POOR COPY

Medical.

Vegetine.

CONDUCTORS TAKE IT.

Blotches, Pimples, Humors on the Face and Neck Disappear.

A Sovereign Remedy for Rheumatism!

MONTREAL, P. Q., Oct. 17, 1879.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I most cheerfully add my testimonial to the great number you are daily receiving in favor of your VEGETINE. I have been troubled with rheumatism for several years; also with blotches and pimples breaking out upon my face and neck.

A friend recommended VEGETINE, and, after using several bottles, I have had no more trouble with rheumatism, and the blotches on my face and neck have disappeared. I have recommended VEGETINE to some of my friends who were troubled with rheumatism, and they have used it with good success, and I will recommend it to all who are troubled in the same way.

Yours truly, VICTOR PIGEON,
Passenger Conductor Grand Trunk Railroad.

Vegetine.

Dr. Callier Surprised.

VEGETINE CURED HIS DAUGHTER.

CALLIERSVILLE, Chilton Co., Ala., May 15, 1878.

Dear Sir—My daughter has been afflicted with nasal catarrh, affection of bladder and kidneys, and is of scrofulous diathesis, and, after having exhausted my skill and the most eminent physicians of Selma, I as last resorted to the use of your VEGETINE (without confidence), and, to my great surprise, my daughter has been restored to health. I write this as a simple act of justice, and not as an advertising medium.

Respectfully, T. E. CALLIER, M. D.

Vegetine

Worked Like a Charm—Cured Salt Rheum and Erysipelas.

75 COURT ST., ROME, N. Y., July 10, 1879.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—One year ago last my little boy had a breaking out of Erysipelas and Salt Rheum, his face being one mattered sore of the worst description. Noticing your advertisement in the papers, I purchased two bottles of the VEGETINE, and, with the two bottles my son was cured. I never saw anything like the VEGETINE; it worked liked a charm. I have been city watchman at Rome for years. This testimonial is gratuitous.

Yours respectfully, HORATIO GRIDLEY.

Vegetine.

Remarkable Cure of Scrofulous Face.

WESTMINISTER, Conn., June 19, 1879.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I can testify to the good effect of your medicine. My little boy had a Scrofula sore break out on his head as big as a quarter of a dollar, and it went down his face from one ear to the other, under his neck, and was one solid mass of sores. Two bottles of your valuable VEGETINE completely cured him.

Very respectfully,
MRS. G. R. THATCHER.

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass. and Toronto, Ont.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.
A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most active properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.
No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.
They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.
To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.
No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.
$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.
Remember, Hop Bitters is not a vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.
O. I. C., is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

R. C. PRAYER BOOKS.

A varied assortment of ROMAN CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS, just received at the

MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE,

WILL BE SOLD AT MODERATE PRICES.

Chatham, June 14, 1881.

In the Estate of Alexander Ferguson.

All persons are cautioned against settling any claim or paying or handing over any property of the estate to James Robinson, pending the decision of the Courts in reference thereto.

WILLIAM FERGUSON,
HUGH FERGUSON,
CHRISTINA FERGUSON,
JESSIE PARKER,
MARGARET PARKER.

Derby, 9th May, 1881.

TIN SHOP.

I have now opened the well known establishment formerly occupied by the late James Gray, and with the kind patronage of former friends, am prepared to execute all work in

TIN, SHEET-IRON, GAS-FITTING.

Granite Ware, Japaned Stamped and Plain.

TIN WARE

always on hand, which I will sell low for cash.

PLOUGHS,

Also, a nice assortment of

Parlor and Cooking Stoves,

fitted with PATENT OVENS the inner shells of which draw out for cleaning purposes.

Those wishing to buy cheap would do well to give us a call.

☞ Shop in rear of Custom House. ☜

A. C. M'LEAN.

Chatham July 22.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, on THURS., THE 10TH DAY OF NOV., next, at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the Custom House, in the Parish of Caraquet, in the County of Gloucester, for payment of the debts of the late Philip Gallichan, of Caraquet, in the County of Gloucester, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the personal estate of the said deceased, for that purpose, pursuant to a License obtained from the Surrogate Court of Probate for the County of Gloucester, the Lands and Premises following, that is to say:

All that lot or tract of Land and premises, on which the said Philip Gallichan resided in his lifetime, situate and being in the Parish of Caraquet, in said County, bounded in front by the waters of Caraquet Harbor, on the East by the lands of Sinaie Le Boutillier, on the West by lands occupied by Seraphin Lantaigne, and on the rear by the rear line of Caraquet Great Grant, measuring in width, thirty three yards and containing thirty-three acres more or less.

