GENERAL BUSINESS.

NEW DRESS GOODS!

NEW DRESS GOODS!!

Just arrived ex S.S. "Hibernian" from Glasgow,

PLAIN TWILLS,
PLAIN SERGES,
FIGURED COATINGS,
FRENCH PALMYRIENNE,
RUSSELL CORDS,
THIBET TWILLS,
BOTANY FIGURES,
BEIGE FACOME.

COLORED TRIMMING SILKS.
BLACK SILK VELVET.
LADIES' SILK SCARVES.
GENTS' WINDSOR & LONG SCARVES.
BLACK AND COLORED GALON TRIMMINGS.
MOONLIGHT TRIMMINGS.
IVORY, PEARL, AND SILK DRESS BUTTONS.

GENTS' LAMBS-WOOL
UNDERCLOTHING AND HOSIERY.

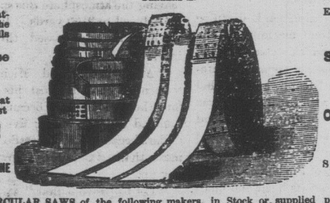
The rest of our Sotck we will offer at the same low prices.

Chatham, 26th August, 1878. A. J. LOGGIE & CO.

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," "Welch & 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.

Received at
J. B. SNOWBALL'S,
100 PIECES OF
GOOD DARK AMERICAN PRINTS,
8c. and 9c. per yard,
1 BALE
Of the very best and Cheapest American White COTTONS (free from all dressing.)
2 BALES
36-inch extra heavy American unbleached COTTONS, 9c. per yard.
NEW TOILET MATS, in Sets of Five Pieces, very Cheap.

PILLOW & SHEET SHAMS, for Braiding.
LADIES' CHEMISE YOKES, "
" NIGHT DRESS, "
" DRAWER BANDS, "
" MERINO UNDERCLOTHING.
" Hemstitched Lawn HANDKERCHIEFS (White and Black borders).
Black and Coloured "Arctic" and "Diamond" BRAIDS,
Black and White Chenille Spot NET,
8-4 Bleached Sheeting COTTONS.
45 and 54-inch Pillow COTTONS,
TABLE NAPKINS, D'OYLEYS, &c.
August 20th, 1878.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
Ever shown in Miramichi,
which I have personally selected from one of the best Houses in New York. The Stock consists of
Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Dinner and Breakfast Casters, Pickle and Fruit Stands, Butter Coolers, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Spoons, Forks, etc.
☞ Every Article warranted to give satisfaction. ☜
I have also on Hand, a large Stock of Jewelry and Fancy Goods, Pipes, Cigars, Tobaccos, and all makers Requisites; for sale LOW, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ISAAC HARRIS.
☞ Remember the Stand, next "Argyle House", - - - - Water Street, Chatham.
June 4th, 1878.

FURNITURE WAREROOMS.
Charlotte St., - - - - - - ST. JOHN.
(OPPOSITE KING SQUARE.)

WE have just opened at our NEW PREMISES an altogether New Stock of Goods, completely filling the Spacious Warerooms—which are, without exception, the finest in the Dominion; and those desirous of furnishing their Homes can select from a stock which, for richness of Style and Finish, and Durability of Material and Construction, cannot be surpassed in any City on the Continent. The stock comprises Beautifully Upholstered PARLOR SETS and Groups in the Latest and Leading Styles, very richly Carved and Inlaid. A Superb Stock of
WALNUT BEDROOM SETS
with French Bureaus and Dressing Cases. We call special attention to these Sets, as their equal cannot be found elsewhere in the City. A large assortment of OFFICE DESKS, TABLES and CHAIRS. Besides these we are showing
WARDROBES, BOOKCASES, SIDEBOARDS, WALNUT BUREAUS,
nd SINKS, EASY CHAIRS, CAMP CHAIRS, ROCKING CHAIRS, LIBRARY TABLES, CENTRE TABLES, PARLOR CHAIRS, HAT TREES, WHATNOTS, PATENT ROCKERS, SOFAS, LOUNGES, BED LOUNGES, DINING TABLES and CHAIRS, LOOKING GLASSES, CRIBS, and a full line of fine BEDROOM SETS, and all kinds of CHEAP FURNITURE, FLOCK & EXCELSIOR MATTRESSES, FEATHER PILLOWS, &c.
PRICES LOW, - - - - - - - TERMS LIBERAL.
STEWART & WHITE.

