MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

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BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every TUESDAY morning in 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) for $1.50 A YEAR—unless the money accompanies the order for the paper, in which case a reduction of one-third is made in the price.

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.

General Business.

LONDON HOUSE,

CHATHAM, N. B.

I AM offering the balance of my Stock of

DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, COTTONS, FLANNELS, TWEEDS, HOSIERY, SCARFS, CLOUDS, UNDERCLOTHING, TRIMMINGS, &c.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

A well assorted stock of Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery always on hand.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

Flour, Corn Meal, Tea in chests, half chests and quarter boxes, Tobacco, Sugar, Soap, Butter, Lard, Hams and Bacon, cheap for cash.

March 25, 1879. RICHARD HOCKEN.

G. A. BLAIR,

has on hand, a superior assortment of

READY - MADE CLOTHING,

—COMPRISING—

Men's, Youths' & Children's Suits,

IN CLOTH, TWEED & VELVET.

Which he is offering at prices suitable to the times.

PRINTING.

Invitation Cards,
Raffle Tickets,
Bill Heads,
Business Cards,
Handbills,
Pamphlets,
Reports,
Books, etc., etc.

PRINTED AT THE

"Miramichi Advance" Office,

CHATHAM, N. B

BOYS, BOYS,

—AND—

"TOM BOYS,"

There is a great variety of RUBBER and BASE BALLS, at the Miramichi Bookstore.

TO RENT.

AFTER the 1st of May, the store in the west end of the Canada House. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

WM. JOHNSTON

Chatham, April 15th., 1879.

CANNED PEACHES, TOMATOES, ETC.

180 CASES Canned Goods:

Sugar Corn,
Tomatoes, Peaches, Pine Apples,
Soup and Soville Peas, Mutton, etc.

FOR SALE LOW BY

HARDING & HATHEWAY,

17 and 18, South Wharf, St. John, N. B

25 King Square,

ST JOHN.

WOOL SQUARES, CLOUDS, and BREAKFAST SHAWLS, in great variety, new, fresh and beautiful, at lowest cash prices.
WOOL and PAISLEY SHAWLS very cheap, at 25 King Square.
GREY and WHITE BLANKETS at bottom prices, at 25 King Square.
300 PIECES DRESS WINCEYS, very cheap, at 25 King Square.
PIECES DRESS MATERIALS, in all the leading shades, at 10 cents per yard, undoubtedly the best value ever shown in the city, at 25 King Square.
20 PIECES BLACK CRAPE CLOTHS very much reduced, at 25 King Square.
300 PIECES HEAVY WOOL TWEED for youths, boys and men's wear, at astonishingly low prices, at 25 King Square.
500 PIECES PRINTED COTTONS and CAMBRICS clearing out at cost prices, at 25 King Square.
1000 PIECES GREY and WHITE COTTONS commencing at 6 cents per yard, at 25 King Square.
The largest stock of CLOTHS in the city is selling off at less than wholesale prices, at 25 King Square.
Every purchaser should call and see our stock before placing their orders elsewhere, as we sell genuine goods at lowest rates, at No. 25 King Square.

P. J. QUINN.

SCHOOL TEACHERS: You can easily increase your salary by devoting a very small portion of your leasure time to my interest. I do not expect you to paint 25 canvas for my celebrated Beatty's Pianos and Organs unless you see fit to; but the service I require of you is both pleasant and profitable. Full particulars free.—Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

FREE! Any person who will make and forward me a list of the names of reliable persons of their acquaintance who wish to procure an instrument, either Piano or Organ, I will use my best endeavors to sell them one, and for every Piano I succeed in selling to their list within one year, I will credit them with $10, and for every Organ $5, to be applied on payment of either a Piano or Organ; and when it amounts to a sum sufficient to pay for any instrument, selected at the lowest wholesale price, I will immediately ship the instrument, free, or after any amount is credited the balance may be paid me in cash and I will then ship them the instrument. They need not be known in the matter, and will be doing their friends a real service, as I shall make special offers to them, selling a superior instrument for from one-half to two-thirds what is ordinarily asked by agents. Please send me a list at once, and after you have made inquiry, you can add to it. Address,
DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

DANIEL F. BEATTY'S

PIANOS & ORGANS.

