, however, that I was a Liberal when the bitterest words your unbridled tongue could command, the vilest insinuations and references that your corrupt mind could invent, and the meanest tactics which a hired political hack could resort to, were spoken, made and employed by you against Mr. Mitchell—the gentleman whose side you now so valiantly espouse and whose place you are so fond of assuring your friends it is your purpose to take. Please, therefore, avoid the mention of "political rats" in Northumberland though our people can forget the Hudson Bay election.

Second, you deny that it was the intention of the original promoters of the Valley Railway that it should run from Chatham to Fredericton. You say—

"My opinion is Mr. Mitchell had but little knowledge, outside of that which the general public possessed, and that was that the Railway should be built on the Northern side of the river."

I have to say, in answer to this, that the Company's Act of Incorporation, passed in 1872, provided, in express terms, that the road should start "from the town of Chatham." Derby was not mentioned in that Act, until 1882, when you had it amended and the words "Parish of Derby" added. After the Chatham Branch Act was undertaken, the general Subsidy Bill came before the Legislature—that was in 1874—and, in addition to Nelson, (or Chatham Junction) Derby was at your solicitation, and—as you told Hon. Mr. Kelly at the time—to please your Jewish friends, also named as a proposed junction of the Valley lines with the I.C.R. It was to please all parties, also, that both sides of the river were surveyed, but because Newcastle gradually became so self-asserting as to drive all the earnest men out of the alleged Company, and, for a few months, talked only of the Derby route, it will not be accepted as a fact that the men who were able to build the road by the proper and originally intended routes are to be thrust aside, their purposes changed and their enterprise crushed. You know that Mr. Call, yourself, Mr. Park and others, by professing to be the Northern and Western Railway Company, simply stood in the way of the road being built. You hindered capitalists from building and failed to go on yourselves, until, at last, Messrs. Muirhead, Morrison, Sailer, Burchell and others left you and joined with Messrs. Gibson, Snowball and others in forming the Northern and Western Railway Company. You may say these men did nothing while you and your friends were doing everything for some seven years. It is a fact, however, that all save two of them (who are not even listed as partners with hangings) acted with you in good faith, paid as much money as any of you and simply had their eyes opened at last to your real purposes, viz., to defeat the road. Now, your worst efforts are directed against them and, as you can no longer rule, you desire, with Mr. Mitchell's assistance, to ruin them if possible. Fortunately, it is out of your power to do so.

Third, I have never defamed the location of the Chatham Branch Railway. I think it ought to have run nearer to the river. I was not a resident of the County when it was located, but I understand that Mr. Snowball had known whatever to do with locating it. I do know, however, that the contractor with the

of the Fredericton Police Magistrate. The Court also decided that the local Government, and not the Dominion Government, was the proper party to appoint the magistrates before whom the cases were to be tried.

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Government and Company had graded the road, the subsidy and Government stock or bonus were exhausted, and it is probable that it would have been, even now, a monument of Governmental mismanagement and nothing more than a country-by-road, had not Mr. Snowball taken hold of it and spent some \$30,000 of his own money in laying sleepers and rails, ballasting, and purchasing rolling stock for it. True, he took a mortgage on the road, under which it was sold, and he is, no doubt, the owner of the road today. You denounced Mr. Snowball in the Dominion election campaign of '78, when you were as valiantly pleading for Mr. Mitchell as you are now declaring against him on a former occasion, and you declared that you were determined to lift the "Chatham Branch swindle" to the bottom, as a member of the Government. What came of it? You simply had all your spitting and threats for nothing. From that day to this the public have heard nothing about the great things you promised to do in the matter. You know you were simply indulging in silly vapors. You were great in words, but small in deeds. You have always been so and, I presume, always will be.

Fourth.—The public are already acquainted with the story of how the \$3,200 subsidy was obtained in May, 1883. Mr. Mitchell, knowing that a large number of other railway projects were to be offered subsidies, put in an application for one for the Valley road. You intimate that Mr. Call was a potent factor in the matter. Mr. Mitchell plainly states in his letter, recently published, that Mr. Call had nothing to do with it. He says that some two months after he had arranged, and when he had the matter well arranged, Mr. Call visited Ottawa on private business and he made use of him. Mr. Call did as Mr. Mitchell directed him, at a time when Mr. M. would probably have done just as well without him. Mr. Call, like yourself, "carries too much sail for his ballast," and people laugh at him just as much as they grieve over you.