JOHN JAMES VIBERT,
Administrator with the Will annexed.

WALL PAPER!

AT THE

MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

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

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) at the following rates:—

If paid in advance,	$1.00.
" " within 2 months	$1.50.
" " after 2 months,	$2.00.

Advertisements are placed under classified headings.

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at *eight cents* per line nonpareil, (or eighty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and *three cents* per line (or thirty-six cents per inch) for each continuation.

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of *Five Dollars* an inch per year. The matter in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the Publisher.

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

Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham N. B.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM. - - - - NOVEMBER 3, 1881.

A Vicious and Untruthful Attack on the Lumber Interest.

An article on "Lumber Lords" and their organs" in Monday's St. John *Sun* is one of the most ill-conceived and malicious flings we have yet seen in any provincial paper at our chief manufacturing interest. It is singular that any journal in New Brunswick, much less one professing to wish our manufacturing industries success and development, should endeavor to engender false ideas, and elements, of envy and discontent among those whose interests are and ought to be recognised as mutual, in what the present Minister of Finance has characterised as "a waning industry" and which can only invite the malice of the leading Conservative organ in that Minister's constituency because it flourished before the blight of his high tariff fell upon the land, and still manages to survive in spite of it.

The *Sun* refers to an article in the *Telegraph* which escaped our notice, but which it intimates was written with the intention of assisting such "lumber lords" as Messrs. Snowball, King, McLeod and others, to "oppress the workingman," by charging him high prices for his goods and paying him small wages. The *Sun* says "the pretence is that the Tariff has increased "the cost of living, although the St. "John *Globe* has just admitted that the "article on which the heaviest customs "duties have been levied, namely "sugar, has not advanced in consequence." It is needless, perhaps to remark that this assertion is a double misrepresentation, for the *Globe* has not said anything of the kind and, as a matter of fact, sugar is dearer, by just the amount of duty levied on it, than it would otherwise be. The proof of this is that about a quarter of the whole quantity of sugar consumed in the Dominion is imported. This pays the duty and still competes successfully with the home-made and protected article, showing that if the duty were removed the imported article, such as Scotch refined, would come to us at just the amount charged as duty less than now. The *Sun* cannot befool "the workingman" in this matter as easily as it would wish. It misrepresents the sugar question and has the impudence to call the huge monopoly a "boon" and, then, proceeds to say that "the Government propose to abolish the duties on Tea and Coffee," for which *promise* the workingman is again expected to be thankful. He will, however, rather be inclined to hold those to account who levied these duties.—The *Sun's* "boon" in this matter is about as much of a kindness as the conduct of the rough who cuts one's flesh with his fist or a stick and then provides court plaster to cover the wound. The *Sun* will find the old tea and sugar scar remaining against the Conservative Government, notwithstanding the court plaster promise it makes to "the workingman," whose vote will be wanted in 1883.

"Woollen goods," says the *Sun*, "were never lower in the history of the country." This is not true, although wool has seldom been so low as at present, but as one half of the woollens used in New Brunswick are imported, will the *Sun* pretend to say that if the high duties ruling were not imposed upon this class of goods they would not be the cheaper by just the amount of said duties? Here, again, "the workingman" cannot be deceived, for he knows just how dearly he is made to pay for the whistle.

Coming to Flour the *Sun* asserts that "Canadian flour is cheaper to-day than United States flour of the same quality"—a statement which every large buyer and importer of flour knows to be untrue.

After claiming particularly and generally that the high tariff has cheapened everything, the *Sun* says,—

The truth is that the *Telegraph* is playing the game of the Snowballs, and Kings, and other big lumbermen, who are anxious to keep the wages of the operatives down to the lowest point, by raising the cry that the Tariff is increasing the cost of lumbering. * * It is altogether useless for the *Telegraph* to declare, and lumber lords like Mr. Snowball to repeat, that the Tariff is making lumbering impracticable, while we find the lumber lords rolling up their increased profits and extending their businesses every year. There is Mr. Snowball, for instance. Despite the petty device of waving his invoices in the face of Parliament as an evidence of the "ruin" that was awaiting him, we find him doing more lumbering since 1878 than in any similar period in all his life. We find Mr. McLeod extending his business in the same period from Kent to Northumberland, and from Northumberland to the Province of Quebec. We find the lumber interest in Gloucester County in the hands of energetic men, such as Mr. Burns and the Messrs. Stewart (who make no complaint in regard to the Tariff, as far as we know) attaining a development heretofore unknown, and the same remark applies to lumbering on the Restigouche. On the St. John we hear of a lumber lord building a palace for himself in Queens, and of another adding mill to mill along the line of the New Brunswick Railway. There can be little doubt that, as a rule, those lumber lords who make the greatest outcry against the Tariff and are trying to make political capital to be used against the Government, do so in the hope of, at the same time, keeping down the wages of their men and putting up the prices of their "supplies." Their motive is both partisan and selfish; and the *Telegraph*, in laboring to keep lumbermen's wages to a starving point, is their willing helper. It is striving to strengthen the strong against the weak, the capitalist against the laborer. It would have a large body of people remain in bondage to certain lumber lords, because these lumber lords happen to be its political friends.