BEATTY PIANO, GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT, and BEATTY'S CELEBRATED GOLDEN TONGUE PARLOR ORGANS are the sweetest toned and most perfect instruments ever before manufactured in this or any other country. The world is challenged to equal them. Best discounts and terms ever before given. Rock Bottom panic prices now ready to jobbers, agents and the trade in general. An offer: -These celebrated instruments (either Piano or Organ) boxed and shipped anywhere, on five to fifteen days' test trial. Money refunded and freight charges paid both ways if in any way unsatisfactory. Fully warranted for six years as strictly first-class. EXTRAORDINARY LIBERAL DISCOUNTS given to Churches, Schools, Lodges, Halls, Ministers, Teachers, etc., in order to have them introduced at once where I have no agents. Thousands now in use. New Illustrated ADVERTISER, (Catalogue Edition), with list of testimonials, now ready, sent free. Established in 1856.

Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington New Jersey

ALBERT LIME.

THE A. B. LIME AND CEMENT CO'Y.

Are now prepared to furnish their

Best Quality Selected Lime

By the Car Load at all STATIONS on the ALBERT and INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAYS.

This Lime differs from all other Brands in the market—having peculiar cement qualities, which hardens it like stone, and makes it impervious to the action of water. It requires no cement to improve it, and is the CHEAPEST in the market for all purposes.

For Agricultural purposes it can be furnished by the car load in bulk, CHEAP, and is the best as well as the cheapest fertilizer known.

All orders should be addressed

THOMAS McHENRY,
Manager A. B. Lime & Cement Company,
Hillsboro, Albert County.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

GRAND DISPLAY.

NEW GOODS JUST OPENED.

NEW COLORED DRESS GOODS,
NEW BLACK DRESS GOODS,
NEW PRINTED COTTONS,
NEW BLACK GRENADINES,
NEW WHITE PEQUES,
NEW DRESS LINENS,
NEW CORSETS,
NEW FRILLINGS,
NEW SUN UMBRELLAS,

HATS! MILLINERY! HATS!

LADIES' CHIP, STRAW AND TAPE HATS.

Flowers, Feathers and Trimming Silks, &c., &c., Gloves, Handkerchiefs & Hosiery.

GENTS' DEPARTMENT—New Clothing, New Hats, New Shirts. A choice Stock Cloth. Our Stock is now very complete and will be sold at the same low prices as usual.

CHATHAM, June 16, '79. A. J. LOGGIE, & CO

HARDWARE, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER calls attention to his full and complete Stock of ENGLISH and AMERICAN HARDWARE, comprising:

Cut, Wrought and Pressed Nails and Spikes,
SHEET LEAD, ZINC, LEAD PIPE,
IRON, STEEL, CHAINS, IRON & COPPER PUMPS,
SHOVELS, SPADES, FORKS, HOES,
CARRIAGE AXLES AND SPRINGS,

PAINTS, GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES,

Linseed, Olive, Lubricating, Engine, Lard and Kerosene Oils, Turpentine and Varnish, Sheathing Paper, Hemp and Manilla Rope, Marline, Sporting and Blasting Powder, Fuse, Moncton Ploughs, Stoves, etc.

EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE,

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

A full assortment of Shelf Goods. Also, FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL.

FRESH TIMOTHY, CLOVER AND TURNIP SEEDS, AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

CHATHAM, May 6, '79. F. J. LETSON.

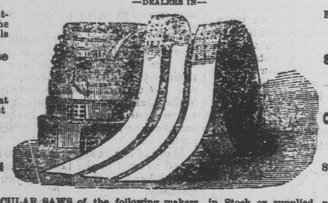
MILL SUPPLIES.

ESTEY, ALLWOOD & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO Z. G. GABEL,)

—DEALERS IN—

Particular attention paid to the fitting out of Mills with Rubber Hose AND CONNECTIONS, affording a great protection against FIRE! Also, Superior STEAM FIRE ENGINE HOSE!



EXTRA STRETCHED AND PATENT SMOOTH SURFACE Rubber Belting. PURE Oak Tanned AND Patent Riveted SHORT LAP LEATHER BELTING.