Fifth.—You deny the circumstances as stated by me in reference to the failure of Mr. Call and associates to obtain a contract under the Subsidy Act of 1874. As I was in Fredericton at the time, and was quite well informed of what was going on, I simply say that you either do not know or are misrepresenting what took place.

Sixth.—You go into hysterics because I stated as follows to Mr. Mitchell—

"Had they, at any time, proposed to build the road as the act under which they professed to be incorporated provided they should build it, had they not proposed to build it, in fact, by a route for which their Act gave them no authority, it is not to be wondered at that they should have had some difficulty in securing the necessary capital."

You call upon Chatham to exonerate me because I knew who the capitalist was who would build the road by the south side and did not declare him. You say—

"If Mr. Smith knew of this, then he was worse than a traitor. Chatham ought to exonerate his name, as they will his memory. Has he been an Arnold? How long can any other business man make open confession of his guilt? Let us have the truth. No more deceit or underhand work. In your paucity of justification, give the people the information as to the name of the man, be general, be particular. Was the man who made such an offer or proposal? His name, and to whom was such an offer or proposal made?"

You are, certainly, a very amusing, as well as a very indiscreet person. Do you not remember that little meeting held in Fredericton one night during the election of 1875 or thereabouts, on behalf of Mr. Gibson and the Rivere du Loup Railway Company, in which it was proposed that they should undertake the building of the Valley Railway for the subsidy of \$3,000 a mile. And, do you not remember sending a telegraphic protest—in behalf of yourself, Mr. Call and others—against any Company being allowed to undertake the work, etc. Of course, you will lash yourself into a fury and frantically deny this, but I will direct your attention to a petition bearing the signature of R. R. Call, as President of the Miramichi Valley R. R. Co., forwarded to the Lt. Governor under date of 14th February, 1882, in which are the following words—

"That your Petitioners did, on or about the 25th day of February, 1875, address to the Hon. Lieut. Governor, Hon. the Hon. Samuel L. Tilley and Council a petition a copy of which marked A, is hereto annexed."

"That said petition notified His Honor and Council that a County meeting was held, Directors appointed, and the building of the Board unanimously decided to have a survey of said road."

"That the Board of Directors then requested His Honor and Council not to entertain any proposition, nor enter into any contract with any other party, until a survey and estimates were made, when such Company would make a proposition to the then Government."

Here, then, is an acknowledgment by your great "President" that you knew all about the Gibson offer of 1875 and that you stood in the way of his building the road. You endeavor to stand, now, in Mr. Gibson's way just as you did nine years ago. You just as you were made of it for the County by your endeavors to force the road by the north side of the river!

Seventh.—You deny that up to the time Mr. Park went to Fredericton last summer to interview the Government in reference to the contract, there had been any failure on the part of the "stockholders" of Mr. Call's Company to pay up \$20,000 of their subscribed stock. You know very well that they had not so paid up. Further, I am informed that up to that time there was and had been no bona fide stock list.

Eighth.—I take your word for it that you were not one of the "old Company" who assisted in making the \$20,000 deposit five days after a similar deposit was made by the Northern and Western Company. It was natural to believe you were one of the depositors, but I understand you kept out of that part of the business, and if it would interfere with your voting in the House against the restoration of the provision for the Nelson route to the Subsidy Act.

Ninth.—I referred to the "covey of political corruptors in Newcastle,"—not to the people of the town, for whom I have quite as high a respect as yourself—so you might, with advantage to yourself, save them from the discredit of having you as their champion.