This and much more communistic rant in the same strain contained in the *Sun's* article is, no doubt, very satisfactory to the class of persons who can admire misstatement, and convincing to the shallow-minded portion of the readers of that journal who are willing to accept its bald assertions as correct. But is it true that we find the "lumber lords" rolling up their increased profits and extending their business every year under the new tariff? Respecting Mr. McLeod extending his operations to Quebec it may be well for the reason to be stated. One of the most pliant creatures of the present Dominion Government that ever made membership of the New Brunswick Executive a subject of contempt and ridicule, has attempted to drive Mr. McLeod out of the lumbering business in this Province by pursuing a policy towards him which a decent highwayman would despise. As the Provincial Government is hand-in-glove with that of the Dominion, Mr. McLeod has simply secured some areas in a County adjoining this Province, from which he can operate free from the persecutions of the present Surveyor-General. The *Sun* knows all about the reason why "Mr. McLeod extended his business to Quebec," but it thinks its superficial readers will not be let into the secret. But, to proceed to the more untruthful portion of the *Sun's* statements. If it is a fact—as we shall prove—that although prices of lumber were better in Great Britain during the past two years than for the two or three preceeding years, the business has decreased instead of being extended, then the *Sun's* ground is taken from under it and it is proved to be engaged in deceiving the public. We might make bold assertions—as the *Sun* has done—in meeting its attempt to deceive and mislead, but we shall contradict it with figures taken from our export record, which cannot be gainsaid.

As Mr. Snowball appears to be singled out particularly for attack we will first take his lumber exports of the past few years and see how far the Conservative organ's assertions in reference thereto are borne out. It says that "lumber lord" is extending his business every year. The record of his exports from Chatham for five years past, as published annually with those of other merchants (excepting the figures for 1881) shows that he exported in

Year	Sup. ft. deals.
1877	35,722,926
1878	26,502,447
1879	23,895,404
1880	32,600,000
1881	23,800,000

We arrive at this year's exports by taking the 23,000,000 sup. feet Mr. Snowball has shipped this season up to yesterday and adding two average cargoes, which will complete his shipments for this year. The figures prove that, instead of increasing his exports, Mr. Snowball will this year ship 25%, or more, less lumber than last year, and some 20% less than his average for the four years preceeding.

What Mr. King, the other "lumber lord" selected as a target for the *Sun's* malevolence is doing we are not prepared to say, but we will give some figures showing that the lumber trade of the Miramichi has decreased generally this year and that Mr. Snowball's case is not an exception. Without troubling our readers with the quantities of lumber exported, which we really have not time to make up, we take the ships cleared at Chatham by the trade of the port up to yesterday, compared with those cleared for the same period last year,—

	1880	1881
Guy, Bevan & Co.,	63	51
J. B. Snowball,	73	51
Wm. Muirhead,	31	19
Alex. Morrison,	27	17
	194	138

The vessels were of about the same average in tonnage each year. Here is a falling off of fully 30% for Chatham. We have not the figures for Newcastle, but may say they do not make so bad a showing, because Messrs. Stewart of that port have increased their business this year. The public will readily perceive how entirely false is the *Sun's* statement that Mr. Snowball and other "lumber lords" on the Miramichi, at least, have increased their business under the N. P.