GANG and CIRCULAR SAWS of the following makers, in Stock or supplied promptly to order. "Disston & Sons," "Welsh & Griffith's," "Wheatman & Smith's," and domestic and other desirable makers of Saws. "Vulcanite" Emery Wheels, the "best" and "safest" in use. Lacing Leather of Superior Quality. "Butchers" Files, Olive Oil, Seal Oil, Native Oil. Steam Packing of all kinds. Manhole and Handhole Gaskets. Gauge Glasses, Steam Gauges, Gauge Cocks, Globe Valves, Iron Pipe, Steam, Gas, and Water Fittings.

RUBBER GOODS.

A full assortment of all kinds of Rubber Goods, viz: Coats, Capes, Leggins, Ladies' Mantles, Air Pillows Air Cushions, Balls, Combs, Toys, &c.—Wholesale and Retail—at lowest Rates.

Having a very large Stock of Mill Supplies, and Rubber Goods, *we can fill all orders promptly.*

ALL OUR GOODS ARE BEST QUALITY

NEW STORE—PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, ST. JOHN. N. B.

TAMARSOID.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

CONSUMPTION CURE.

This Medicine which has attracted so much attention all over the Continent by the miraculous cures which it has effected, is now offered to the public at the low price of $1.00 per package, post paid. It is on sale by most druggists, or sent on application to the

TAMARSOID M'F'G. CO., OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

SPRING! SPRING!!

—LATE ARRIVALS AT—

J. B. SNOWBALL'S,

CHATHAM.

JUST RECEIVED,

PER R. M. STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX:

—150 PIECES—

NEW SPRING PRINTS,

5 Bales UNBLEACHED COTTONS, (various grades.) 1 Bale "HORROCKSES" CELEBRATED LONG CLOTHS, 8-4, 9-4 & 10-4, Bleached COTTON SHEETINGS, (twilled and plain.) 45 inch PILLOW COTTONS,

SCARLET AND WHITE FLANNELS,

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, LACE LAMBREQUINS,

(FOR TOP OF WINDOWS,)

Curtain Damasks, Curtain Repps,

(WITH TRIMMINGS TO MATCH)

—36 AND 72 INCH—

BEST ENGLISH FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

1 Case Ladies' English Walking Hats (Novelties and cheap,) Children's Sun Hats, Misses' Leghorn Hats, (pretty shapes,) New Flowers, New Mantles,

Gingham, Alpacca, and Silk Umbrellas,

CORSETS,

—A LARGE LOT OF—

LADIES' SILK NECK SCARFS,

LADIES' LACE NECK SCARFS,

New Neck Frillings, Bonnet Borders,

BRAIDS, PEARL BUTTONS, PINS, &c.

GENTS' LINEN COLLARS.

P. S.—Balance of Spring Stock expected about the 15th inst.

CHATHAM, May 3, '79.

General Business.

JUST RECEIVED —FROM— NEW YORK.

An assortment of NOVELS, SONG BOOKS, JOKE BOOKS, LETTER WRITERS, MAGIC BOOKS, DIALOGUES, READINGS, AND RECITATIONS,

At the Miramichi Bookstore.

CUSTOM TAILORING

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a FIRST-CLASS Tailoring Establishment in the Shop formerly occupied by a Mr. Anslow, and owned by the Hon. Wm. Muirhead, near Letson's Scales, Water Street, Chatham.

Gentlemen wanting Clothes made to order for WINTER & SPRING do well to examine his splendid assortment of English and Canadian Cloths to select from.

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS made up under the general supervision of

A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER.

W. S. MORRIS.

Herring! Codfish! Pollock!

JUST RECEIVED:

1000 BOXES Smoked Herring,
90 Qtls. Choice Retailing Codfish,
30 " Bright Pollock,
20 Bbls. Bay Herring,
20 Half bbls. No. 1 Shad.

For sale low by HARDING & HATHEWAY,
17 & 18 South Wharf, St. John, N. B.
April 19, '79 tf

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

We are now giving especial attention to our

COMMERCIAL LAW DEPARTMENT.