The main features of your letter strongly resemble your platform utterances of 1882 when I was the favorite subject of your malicious declamations. It is therefore nearly two years since the vials of your wrath against your

"worse than a foe—an assumed friend" have been poured out and while I regret that with other readers of your letter, I must think you should display so much bad temper and mar the columns of a paper with so much unseemly language, all will hope that, having unbundled yourself of so much that is uncharitable, you will come to a better condition of mind. Indeed, were it not for the evil effect of such writings upon the younger minds of the community—upon young men with an interest in public affairs, who naturally look to contemporary public men as models to be imitated—I would be quite willing to bear with ten times the vilification contained in the World of Saturday, could I but hope that, thereby, the mind from

which it emanated would be purified, but I now have no hope of that. In addressing a meeting nearly two years ago and denouncing myself against your attacks I said—

"Vile epithets and false charges have been addressed to me, in the most pointed manner by the surveyors of the general—language intended to locate the worst passions of the followers and suggesters of violence, language which I regret that any public man should employ, language that is degrading to the hon. gentleman, personally, to the County he represents and far beneath the dignity of a man holding the high position of Surveyor General of the Province."

Two years have, it seems, wrought no change in you in this respect. True, you have been brought down, somewhat, in the political scale and, to that extent, the effect of your offences against good taste and the decencies of language are neutralised, but it is none the less to be regretted that the lessons you have received have brought no discipline to a mind in which there is a very broad field for culture—that you have not yet learned to realise the fact that, in your representative capacity, your language and conduct reflect upon the people of a whole County. It is your public position that can alone justify a reply to your intemperate letter; were you a private citizen the violence and paucity of argument which characterise it would entitle you to no notice, whatever. In this respect I experience the feeling attributed by Matthews to one who was attacked by a writer of your character and calibre. That distinguished author says—

"Being not only unversed in the slang of the post-office and the ribaldry of the brothel, but anxious to assert nothing that is not strictly true, he will temperate in his language and make use only of those polished sarcasms which pass in decent society, but whose edge is too fine to pierce the skin of the professional blackguard. Such a gentleman, however, must necessarily be an unequal match. It would be like a well-dressed gentleman engaging in a mud-throwing combat with a rag-muffin. The latter, from his long experience in the dirty game, will throw a dozen handfuls of mud to the former's one, while the latter will be content to throw one or two handfuls at his hands, which will never be perceived on his adversary's already nasty garments."

Macaulay, also, says, "I have never been able to discover that a man is any the worse for being attacked. One foolish line of his own does more harm than the abject pamphlets written against him by other people," and you will do well to remember the great satirist's words. For my own part, I have pity rather than resentment towards you and feel somewhat as Julius Cæsar did when Cato, Julius wrote a vindictive epigram on him. I would not "cut off your head," but simply "invite you to supper," were it not for the fact that I could not do so without seeming to honor traits of character which must mar their unfortunate successors from the society of those who respect themselves and wish to do nothing to forfeit the respect of others. In your case, the saying of Erasmus, "qualis homo, talis oratio," is close-fitting and to the point; therefore I desire to avoid the language as I would the man who utters it.

I cannot, however, fail to be amused over your reference to the fact that I am not so thin as some other people. Of course we cannot all be like the man who, in warm weather, could "take off his flesh and sit in his bones." Yet, I am not grieved because I am not a lean man. I remember reading, when quite a lad, in an old copy of the Gentleman's Magazine, an answer to the question, "did you ever see such a lean man?" One verse read, if I remember correctly, as follows—

No, never, I swear, in the course of my life—The nose of Rob. Collins's mutton-head face is not half so thin—a mere shadow—a shade; A sword—a mere sword that is nothing but blade. I always pitied lean men after that. Indeed I pitied myself for some twenty-five years, during which time I was nearly as lean as you are. During all that time I found lean people were among the great disturbers of the world. Alexander the Great, Dr. Watts, Napoleon, General Marion, Robert Burns, and Spectator, were, comparatively speaking, spectacles; and we have at the present time such as Betsy Brown, yourself and the Oxford, as modern local disturbers, so I am proud, as a kind of Anankis, Shakespeare puts in to the mouth of Julius Cæsar—