We claim there is good reason to believe that but for the disastrous effects of the Tariff upon the lumber business it is reasonable to believe the latter would show an increase instead of a diminution. We base this claim on the fact that better prices have ruled in Great Britain for lumber during the past two years than for the three previous years. The average prices and freights may be quoted as follows:—

Year.	Price.	Freight.
1877	7.10/	£3.12/6@£3.17/6
1878	7.2/6@7.5/	3.10/ @ 3. 7/6
1879	6.5/	3. 2/6@ 2.16/3
1880	7.2/6	3. 0/ @ 3. 2/6
1881	7.5/ @7.7/6	2.17/6@ 3. 0/

Perhaps the *Sun* will explain why our lumber trade has fallen off in the face of the fair prices and low freights ruling the past year in comparison with the years which were not affected with the N. P. It well knows that the tariff burdens every man engaged in the lumber business, whether he be a woodsman, stream-driver, raftsman, mill hand, stevedore or merchant. When it distorts and reverses the facts to prove the contrary its reflections on the motives of those who present the matter as it really is, come from it with very bad grace. We will not attempt to characterise the *Sun's* motives, but leave its assertions to be compared with the facts we have hurriedly put together and ask the public to judge the party and its objects by the organ which so faithfully represents its leading characteristics.

Everybody concerned directly or indirectly in the trade here, knows that logs were higher on the Miramichi this season than ever before in the history of the river. Who is there, also that does not know that the high prices of every necessary of life and the comparatively low rates of wages which the tariff-oppressed lumber industry affords, is compelling our young people to leave the Miramichi as fast as means and opportunity will allow them? The record of the exodus of our best "workingmen" and workingwomen is a feature of the Government railway business which no Conservative journal dare publish and we cannot obtain. How does the *Sun* account for the exodus? Simply by denying that there is any, just as it deals in misrepresentation of our lumber merchants. We only regret that there are some of the latter who, while they admit their bad treatment under the tariff, are content to remain silent because they have some vague idea about party loyalty, and allow themselves to be cajoled into a seeming acquiescence in what they privately condemn and anathematize. As a matter of fact our lumber operators are compelled to pay higher rates to men for the woods than the business will afford, simply because the protective tariff has driven the population from the lumber districts whose industry is not only unprotected but oppressed by the policy of the Conservative Government.

An "Organ" that Assails the Princess Louise.

Mr. Snowball's organ in Chatham has taken hold of the Princess Louise with the intent to give her a newspaper castigation. We fancy that when Mr. Snowball next meets the Governor General, he will find it somewhat difficult to explain away the following rude and untruthful statements of his paper, the Chatham *Advance*:

LOYALITY SNUBBED BY ROYALITY.—Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise is still in England, and there does not appear to be anybody qualified or disposed to satisfy the minds of those who question the propriety in her continued absence from Canada, of which her husband is Governor General. It has always been the custom of the wives of the Marquis of Lorne's predecessors to live with them at Rideau Hall, but Royalty does not appear to fancy the old place or deem it necessary that any official recognition should be given to the interest which the people of Canada naturally manifest in the lady who occupies the first position at vice-regal head-quarters—that is, when she is there. It seems a pity the Marquis of Lorne was appointed Governor General of Canada, when it involved separation from his royal wife, or, perhaps, it may be a pity the tastes of Her Royal Highness are so un-Canadian as to unfit her for her position as the wife of our Governor General. It is a wet blanket upon our loyality to have a royally-wedded Governor General sent to us avowedly as a compliment to the Dominion, only to be given to understand afterwards that the position and country are both distasteful to the royal personage by whom we are so singularly honored. Canadians might as well realize, first as last, that the Princess Louise turns up her royal nose at them, and their self-respect ought to assert itself in the manifestation towards her of the same indifference with which she is pleased to treat them. If the Princess does not appreciate, and declines to fill her position as wife of the Governor General, she ought to be most respectfully made to understand that while we regret her neglect, we do not consider her presence in Canada as a matter of very grave consequence.

The truth is, there has been no "snubbing" of loyalty by royality.

There is no authority for the statement that the Princess "does not fancy" Rideau Hall.

Nor is there authority for the assertion that the Princess disregards the interest taken in her welfare by the people of Canada.

It is an equally unwarrantable assertion that the Princess' tastes are "so un-Canadian as to unfit her for her position as the wife of the Governor-General."

The allegation that "the position and country are both distasteful to the royal personage" is the same calumny in a slightly different form.

The statement that "Princess Louise turns up her royal nose" at Canadians and their country, is simply a more vulgar repetition of the old slander.

