

General Business.

PEOPLE'S HOUSE.

NEW GOODS,  
JUST RECEIVED,  
100 LADIES' LONG JACKETS,  
they are nicely cut and beautifully trimmed.  
275 MEN'S REEFING JACKETS &  
OVERCOATS.

The best value ever shown in Miramichi.

1,500 TWEED & WORSTED COATS,  
PANTS & VESTS.

In men's, Youth's and Boy's. This lot comprises  
the best assortment of clothing ever seen in Miramichi,  
and every person can get suited at prices to  
please themselves.

50 DOZ. MEN'S DRAWERS AND  
LINDERS.

bought before they went up in price and will be  
sold low.

75 DOZ. WHITE, OXFORD, & F.C.Y.  
FLANNEL SHIRTS.

As low as 40 cents, and all will be sold cheap to  
clear them out.

30 pes White, Scarlet Grey and Fancy  
FLANNELS, splendid value.

30 pes Black and colored Lustres,  
Cashmere, French Merinos, etc.

Must and will be sold low.

75 PIECES GREY & WHITE COTTONS,  
As cheap as ever.

90 PIECES PRINTED COTTON.  
Commencing at 10 cents per yard.

500 Bundles Park's St. John WARPS, at lowest  
price.

OTHER, FALL AND WINTER GOODS  
ARRIVING DAILY.

My stock of staple and Fancy Dry Goods is large  
and well selected. I have a full line of  
HATS, BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBER GOODS. A  
good assortment of Groceries, Canned  
Fruit, etc., at low prices.

CHEAP CASH STORE.  
JAMES BROWN.  
Newcastle, Sept. 11, '80.

LUMBER!

Spruce,  
Hemlock, and  
Seasoned Pine Boards,

Laths,  
Clapboards  
and Palings.

For Sale low by the Subscribers.

GEO. BURCHILL,  
Nelson, September 14, '80.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to intimate to the  
public generally, that he is now prepared to  
undertake funeral, and has a superior assortment  
of

COFFINS and CASKETS,  
in Rosewood which will be fitted extremely  
made in 1880.

Orders left at the Subscriber's home or shop,  
King Street, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN McDONALD, Undertaker.  
Chatham, July 12th, '80.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Received per Schooner "Tall", from New York,  
a cargo of Anthracite.

of different sizes. Orders for early delivery will  
receive prompt attention.

Apply to  
THOMAS F. GILLESPIE,  
Chatham, Aug. 12, '80.

COAL.

The Subscriber will give the highest price for  
hides.

ROBERT NICHOLSON,  
Chatham, August 29, '80.

HIDES.

The Subscriber will give the highest price for  
hides.

ROBERT NICHOLSON,  
Chatham, August 29, '80.

FLOUR!

Now landing and to arrive, 2 cars

CELEBRATED CHOICE SUPERIOR FLOUR.

"WHITE STAR."

This Brand is a recommendation to my customers  
as reliable.

I have also on hand, a choice stock of

PROVISIONS & GROCERIES,

To arrive—in a few days a consignment of

Real Labrador Herrings.

FRUITS & VEGETABLES IN SEASON.

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

D. CHESMAN.

SELLING OFF.

The subscriber, about making a change in his  
business, now offers his entire stock

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Staple Dry Goods,  
Boots and Shoes,  
Rope, Paints & Oils,  
Glass, Putty, &c.

HARDWARE!!

Shelf goods in great variety, Carpenter's Tools,  
all heavy goods, in

Stoves, Ploughs,  
Plough Mountings,  
Iron, Spring, Blister,  
Cast & Sled Shoe Steel,

Sporting and Blasting Powders,

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Cake Baskets,  
Crust Stands,  
Toast Racks,  
Spoons & Forks of all sizes,

IVORY HANDLED KNIVES AND FORKS.

Purchasers can rely on getting bargains, as the  
above stock selected in the English and American  
Markets, is now offered at very low prices for cash.

F. J. LITSON  
Chatham, 1st September, 1880.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, SEPTEMBER 23, 1880.

The Why and Wherefore.