The subjects taught are Contracts, Negotiable Paper, Agency, Partnership, Corporations, Sale of Chattels, Right of Stoppage, Payment, Tender, Liens, Contracts of Affreightment, Law Bailments (including Deposit, Mandate, Gratuitous Loans, Pledge or Pawn, Hire of Things, Hire of Labor, Hire of Custody, Hire of Carriage of Goods, and Common Carriers of Passengers), Marine, Fire and Life Insurance, Arbitration, Real Estate Conveyances, and Administration of Estate.

Though no extra charges are made for this department, it, alone, is worth more than the cost of Scholarship entitling to our full course of Study The present is a favorable time for entering.

EATON & KERR.

99 Prince Wm. St., St. John, Sept. 9, 1878.

ST. MICHAEL'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

TERMS OF BOARD:

Board for the Scholastic year, including tuition, payable in advance, $70; Septembe 15th, $35; February 1st, $35.

EXTRA CHARGES:

Drawing	$5 00	per annum.
Navigation	5 00	"
Telegraphy	5 00	"
Washing	10 00	"
Bed and bedding	8 00	"
Instrumental Music	20 00	"
Half-board	30 00	"

Physicians fees and medicines.

For further particulars send for Prospectus.

BRO. JOSEPH, Director.

JUST OPENED

—AT THE—

ARGYLE HOUSE,

CHATHAM,

CASES AND BALES

AMERICAN GREY, WHITE, & PRINTED COTTONS,

COTTON WARPS,

Canadian Tweeds,

AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF NEW

SPRING GOODS.

REMARKABLY CHEAP

WILLIAM MURRAY.

CROQUET.

A few Sets at the MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE. Will be sold to buyers' advantage.

Brandy! Brandy!

50 HHDS. Martell BRANDY, pale and dark;
110 qr. casks do. do.
20 octaves do. do.
800 cases X do. do.
100 cases XXX do. do.
125 cases Martell Brandy, flasks, 2 doz. each, pale and dark;
100 cases Hennessy, do. do.

JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
Victoria Wharf, Smyth Street, St. John.

SPECTACLES!

EYE GLASSES,
COQUILLES,
SPECTACLE CASES,
OPTICAL GOODS,

—AT—

MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

Agency for Lazarus and Morris's "Perfected Spectacles."

T. F. KEARY,
REAR OF CUSTOM HOUSE, CHATHAM
IMPORTER & WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DEALER IN
Choice Brands of Wines,
LIQUORS and CIGARS,
CANNED GOODS, ETC.

A large quantity of bottled ENGLISH ALE and IRISH PORTER on hand and for sale by the dozen or barrel.

IN STORE!

Cheap for Cash.

100 BBLS. HERRING,
50 Quintals CODFISH,
200 Bbls FLOUR,
50 Bbls CORN MEAL,
20 Boxes TEA.

ARGYLE HOUSE,

Chatham, March 15, 1879

General Business.

NEW DRESS GOODS AND PRINTS.

NEW CLOTHING MENS & BOYS. NEW HATS, BOOTS & SHOES.

WHEN YOU GO TO NEWCASTLE, —AND WANT— DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, —TRY THE— PEOPLE'S HOUSE.

You will there find the LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK.

JAMES BROWN.

NEW GROCERIES, A SPLENDID STOCK.

GEO. ROBINSON,
GENERAL AGENT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
—AND DEALER IN—
Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, &c.
CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, N. B.

Agent for the Sale of Western Canadian, P. E. Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Produce.

Consignments of every description respectfully Solicited and Prompt Returns Guaranteed.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION:
HON. WM. MUIRHEAD. J. B. SNOWBALL, ESQ., M.P.
HON. R. HUTCHISON, HON. W. M. KELLY M.L.C. tf

CARTER'S SARSAPARILLA

The Great Blood Purifier.

A genuine fluid extract of Red or Jamaica Sarsaparilla, combined with Iodide of Potassium, for the cure of all diseases arising from impurity of the blood.

Nearly all the diseases that trouble the human race are influenced by the state of the blood. It is indispensable that this fountain of life be in a pure and healthy condition.

As a purifier of the blood, a Renovator of the system, and preserver of the power of life, Carter's Sarsaparilla has no equal.

For Sale at the drug stores.

KERRY, WATSON & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, MONTREAL.

COPYING INK,

CARTER'S—Just received at the MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE. Though the duties paid are high we sell at the old prices.

PISTOLS! THE GREAT REPORTERS!