What any member of Parliament has to gain by circulating through his personal organ such heartless falsehoods against a lady (the daughter of our Queen) who has fulfilled all her duties to the people of Canada with the urbanity and dignity befitting her high position, is more than the common understanding can master.—The only truth that appears in the whole article is found in the statements that the Princess came to Canada as the wife of the Governor General, and that she is now in England. All the rest is rubbish. We thought everybody knew that the Princess left Canada for the benefit of her health, which was considerably affected by the accident which happened to her at Ottawa; that after reaching England she was obliged to submit to repeated surgical operations for the removal of pieces of the broken glass from parts of her head; that at no time has she expressed an unwillingness to return to Canada; that, on the contrary, she has repeatedly made arrangements to return, but has been invariably overruled by her medical advisers; that at no time has she ever expressed other than the most respectful and admirable sentiments towards the people of Canada or towards the country itself. If these are facts—and we challenge contradiction—what should be thought of the papers, of which the *Advance* is a fair specimen, that are constantly bespattering the Princess after a most unmanly fashion? What should be said of members of Parliament, like Mr. Snowball, who countenance and encourage such unmanly slander of an absent lady, and she the daughter of our gracious Queen?—What must people at a distance think of the manhood of Canadians that permits these ungenerous assaults on the first lady in the land? If Canadians are not to be regarded abroad as willingly harboring a race of newspaper scribes who regard neither truth nor decency in their treatment of the lady occupants of Rideau Hall, they will repudiate scandalous aspersions which would degrade the wife of the Governor General and a Princess of the Empire to the level of a common scold. We are confident there is sufficient manliness left in Canada to compel the cessation of those libellous editorials, when once public attention is plainly drawn to their offensive if not indecent character.

We submit the above, which we find in last Saturday's St. John *Sun* as a specimen of party tactics well worthy of the old Tory days and of the maddest modern "jingoism." The ADVANCE is a humble weekly local paper, conducted quietly by its publisher and devoting itself particularly to the interests of the people among whom it is published. Its political preferences are on the Liberal-Reform, side and the moderation and candor with which it treats political matters has, we believe, not been without good results in gaining for it influence and friends even among those whose political prejudices are on the other side.

The *Sun* is a large daily paper published in St. John, owned by an incorporated company of wealthy Conservatives and devoted to the promotion of Conservative interests. It possesses the prestige that wealthy ownership gives, and which is often presumed upon by its hired writers and made a cover for the most ungenerous attacks upon persons and journals holding Liberal views. The *Sun* has, on several occasions, made special efforts to injure the ADVANCE and its publisher, by grossly misrepresenting us, as it does in the above article, and we think there is a sufficient sense of fairness in the minds of both the *Sun's* readers and our own to condemn this last attempt to attribute to us sentiments which we never entertained and, worse still, to place the responsibility thereof upon a gentleman who is not in any way connected with the management of the ADVANCE or in the remotest degree responsible for its utterances. The *Sun* knows this very well and, such being the fact, we can afford to allow its charge of "unmanliness" to wander about in unrest until it returns home.

Our reason for reproducing the *Sun's* article in its entirety, is in order that readers may judge for themselves how much provocation we gave for the attack upon us by the great Conservative organ. If what the *Sun* has said respecting the causes of Her Royal Highness' absence from Canada had ever been stated in any authoritative quarter, free from statements, conflicting materially therewith, we would have accepted them as very good reason for her prolonged stay in Great Britain and on the Continent. With the evidence before us, however, in the London *Times* and other journals of Great Britain of Her Royal Highness travelling hither and thither with other distinguished personages, enjoying good health and surroundings more congenial, no doubt, than any to be found in Canada, we were and are still justified in concluding that the wife of our esteemed Governor-General is absent from Canada because she does not like the country or the society she finds in it as well as her own land and the society it affords. Such being the position of the matter, we can respectfully allow Her Royal Highness to choose for herself, but on public grounds, offer our views as to the correctness of imperial policy, in affording us an opportunity of finding out that our politico-social world is not quite suited to the tastes of a "a Princess of the Empire." In doing so we make no attempt at giving the Princess Louise a "newspaper castigation." We respect her quite as sincerely as the *Sun* can possibly do and, we believe, from more worthy motives. Indeed, we are sorry that Tory toadyism and vulgarity in high places have had much to do with disgusting her with her Ottawa surroundings. When the *Sun* next deals with what is "rude," "vulgar," "unmanly," "offensive" and "indecent," let it hunt up some of its own references to Ottawa rumors concerning Rideau Hall, coming through its high-toned editorial correspondents, and newspaper accounts of scenes in which vice-regal hospitality was turned by Tory snobs and jingoes into opportunities for maudlin excesses, unrestrained even by the fact that a "Princess of the Empire" was hostess. In these causes it will find some of the reasons, perhaps, for Her Royal Highness' absence from Canada, which, as we before said, we regret, although it is not a matter of very grave consequence.