There is perhaps no subject upon  
which the Conservative press has ex-  
patriated since the party came into power  
which presents such a curious—and  
that all the more so as being apparently  
unconscious—contradiction in terms, as  
their treatment of the revival in the  
trade of the country which has recently  
taken place, ascribing, as we find them  
doing, both the increase in amount and  
value of the exports and the increase in  
the amount and value of the imports to  
the same all-pervading cause—the pre-  
cious National Policy. The glaring in-  
consistency of this course does not ap-  
pear to have occurred to any of the  
writers in the Conservative Press; both  
facts have been accepted as unimpaired  
good and crowd and cackled over as the  
product of the National Policy. Hence  
the terrible forebodings with which,  
previous to the last General Election, the  
people of this country were familiar in  
the columns of the Conservative Press  
"that the country was deluged by the  
goods of the foreign manufacturer."  
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goods of the foreign manufacturer."

Now, surely, the people must be be-  
ginning to see the eyes opened to the  
fact that a policy which so completely  
fails to fulfil itself, and that under the  
stimulating influence of a large foreign  
export trade and abundance of domestic  
capital, must be a very poor affair in-  
deed, and will be a broken reed of the  
worst sort in the next turn of the  
commercial wheel, which will again bring  
hard times upon them.

The lack of dissonance on the part  
of the Conservative party in thus claim-  
ing the increased imports as part of the  
effects of their policy shows clearly their  
lack of belief in the result which, accord-  
ing to their previous predictions, it was  
destined to accomplish, viz.—that as  
domestic manufactures would be encour-  
aged to the exclusion of foreign ones.  
The fact is, according to the trade  
returns, more foreign goods are being  
imported than there were for several  
years, and that in the teeth of the fact  
that there are large amounts of capital  
in the country looking for remuner-  
ative employment.

The Liberal party are twitted also  
with the fact that the export trade of  
the country has revived, and that in a  
manner and that this too is the result  
of the National Policy. It is useless to talk reason  
to certain kinds of people and your  
average thorough-going Conservative is  
one of these kinds, for the whole sum-  
mum bonum of his politico-economical  
belief is in Sir John Macdonald and  
that under him "whatever is right."

To the bulk of our people, however,  
who think for themselves, it should be  
plainly evident that the Liberal policy  
does not require much consideration to  
know that just as certainly as the Liberals  
cannot be blamed for the recent times  
of depression which have now so hap-  
pily been created, with the improved  
times which we are enjoying—rather  
indeed it is the reverse, for the burdens  
they have added to the taxes of the  
country have rendered the production  
of these raw materials in which the  
wealth of this Country consists, more  
costly and onerous than was the case  
under the Liberal Government.

Unlike our Conservative friends, who  
do not claim for our party any such  
preternatural exalted position as to  
say that they can regulate the quantity  
and quality of crops of all kinds the  
world over so as to continually give  
this country a "booming" time. What  
we do claim is that the Government of  
a country can, by its fiscal arrangements,  
enable the producers of a country—  
whether farmers, fishers or lumbermen—  
to bring their skill and industry to  
bear on their several avocations in en-  
abling them to obtain the needed im-  
plements and supplies for their work  
with the greatest possible ease and at  
the least possible cost, thus allowing  
them to produce their staples under  
conditions which will enable them to  
contend to the best advantage in the  
world's markets with other producers.  
We leave it confidently to the good  
sense of our people to say whether a  
Government which doubles the duties  
on the implements of the husbandman  
and the supplies of the lumberman ful-  
fils these ends.

That the National Policy is in no  
way to be credited with this country's  
prosperity, a glance at the table of ex-  
ports and imports, for there we find  
that out of a trade of \$68,000,000 for  
1879, only about \$13,000,000 could be  
termed manufactures, the balance of  
\$55,000,000 consisting of lumber and  
the products of our fisheries, and farm.  
Clearly, then, it cannot be said that any  
legislation of ours can give prosperity  
or adversity to our country, but that to  
live, and to live prosperously, we must  
be dependent on our foreign markets,  
and that anything which tends to in-  
crease the cost of living among our peo-  
ple tends to increase the cost of produ-  
cing export commodities and, consequen-  
tly, tends to exclude our products from  
the markets of the world. From a con-  
sideration of the figures given above  
our readers can draw their own conclu-  
sions as to the fitness of a Government  
to retain power which, for the sake of  
the producers of one quarter of our  
means of livelihood as a nation—(our ex-  
port trade) burdens the producers of the  
remaining three-fourths which are indeed  
prejudicial to be borne.