Improved, Sure Go! Loud Report!! Only 7 cents at the MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

Law, etc.

NOTICE.

To all parties having or pretending to have interest in the Estate of the deceased John McDowall, Fireman or Engineer, Chatham, County of Northumberland, Province of New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada.

As the Estate of the said late John McDowall, Fireman or Engineer, (a native of Johnstone, Renfrewshire, Scotland) some time in the employment of Jabez B. Snowball, Esq., at his Steam Saw Mill, Chatham, aforesaid, and who was accidentally killed there by the explosion of a boiler, on or about the 18th day of August, 1877, is about to be divided amongst his nearest of kin who are principally residents in Scotland, it will be necessary that all parties claiming an interest in his Estate, communicate with the Subscriber, George B. Fraser, Solicitor, and Notary Public, Chatham, aforesaid, within one month from the date hereof, under certification that if no such claim or claims be made or communicated, the Deceased's Estate will then be divided amongst his next of kin, in Scotland or elswhere.

G. B. FRASER,

Chatham, June 17th, 1879. 5t21

NEW BRUNSWICK, COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND, S. S.

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or any Constable within the said County. Greeting:—

Whereas Catherine Walsh of Chatham in the said County of Northumberland, Spinster, hath prayed that letters of administration of the estate and effects of Peter Walsh, late of Chatham, aforesaid, shoemaker, deceased, may be granted to her in due form of law. You are therefore required to cite the heirs, next of kin, and all others interested in the estate of the said Peter Walsh, to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at my office, Newcastle, within and for the said County, on Friday, the eighteenth day of July next, at the hour of ten o'clock in forenoon, and then and there to shew cause why administration of the estate of the said Peter Walsh should not be granted to the said Catherine Walsh, as prayed.

(L. S.) Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this seventeenth day of June, A. D., 1879.

(Signed.) G. B. FRASER, Registrar of Probates for said County.
(Signed.) SAML. THOMSON, Judge of Probates, North'ld.

A. H. JOHNSON,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW,
SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC., ETC.
Chatham, N. B.
July '9, 77

LAW BLANKS!

All kinds, for sale at the Miramichi Bookstore

E. P. Williston,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.,
OFFICE—Over Mr. John Brandon's Store; Entrance Side Door.
Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.
1j-tf

E. H. McALPINE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Room 3, First Floor, Barnhill's Building,
PRINCESS STREET, ST. JOHN.

WM. A. PARK,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &C.
OFFICE:—OVER THE STORE OF W. PARK, Esq
CASTLE STREET.
NEWCASTLE, N.B.

Sheriff's Sale.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 30th day of September next, in front of the Registry Office, Newcastle, between the hours of 12, noon, and 5 o'clock p. m.,

All the right, title, and interest of James Wallace, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the North side of the Southwest Branch of the Miramichi River, in the Parish of Ludlow and County of Northumberland, abutted and bounded as follows, to wit:

Commencing on the Northerly bank of the said river at the lower or Easterly side line of the Lot No. 54, granted to the late James Butter, deceased, in the Northern division of grant to the late Ephraim Betts and associates; thence North along the said lower side line of the said lot to the rear thereof; thence west along the rear of said lot, eighty rods; thence South, on a line parallel to the said line of the said lot, to the river aforesaid, and thence following, the several courses of the said river, down stream, to the place of beginning,

Containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less, and comprising the lower or Easterly half of the said Lot, No. 54.

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of executions issued out of the Northumberland County Court, against the said James Wallace at the suit of James Edmunds and at the suit of David Edmunds.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 3rd June, 1878. JOHN SHIRREFF, Sheriff of Northumberland.

Medical.

Sworn Statement

OF A

BOSTON POLICE OFFICER.

H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—From exposure, I took sick about nine years ago with Rheumatic Fever, from which I suffered about four months. When I recovered from the fever I found myself suffering with pain in my side and constipation, which brought on the piles. I consulted a physician, and paid him over $200 for attending me, and all the while I was gradually growing worse. Then one physician after another was employed, until seven of the best physicians of Boston had taken my case in hand.