Having thus, briefly, justified all we did say and mean, we will leave what we neither said nor meant—the *Sun's* misrepresentations—to go for what they are worth. Readers will note their malice and absolute want of justification. They will not have to look far for motives however, for it is a time-established policy of the political party whose organ the *Sun* is, to lose no opportunity for injuring even the smallest or weakest of its opponents. In its treatment of our reference to the absence from Canada of the Princess Louise, the *Sun* only displays its skill in the use of the usual Tory weapons, misrepresentation and misinterpretation of those who are not in accord with it, and if the *Sun* Publishing Company were as able in journalism as it is in wealth, we would, at least, feel flattered by the evident pains it takes to injure the ADVANCE and its interests.

Gladstone on Free Trade and Protection.

In his speech at Leeds Mr. Gladstone, the Britsh Premier, dealt in a powerful and convincing manner with the question of Free Trade as against protection. He referred to the moral aspects of the question, showing how crime had increased with protection and decreased with free trade in England, and proceeded to deal with the question of foreign trade as affected by the respective policies. He said,—

"Well, now, there is also the idea that America is pursuing a course of profound wisdom in regard to its protective system, and we are told that under the blessed shelter of a system of that kind, the tender infancy of trades is cherished, which afterwards, having attained their vigour, go forth into neutral markets and possess the world. Gentlemen, is that true? America has been all along in various degrees a protective country. Have the manufactures of America gone forth and possessed the world? How do they compete with you in those quarters of the world which are, generally speaking, outside the influence of protection? To the whole of Asia, to the whole of Africa, and to the whole of Australasia, which are outside this question, and may fairly be described, in the rough, as presenting to us neutral markets, where we meet America without fear or favour, the whole of the exports of the United States in manufactured goods to these countries amounted to £4,751,000, while the exports to the same quarters from the United Kingdom was £78,140,000. (Loud cheers.)"

"Now let us see what is our case in regard to the trade of the world—this country, whose life-blood the vampyre of Free Trade is insidiously sucking. (Cheers and laughter.) Let us see what share in this little island we have got of the trade of the world. In 1880 our trade with the world amounted to £698,000,000 in value—the largest, I believe, imports and exports taken together—and, of course, we export the largest—ever known. In 1873—the year of our greatest exports, I believe—the total trade represented £682,000,000; but I take our worst year, 1879, which was the year of the darkness which called forth all the owls and bats in the country, and sent them croaking about (laughter) in order to disturb us, and if possible to teach us to walk in the ways of another policy. In 1879, it is quite true, the trifling sum of £612,000,000 was all that passed through our hands in this business of exchange, with a population of thirty-five millions of people. Let us compare the trade and population of some other countries. The German Empire, with forty millions of people, had $371,000,000 of trade; the United States, with fifty milions of people, had £239,000,000 of external trade, most of which—an enormous share of which, you know—was owing to our demand for the wood and provisions, which, thank God, she produces; and these two countries together, two of the most civilized countries in the world, and both of them highly productive, with a population of ninety millions, had a trade of £610,000,000, while we, with thirty-five millions of people, had a trade of £612,000,00—loud cheers—so that, comparing ourselves with these great and intelligent countries, man for man, you have nearly three times the amount of trade that is in their hands. Take, again, other countries, which I take on account of the large figures which represent their high place in the trade of the world. France has £313,000,000 of trade with 36,000,000 of population; Russia has £183,000,000 of trade with 80,000,000 people; Holland has £116,000,000 of trade, a great deal of which, as you know, is transit trade for the supply of the interior parts of the Continent; she has 5,000,000 of people. There, again, we have a population of 121,000,000 with a trade of £612,000,000—exactly that which in the disastrous year 1879 fell to our share with a population of 35,000,000."

He next referred to the shipping trade and the cry of ruination to England's shipping interests which went up all over the country on the repeal of the Navigation laws. Proceeding he said,—

But the result has been that where the competition was the sharpest, there the prosperity had been the most extraordinary. The tonnage of the United Kingdom in 1840 was 6,490,000 tons; that tonnage had risen in 1880 to 41,348,000 tons, an increase of more than sixfold. (Cheers.) There is a great bugbear that is paraded constantly before us—the great bugbear of the United States; and what has become of the shipping of the United States? What has become of that shipping in its competition with English shipping? That shipping competes with British shipping not only upon equal, but upon favoured terms, and for this reason—when the British ship goes from hence to America, say to New York or Boston, or New Orleans, and then has got to make its next step, it has not got free choice of the ports of the world. It cannot sail round upon what Americans call the coasting trade. In cannot sail round Cape Horn to San Francisco. A British ship cannot, but an American ship can. Consequently a British ship carrying cargo from here to America has a smaller choice and, therefore, a restricted advantage.