Insurance.

Persons interested in either Fire or  
Marine Insurance will be enabled to  
form more just estimates of the integ-  
rity of some of the Companies and their  
agents doing business in this locality  
after knowing the experiences of certain  
littigants before the Circuit Court now in  
session at Newcastle. A series of  
marine suits have already been disposed  
of, in one way or another, the compa-  
nies whose stockholders had pocketed  
premiums, escaping the liability they  
were supposed to have undertaken,  
while another—a fire suit—is now pend-  
ing. Of the latter we shall say nothing,  
this week, because it is not right that  
we should anticipate injustice being

done through the machinery of the  
court, pending trial, however anxious  
any Insurance Company may be to  
evade its liabilities.

The Marine cases already disposed of  
relate to the loss of the tug *Salmon* last  
autumn in Northumberland Straits.  
It seems that the Dominion Government  
had some dredging plant to be towed  
between certain points on P. E. Island  
and the Straits and Mr. McCordock  
Superintendent of dredges, communicated  
in October '79 with the *Suffern's*  
managing owner, Mr. Call, at Newcastle  
intimating that he was anxious to have  
that boat do the towing. The managing  
owner replied, signifying his readiness  
to do the work, if he could obtain in-  
surance on the tug to the amount of  
\$6000. He feared however that the  
insurance could not be obtained, as  
Messrs. Vroom & Arnold of St. John  
had already declined to take it, owing  
to the lateness of the season. Under  
the circumstances he declined the work  
offered. Mr. McCordock subsequently  
wrote Mr. Call, informing him that  
Mr. Rannay of St. John, would insure  
the tug for the sum named at a certain premium. Mr. Call  
still declined to work because the  
premium demanded was, in his opinion,  
excessive, and Mr. McCordock replied  
that he would give \$100 more than the  
sum first offered for the towing require-  
ment. This was satisfactory and Mr. Call  
remitted, \$150—together with an additional  
sum to cover cost of policy etc. In his let-  
ter Mr. Rannay stated that he wished  
the risk covered for the ports named  
by Mr. McCordock and which others  
intermediate that the tug might find  
it necessary to go into. Mr. Rannay  
kept the premium and it was natural  
for the owners of the tug to assume  
that the companies represented by  
that gentleman. The tug was ordered  
to perform the service for which she  
was engaged and while so engaged, under  
Mr. McCordock's direction, she was lost.  
The owners did not receive their policies  
of insurance until after the loss took  
place and then it was found that the  
policy indicated by Mr. McCordock when  
engaging the tug were set down as  
covering the voyage and there was no  
provision for other ports. It was  
proved in evidence that there had been  
a deviation on account of stress of  
weather and at the instance of the Gov-  
ernment Superintendent of Dredges, in  
consequence of which—on the ground of  
deviation—the jury, acting under the  
learned Judge's direction, found for the  
Insurance Company. The case is one  
of great hardship for the owners, who,  
undoubtedly, took all possible steps to  
secure insurance. The managing owner  
stipulated in his letter remitting the  
amount of premium that he desired the  
risk to be covered for any port within  
certain limits and the money was accept-  
ed without any intimation being given  
that the insurance was not effected in  
that way. The Dominion Government  
agent, who appears to have played a  
prominent part in the whole matter,  
did not require much consideration to  
know that just as certainly as the Liberals  
cannot be blamed for the recent times  
of depression which have now so hap-  
pily been created, with the improved  
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ROBERT NICHOLSON,  
Chatham, August 29, '80.

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D. CHESMAN.

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The subscriber, about making a change in his  
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Staple Dry Goods,  
Boots and Shoes,  
Rope, Paints & Oils,  
Glass, Putty, &c.

HARDWARE!!