On consultation between several of the leading physicians, they concluded my complaint was asthma and general debility. I had great difficulty in breathing and an inhaler was required to afford me breath. Through the treatment of one physician I took from 75 to 100 boxes of calomel pills, and faithfully tried all the medicine that each physician prescribed. From my long sickness, and the vast amount of medicine used to overcome the great pain, my kidney s became badly affected, and I suffered excruciating pain in the small of my back, with great difficulty in passing my urine.

One physician said I was diseased all through my system, and he regretted that he could give me no hope for health. My suffering from indigestion was so great that it was impossible to keep any solid food on my stomach, and the whole nature of my food was broth from oatmeal.

I also took a prescription from a celebrated English physician, who said my trouble was Bronchitis and Dyspepsia. I took 18 bottles of medicine especially prepared for Dyspepsia, and I have used a great deal of medicine from apothecaries' prescription. I have taken Sarsaparilla until you could count the bottles by the dozen, and indeed I have given nearly all the popular advertised medicine a fair trial I had a dreadful cough, and did not average over two hours' sleep a night for 8 years.

A brother policeman urged me to try VEGETINE, but for a long time I refused, having got completely discouraged from taking so much medicine without any benefit; however, after urgent persuasion, I concluded to try it, and before I had used one bottle I could eat and hold on my stomach a beefsteak, a thing I had not been able to do before for years; indeed, I obtained more substantial benefit from the first bottle of VEGETINE than from all other medicines which I had taken. I kept on improving, and kept on using the VEGETINE, until I was perfectly cured and able to do duty all day, eat and digest my food, sleep well at night, and I am now 40 pounds heavier than I ever was before in my life, and am, as I think, a living contradiction of the prophecies of a most learned medical talent of New England, for with all of their combined wisdom, they could not accomplish so much as that simple vegetable medicine called VEGETINE to which I am indebted for health, life and happiness.

EUGENE E. SULLIVAN,
367 Athens st., Police Station 4.

SUFFOLK, SS., BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 22, 1875.

Then personally appeared the above named Eugene E. Sullivan, and made oath that the foregoing statement is true, before me.

HOSEA B. BOWEN, Justice of the Peace.

VEGETINE.

Further Proof.
FACTS WILL TELL.

GOFFSTOWN, N. H., Aug. 1, 1875.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:—

Dear Sir.—Allow me to say a word in favor of VEGETINE. During the past year I have suffered from a complication of diseases. I lay in bed from the 3d of November until the middle of the following June, and on an average did not sit up two hours a week; I had eight of the best physicians in the state, but got no help, and constantly grew worse. They agreed that I had heart disease, phthisis, pyaemia, and kidney complaint, and could never be any better. I was reduced in weight 50 pounds, which is much, for I am naturally thin.

In June, finding I was failing under the treatment of the physicians, I commenced the use of VEGETINE through the earnest persuasion of friends, and, I am happy to state, with good results. I have gained ten pounds in weight, and can sit up all day, walk half a mile and ride six.

I am greatly encouraged, and shall continue using the VEGETINE if I can get it. I am a poor man, but for the truth of this statement I refer to any man in Goffstown or vicinity.

Your, very thankfully, A. J. BURBECK.

VEGETINE

[Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

KNOW THYSELF By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. HEAL THYSELF

HEARTBURN,

—OR—

SOUR RISING,

Oppression after eating, and every form of DYSPEPSIA are soon relieved by

PERISTALTIC LOZENGES.

The restore the action of the Liver and Stomach, and cure COSTIVENESS and its results.

For Sale by
JOHN FALLEN, - - - Chatham.
E. LEE STREET, - - - Newcastle.
JAMES DOYLE, - - - Douglastown.
JOHN KAIN, - - - Nelson.

JOHN M'CURDY, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

CHATHAM, N. B.

Brokerage, etc.

LUKE STEWART,
SHIP BROKER & COMMISSION MERCHNTS
SAINT JOHN.
NEW BRUNSWICK.
1-52

WILLIAM J. FRASER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
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CHATHAM, ... JULY 17, 1879.

The Pacific Railway Mission to England.

[From the Monetary Times and Trade Review.]