Let me have men about me that are fat; Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep at night; You Cassius has a lean and hungry look. He looks too much like a fish. Such men are dangerous. The language of the fat man, Henry Giles, says, "there is something cordial in him. Everybody likes him and he likes everybody. He is a walking minister of gratitude to the bounty of the earth and the fulness thereof; an incarnate testimony against the vanities of care; a radiant manifestation of the wisdom of good humor. A fat man, almost in virtue of being fat, is, per se, a popular man; he has an abundance of rich juices and the hinges of his system being well oiled and his springs noiseless, he goes on his way rejoicing, full of contentment and placidity." A fat man is spherical and solid while his lean brother is but the continuation of a point. He sustains the speering of the crowd with perfect equanimity and if he cannot get through a door by going straight ahead he patiently turns aside. He is warm in winter, and no man can attempt with impunity to stuff an oil-skin with him. I am free to admit that, as a lean man, you count in the census, pay taxes, get elected, go to church occasionally and have a good deal to say. In these respects you are just as good as a fat man, but while I admit all this, I wish to impress upon you the fact that you are no match, in any sense—save in the utterance of improper and discreditable language—for the subscriber, whom you assumed to envy because he is not a kind of animated lath. Hoping—almost against hope, however,—that you will never again degrade the position you occupy by publishing so vile a letter as that in last Saturday's World, and wishing you increase of weight, both intellectually and physically, I am your obt. servant,

D. G. SMITH, Chatham, April 29, 1884.

He does Not Need to Go After His Money.

In reply to an inquiry of a reporter, Mr. G. Goldsmith (one of our best known Jewish citizens), did you ever win anything before? He replied; Oh, yes; now and then. I once won \$1,250 in a Lottery.

Let us visit the Louisiana State Lottery, which will be held in New Orleans for the purpose of collecting your money, (including \$15,000, the one-fifth of the capital prize in the Louisiana State Lottery, on Tuesday, March 10, on ticket No. 14,467). No we have deposited the ticket with the Columbus (Miss.) Insurance and Banking Co. for collection. It is sure enough. The draft was promptly honored.—Extract from the Columbus (Miss.) Dispatch, March 14th, 1884.

The depression of business in the workshops of leading railways is spreading, the management of the Canadian Pacific having given notice to 100 men in the locomotive department that their services will shortly be dispensed with.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS! LATEST CONSPIRACY!

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

Come and see our NEW STOCK of CARPETS, LACE CURTAINS, CRETONNES OIL CLOTHS AND ROOM PAPERS.

From Best British and Foreign Markets, to arrive this week per Steamer "Parisian."

75 Pieces Carpet, including all the New Makes in the Latest Designs and Colorings:

3 Pieces BRUSSELS Carpet, \$1.15, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per yard, 15 " TAPESTRY " 45c, 50c, 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c & \$1.00, 10 " 2 " 3 PLY ALL WOOL, \$1.20 per yard, 1 " " 2 " 90c, \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.25 per yd., 5 " " 2 " UNION CARPET, 50c and 70c per yard, 4 " ROPE and JUTE MATTING, 25 " HEMP CARPET, ALL PRICES and Choice Patterns.

OIL CLOTHS! OIL CLOTHS!

ENGLISH FLOOR OIL CLOTH 2-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 12-4. ONE PIECE LINOLEUM, (NEW PATTERN.)

4000 ROLLS ROOM PAPER (FROM 5 CTS. TO 30 CTS. PER ROLL.) CHEAPEST GOODS IN MARKET.

LACE CURTAINS. LACE CURTAINS.

DIRECT FROM NOTTINGHAM. 30 Sets Lace Curtains & Lambrques to match form 75c. to \$5 a set, 15 pcs. Curtain Nets from 9c. to 30c., 300 " Lace, in all the New Colors and Latest Novelties of the season.

Cretonnes! Cretonnes!

Reversible Cretonnes! Don't Forget the CRETONNES. Prices, Qualities and Designs cannot be surpassed.

300 Pieces PRINTS from 5c. to 15c. per yard. Good Grey Cottons at 4c. per yard.

READY-MADE CLOTHING! READY-MADE CLOTHING!

RANGING IN PRICE FROM \$5.00 TO \$15.00 PER SUIT.