I only say that to show you there is an inequality of law in the competition, and this is entirely against British ships, but in favour of American ships. Yet, notwithstanding, what is the case now and was the case then? My boyhood was spent at the mouth of the Mersey, and in those days I used to see those beautiful American liners which conducted the bulk and the pick of the trade between the two countries. At that time the Americans were deemed to be so entirely superior to us in shipbuilding and navigation, that they had four-fifths of the whole trade between the two countries in their hands, and that four-fifths was the best of the trade. Nothing but the dregs were left in comparison for the one-fifth of British shipping. What is the case now? Our Free Trade has operated, and applied its stimulus to the intelligence of Englishmen, and on the other hand the action of Americans has been restrained by the tightening of their protective system. Now the scales are exactly reversed. Instead of America doing four-fifths of the business, and that the best, the Americans pick up, if I may say so, the leavings of the British and transact the residue of the trade, not because they are inferior to us in energy—it would be a fatal error to suppose so; not because they are less enlightened or less persevering—they are your descendants, your kinsmen, and fully equal to you in all that goes to make up human energy and power; but they are labouring under the delusion from which you yourselves have but recently escaped and in which some misguided fellow-citizens seek again to entangle you. In 1850, I think I am right in saying the relative percentage, of America and England, inward and outward, in the sea trade of the world were represented by 15 for America and 41 for England; in 1880 the 41 of England had grown to 49, and the 15 of America had dwindled down to 6. These are the genuine facts of a protective system exhibited for you, mitigated in the case of America by its own internal energies and the numerous fields open to them—a field which, in your case, you would not find were you unhappily disposed to follow America in her errors. The last word I will say to you in the way of statistical statement is this:—Of the whole sea trade of the world the twenty-five millions inhabiting these islands possess 52 per cent., more than one half of the entire sea trade carried on by the entire human race, civilized and uncivilized, and yet so unthankful are we for the blessings we enjoy, and so unmindful of the dangers we have escaped, and the damages we long suffered, that there are still those among us who go to the British constituencies to invite them deliberately to march back from light into darkness, and who believe, but who vainly and idly persuade themselves, that if they are only sufficiently diligent and persevering, they will convert their country to those pernicious opinions."

A Stupid Mail Arrangement.

The stinginess of the Dominion Government in matters affecting the Maritime Provinces is pointedly illustrated by the fact that the Post Office Department professes that it cannot afford to place a clerk on the train between Bangor and Vanceboro, or pay for a postal car to run on the E. and N. A. Railway night train to St. John. In consequence of this meanness the mails from the United States and points west of St. John reach the latter place unsorted and instead of going to the St. John Post Office are all placed hurriedly on the Express train leaving St. John in the morning and taken east. The clerks in the postal car have to do the assorting and distribution of all matter intended for the east and north, returning all for St. John and such points as Fredericton, Woodstock, St. Stephen and St. Andrews to St. John by the accommodation train which reaches the latter place at three in the afternoon. The merchants and other citizens of St. John are thus obliged to wait until late in the afternoon for mail matter which reaches the city early in the morning, simply because Ottawa ideas of economy are reduced to a science in matters relating to the Maritime Provinces. Such an arrangement would lay the persons responsible open to the charge of official stupidity under any other than our present rulers at Ottawa, and we are glad to observe that the *Sun* has found the courage to give this phase of the matter to its readers by saying, "It is scarcely possible that the authorities at Ottawa understand the situation." Perhaps the *Sun* will explain how it is that the apparent imbecility and miserly stinginess of its Ottawa friends are so well developed in this case. Is it one of the results of the N. P. and of the surplus wrung thereby out of the pockets of New Brunswickers and Nova Scotians? Next time Senator Boyd finds Sir Leonard with tears in his eyes asking him what he can do to help St John, let this postal anomaly be suggested and the lachrymose Minister will, no doubt, remedy it.

A Government Interview.

They have a happy knack of doing things among our Conservative friends, the Government requiring its employees, as well as those who indirectly reap benefits from it, to lose no opportunity for making themselves useful. We find an interview in last Saturday's *Sun* which commences thus—

"Seeing that you have just returned from the Upper Provinces, Mr. Burbidge," said a SUN reporter to Mr. George W. Burbidge, of the law firm of Harrison & Burbidge, "I have called to interview you in reference to your visit."

"I don't see," said Mr. Burbidge, "that my experience can be of any special interest to the St. John public. You had better interview Mr. Livingston, who travelled with me."