The visit of Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper to England is understood to have reference to the land and emigration part of the Pacific railway scheme, as sanctioned by Parliament, last session. The possibility of using land as a basis of the construction of the road is the chief problem to be solved. The plan implies an organized emigration on a large scale. The land cannot be expected to do double duty: to perform a chief part in the construction of the road and to yield a fund for the supply of emigrant labor. The appropriation of waste lands to any other purpose than that of opening communications, has a tendency to check settlement. But if the railway cannot be had without appropriating the land to aid in its construction, the existence of the railway may serve as a counterpoise to the check which such appropriation opposes to settlement. All such appropriations imply that a comparatively high price will be charged for the land. In the present instance, the minimum is fixed at $2 an acre, with an undetermined maximum, to be regulated, in all probability, according to circumstances. We know that no land, within twenty miles of the railway, can be sold for less than $2 an acre, but we do not know how much more may be demanded for it. As compared with free grants, this price must have a tendency to retard settlement. But the railway will make possible settlements where, without it, they would be impossible; and the benefit derived may over-balance the drawback. The appropriation must find its justification, if at all, in financial necessity. The finances of the Dominion are not in a condition to bear the whole burthen of constructing the Pacific railway, with or without a further Imperial guarantee; and it would be much to say that they can be put into a condition to bear the strain when lightened by the proceeds of the sale of the hundred millions of acres of lands appropriated.

What part of the cost of construction the land may be made to bear is a question which no one has undertaken to answer, and which probably no one could be found who would have the temerity to undertake to answer. A hundred millions of acres at two dollars an acre, would yield two hundred millions of dollars. But they cannot all be sold for many years to come, unless a Land Company should become the purchaser; and if that were done, the payments would have to be spread over a number of years, and the result would be very different from a present payment in cash. Under the terms of the appropriation, we doubt if there be anything to prevent the government dealing with a Land Company, if one can be found willing to make the purchase; and the possibility of such dealing is one that the people of this country must be prepared to face. That there would be serious objections to selling to a company must be obvious to all who have followed the career of land monoplies, in different parts of the globe. The object of the company would be to make the speculation pay; and to do so they would be tempted to try to obtain the highest price for their land. They would be almost certain to attempt to hold some portion of it back for enhanced prices, and the effect of the reservation would be to withdraw that portion from settlement, for the time. As a necessary corollary, settlement would be retarded; settlers would have to pay the highest price, attainable whenever they were allowed to purchase, and many who might otherwise be attracted to that region would go elsewhere. So long as Government lands, in the United States, of equal quality can be purchased for $1.25 an acre, it would be impossible to sell lands in the North West for two or three times that sum. But the American government has greatly lessened the quantity of lands at its disposal by appropriations to railways; and it is uncertain how long that government will be able to offer cheap lands to settlers. In any case a Land Company would prove an obstruction to settlement, even though settlement were the object which it was ostensibly designed to promote.

The appropriation of one hundred millions of acres for the purposes of this railway does not of course sweep away all our public lands in the North-west. The quantity of such lands, fit to be brought under tillage, has been officially estimated at 275,000,000 of acres. In the course of the discussion on the railway resolutions Dr. Tupper, without stating the quantity, declared his willingness to appropriate all the public lands for the construction of the railway, if necessary. The statement has an element of recklessness in it, unbecoming the magnitude of the subject, which forbids levity of expression and hyperbolical language. Of the 175,000,000 of acres that remain outside the appropriation and the nearest of it twenty miles distant from the railway, no indication of the destination has been given. Would such portions of it as would be within reach be brought into the market, and if so on what terms? Free grants outside the forty miles appropriation would more or less interfere with sales within that limit; but to what extent would depend upon circumstances. Nearness to the railway would confer a special value on the lands, by lessening the cost of getting to market. Persons of means would prefer the more advantageous situation; and those unable to purchase the dearer lands would have to commit their fortunes to a settlement on the cheaper. The man of means would of course be able to procure better returns than his poorer neighbor; but both kinds of land, dear and cheap, would probably be worked without more than the average combination of labor. The line of division between the appropriated and unappropriated lands would prevent those lying immediately upon it from being made the subject of free grants; for nobody would give $2 an acre for land on one side of a line, if he could obtain a free grant on the other side of it. The appropriated lands being necessarily sold at a high price, those immediately adjoining them would have to be sold at a corresponding rate, allowance being made for distance from the railway; so that both the appropriated lands and the nearest accessible lands outside the limits of appropriation would have to be sold at comparatively high figures. If they were in the hands of the company, the last cent obtainable would be exacted. If they were in the hand of the government, public opinion might prevent an extravagant price being exacted. On the whole, we think an intervention of a Land Company would be cause for regret, though the exigencies of the situation may cause the government to accept such intervention.