Shelf goods in great variety, Carpenter's Tools,  
all heavy goods, in

Stoves, Ploughs,  
Plough Mountings,  
Iron, Spring, Blister,  
Cast & Sled Shoe Steel,

Sporting and Blasting Powders,

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Cake Baskets,  
Crust Stands,  
Toast Racks,  
Spoons & Forks of all sizes,

IVORY HANDLED KNIVES AND FORKS.

Purchasers can rely on getting bargains, as the  
above stock selected in the English and American  
Markets, is now offered at very low prices for cash.

F. J. LITSON  
Chatham, 1st September, 1880.

POOR COPY

States, while the corn and fruit crops  
never gave promise of a finer yield.  
The average, too, has been unusually good  
during the present season, so that in all  
respects the outlook is very cheering.  
The greatest drawback experienced in this  
country results from the operations of a  
vicious trade policy, which arrested re-  
turning prosperity two years ago, and  
which is still a heavy dead-weight on the  
springs of commerce. The real source  
where relief is coming is shown by the  
monthly trade returns. Comparing our  
exports for July of this year with the  
corresponding month in 1878, we find that  
the products of our fisheries sent to for-  
eign markets, shows an increase of \$222,  
441, the produce of the forest \$1,923,712,  
and animals and their products \$1,163,337.  
On these three items we have an increase  
for one month of \$3,313,400, and with  
such results as by a fruit of the fall  
N. P. tariff—we may confidently look  
forward to a speedy revival of business pro-  
sperity. The improved state of trade in  
the United States, Great Britain, and else-  
where is reacting upon us, and the steady  
growing demand for our staples will  
soon, we trust, put the trade of Canada  
on its feet again. A good foreign mar-  
ket for the products of our fields, forests,  
and fisheries, is doing more for the country  
than could be done by all the N. P. which  
the world can furnish.

"The stories the organ tells about the  
effect of the N. P., and its popularity, are  
very largely untrue. It is not the N. P. which  
is the cause of the depression, but the  
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and fisheries, is doing more for the country  
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the world can furnish."

From "Forest and Stream."  
WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA, Aug. 30th.  
Forest and Stream, just received, con-  
tains a courteous note of inquiry from Mr.  
C. G. Atkins respecting the use of the  
low law of the male salmon, in which the  
writer asserts that he has "taken consid-  
erable pains to get the opinions of many of  
the north shore fishermen regarding some  
of the theories advanced by him (Hind),  
and that salmon are biennial spawners,  
and take one river for sanitary purposes,  
for the purpose of spawning." The  
reply "Stansford" appears to have re-  
ceived were not favorable according to the  
fishermen's views.

In your issue of the 19th you reproduce  
the views of Mr. W. J. Morrow, in which  
he takes exception to the view I have ad-  
vanced regarding the scarcity of salmon this  
year. Finally, St. John, N. B., paper of the 16th August, contains a  
disparaging notice of the pen of "Salmo  
Wilmotii," in which the writer asserts that  
in which I am rather roughly handled for  
venturing to doubt the efficacy of the work  
of "Salmo Wilmotii," as now carried on.  
If you can allow me space I would like  
to glance at all of these communications,  
and to reply to them in the next issue.  
The author of *Salmo Wilmotii* begins by  
calling names. This is unscientific and  
suspicious, but as it appears to be an  
acquired local habit, I let it pass. Referring  
to my letter to Prof. Baird, which he  
describes as "a long and tedious paper," he  
says: "He (Hind) delivers himself of a  
stupid opinion respecting the reasons why  
the salmon are backward this year in their  
navigation inland," and in argument  
against my view the author of *Salmo*  
writes the following language: "Every-  
body will agree that last winter was  
not a severe winter. In reply, I say  
that I did not consult everybody, or any-  
body about the winter. I referred to the  
comprehensive series of meteorological  
observations classified in the War Depart-  
ment of the United States, under the  
supervision of the late Gen. Meyer. I  
supplemented my inquiries with a review  
of the meteorological observations classified  
in the War Department of the United States,  
under the supervision of the late Gen. Meyer,  
and I found that the winter was not a  
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