There is diffidence for you! One would almost imagine that the Mr. Burbidge and the Mr. Livingston alluded to were ordinary citizens with no particular interest in political affairs beyond that which every citizen should have. Mr. Burbidge, however, is a gentleman who has always been active in politics on the Macdonald-Tilley side and has been rewarded with the management of the Dominion Government's Law business in St. John, being called, there, "the Deputy Minister of Justice," while Mr. Livingston is, or was a kind of Immigration Agent, and is employed to edit the *Sun*—a paper owned by leading Conservatives and supported very largely by the Dominion Government. These two gentlemen had been on an "official" visit to Ottawa, and having received their instructions while there they returned to St. John, and poor innocent Burbidge was, there, suddenly confronted by his late travelling companion, Livingston, in the character of interviewer. Livingston, according to the *Sun*, puts to Burbidge, the "broad and comprehensive" question,

"How are things in Ottawa?"

and B replies,—

O, very quiet. Few were there except members of the Government and some parties having business with the Departments.

Included among whom, no doubt, were the interviewer and interviewed.—Their dialogue proceeded:—

REP.—Did you learn when Sir Charles and Sir Leonard would visit the Maritime Provinces?

MR. B.—The date of their visit is not yet fixed. If they come this fall, it will probably be early in November.

REP.—Where will they speak?

MR. B.—If anywhere, at Sackville.

REP.—Will they not go to Northumberland or Queen's County?

MR. B.—No—our friends say there is no necessity for them to follow Mr. Blake in those counties at present. All testimony concurs in holding that Mr. Blake did our party no harm in any part of New Brunswick; and the same report comes from Nova Scotia. Besides, Ministers are busy preparing to meet Parliament.

There's a come down for you! We were threatened with Sirs Tilley and Tupper, who were to be greeted with *such* a demonstration as never was before witnessed on the Miramichi, even when Domville was the leading figure and orator on the occasion of the torchlight procession of '78. But they will not come at all, now, and even *if* they do come, they only propose to go to Sackville and crush Sir Albert J. Smith. The next question put by Mr. Livingston to his "chum" was,—

Will the Government meet Parliament in good condition?—

to which the modest, diffident Mr. Burbidge responded,—

They will,—you may depend upon that.—The treasury is full to overflowing.—The condition of the country exceeds the expectations of its most sanguine friends.—Trade and manufactures are most prosperous.—Under the contract with the Syndicate the Pacific Railway is being built with marvellous speed and in a thorough manner.—Every prophecy of the Opposition in connexion with the North West lands and the Railway has been falsified.—The Government is very strong throughout the Upper Provinces,—as strong, in fact, as on the day it was formed.—In Moutreal we found everybody in favor of the National Policy, former Grits and Liberal-Conservatives alike.—Montreal and the Province generally are thoroughly in accord with the Government in its Pacific Railway policy.

Mr. B. then proceeded to speak of business in Montreal, which he represented as flourishing in all senses of the word, owing to the N. P., which he praised in all the moods and tenses. He next dwelt in glowing terms on the prospects of the Megantic and Canada Pacific Railways, mentioning, incidentally, that he was much indebted to Hon. Peter Mitchell for courtesies extended in Montreal. Mr. B. is made by the interviewer to say,—

Mr. Mitchell's presence in Montreal is invaluable to New Brunswickers. He knows everybody—and almost everything. He is hand in glove with the Syndicate, being the agent through whom all railway supplies are purchased. While doing an immense amount of business he always finds time to devote to any one from the Maritime Provinces who has business in Montreal, and spares neither time or money to make their stay agreeable. I am safe in saying that he is doing all in his power to secure for the manufacturers of the Maritime Provinces a fair share of the supplies for the Pacific Railway, and he could do far more if our people would only rise to the magnitude of their opportunities.

We are quite sure that all of our North Shore readers will be glad to hear of Mr. Mitchell's prosperity, but we hope—and really believe—it is not as mythical as the alleged non-influence of Mr. Blake's visit to Northumberland, and the waning influence of those dreadful "Grits" in Ontario. We hope, also, that Mr. Burbidge is in error in reference to Messrs. Tilley and Tupper's visit to Northumberland, for a good many people here have looked forward to their coming with no small degree of interest.

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"They cured me of Ague, Biliousness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had a half bottle left which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hop Bitters. They did them so much good I continued their use until they were cured. That is why

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SOLE, UPPER KIPP, CALF INSOLE LEATHER, AND SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS, BOOTS & SHOES MADE TO ORDER.

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