Companies dealing with governments do not always, perhaps not often, carry out their engagement to the letter, if they can by a breach of contract obtain better terms. Any company which might undertake to pay a given sum for the lands, a portion down and the remainder on time, would not be likely to meet the payments unless they had sold at a price and obtained a profit which met their expectations. Otherwise they would be almost certain to ask a modification of the original contract. Experience shows that this result would be likely to follow; and the lesson it teaches is against the employment of a company, if it can be avoided.

A part of the theory under discussion is that the proposed employment of the lands, in building the railway, shall be connected with a vast system of emigration from Europe. How is the contemplated stream of emigration to be set in motion and sustained? Who is to pay the cost it will necessitate? Where is the money to come from? It cannot come out of the land, for the land is already appropriated to a different purpose and cannot be made to do double duty. If a company were to buy the lands and undertake to colonize them by paying the passages of emigrants, it could only carry out its purpose by charging the lands with the cost of transporting the emigrants. This would require an enhancement of price which it would be unreasonable to expect to obtain. Any engagement contracted with the idea that the lands, besides being made to yield the means of contributing largely to the construction of the road, could be made to bear the charge of transporting emigrants from Europe would be almost certain to fail at some point in the execution.

It can hardly be expected that, besides granting an additional guarantee, the Imperial government will bear the charge of a system of wholesale emigration. Just now, the belief in a redundant population in Great Britain prevails; and for this evil emigration has long been considered a remedy. In this way, we need not doubt, the pressure of population can in some slight degree, if only in a slight degree, be removed. It is often assumed that more can be done through emigration than is practically possible. But British statesmen are not likely to embark in any collossal scheme of emigration; and any tentative movement of the kind might be checked, in two or three years, from a change in the current opinion about the reality of a redundant population in Great Britain, of which it is desirable to get rid. Six years ago, the average British farmer set his face strongly against the emigration of British laborers. Three years hence, he may do so again: and any exceptional emigration which might have been set on foot, in such an event, be arrested.

Of the chances of a further Imperial guarantee it is not easy to think favorably. The motives that were once potent with English statesmen to aid in the planting of new colonies have nearly all disappeared. The days of a monopoly of colonial trade have passed for ever; the grateful task of bestowing colonial patronage is no longer to be performed; the colonies are self-governing and semi-independent. Room for the surplus population of Great Britain in the North West there certainly is, but it is improbable that the English Government will be willing to incur any heavy expense or obligation in the attempt to control the outflow of population with the view of strengthening some outlying portion of the empire. The road to India is through the Suez Canal, of which the British Government holds a majority of shares. Every change of route involves a heavy destruction of capital. The use of the Suez Canal threw out of employment vessels constructed at enormous cost for the long voyage; and before the injurious part of the incidental effects of that change has been got over there will be no general disposition to experiment in another change. Australia will become independent whenever independence will best subserve her interests. A profitable trade between England and Japan can be carried on under present circumstances; and when a ship-canal across the isthmus of Darien is built, as it will almost certainly be before our Pacific Railway is completed, it will be possible to carry it on with still greater advantage. Looking at all these circumstances, we see little ground for hope that a further Imperial guarantee will be obtained.

In the prosecution of a colossal work like the Pacific railway, all sorts of contingencies will be encountered; a hundred calculations will prove to have been at fault; expectation will be, and again and again baulked. The difficulties are for the most part referable to the artificial character of the undertaking; the resolution to build a trans-continental railway before the necessity for it, as a whole, exists. If we had been content to build the road as settlements extended, the difficulties would have been reduced to a minimum: there would have been traffic to sustain the road from the outset, and the capital invested in it would have began to yield a return at once. Political considerations connected with the union of the Atlantic and the Pacific slope, were allowed to outweigh the prudent maxims of economy. That was the source of all the subsequent trouble, and it will inflict on posterity a legacy of debt and disaster, the outcome of which no one can at present forsee.

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