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A High-Class Monthly Journal of Music & Musical Information

EACH number contains from eight to ten pages of original and carefully selected Music, and four to six pages of valuable and instructive reading matter, including a critical Review of every piece of Music published in the country.
THE PRICE IS BUT ONE DOLLAR A YEAR POST-PAID,
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Published Monthly by Geo. Woods & Co., Cambridgeport, Massachusetts.
☞ Single copies 10 cents. ☜

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every THURSDAY 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, or 75 CTS. FOR 6 MONTHS—the money, in all cases, to accompany the order for the paper.

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, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1878.

Flour!

The organ of Mr. Mitchell's party, which has become so suddenly and strangely wedded to the Protection of a few Quebec and Ontario industries published a labored article on "that flour tax" last week. It set out with the preposterous statement that "even though a tax were imposed it could not influence the price," basing it on the fallacious presumption that competition would keep down the price. To prove this it says, with true Tooley Street sagacity and cockney self-sufficiency.

"Is not this seen, in a very striking manner, in the retail flour trade in Newcastle, when owing to a keen competition, the margin on this article is so small that some of our dealers do not care to import it at all."

Unfortunately, for consumers of flour, Newcastle, or Chatham—nay, even New Brunswick—could have little influence on regulating the price of flour under a protective tariff. The *Advocate* should learn to look nearer the sources of our flour supply than the stores in its vicinity for material on which to base its judgment in the matter. Those who have to deal practically with our tariff policy know by experience that as soon as an article is subjected to a heavy import duty, those who produce it within the "protected" country are apt to form what is popularly termed, a ring, for the purpose of making the market "firm." Place a tax of one dollar a barrel on flour coming into Canada and what will be the result? Why, the twenty or thirty large milling concerns of Ontario and Quebec will club together in a tariff union. They will say "there is no "use in us cutting into each other. "Let us place a uniform price on each "grade of flour that will just keep "American flour out and no more. In "that way we can get rich at the ex-"pense of our four million customers." The *Advocate* will perceive that the merchants of Newcastle cannot make any more money than they do now under such a tariff, but both they and their customers will have to pay more for the benefit of the large milling concerns—the manufacturers. It is competition between the manufacturers that gives the consumers the benefit of fair prices. Protection means dear flour, dear clothing, dear salt, dear iron, dear furniture, dear boots and shoes, dear everything, combined with low wages, domestic discontent and political corruption. Mr. Mitchell is the champion of the Protection Party in this County.

The Election Law.

For information relating to the Election Law, see the fourth page.

Unwise.

For the first time in the history of the Province a member of its Executive, holding a portfolio, has engaged actively in the canvass against the Dominion Government, Hon. Mr. Adams, Surveyor-General, being fairly on the stump beside Mr. Mitchell in this County. At the meeting of Mr. Mitchell's friends, convened by Mr. R. R. Call, at Newcastle, on Wednesday evening last, the Surveyor General declared "if he had to let the Surveyor-General-"ship go by the board, he would ask "the people to stand by the man (Mr. "Mitchell) who had labored for them "for twenty-six years." The Surveyor-General also condemned the Dominion Government, and particularly Messrs. Mackenzie and Cartwright.

There are hundreds of electors in Northumberland who voted for Mr. Adams in the late local election on the understanding that he would not take any active part on either side in the Dominion election. His course, therefore, will forfeit the confidence of the men to whom he gave the pledges referred to and mar the political future of one who has heretofore been looked upon as a rising politician and straightforward, honorable man. The Surveyor-General must not fall into the error of attributing to the electors a desire to unduly interfere with or fetter him in his action in the Dominion contest, but when he voluntarily made pledges which curtailed the exercise of his privileges in that respect, he was bound, in honor, to redeem them.

There are also grave public reasons why the Local Government of New Brunswick should endeavor to keep itself free from active hostility to the Dominion Government. Our former Local Governments have preserved their neutrality in this respect, and we cannot escape the conviction that the new departure is a serious mistake. Our meaning will be easily understood when we refer to the fact that certain negotiations for the settlement of claims of this Province upon the Dominion are pending. One of these—that known as the Eastern Extension Claim—was rejected by the Macdonald Government, but has been more reasonably dealt with by the present Administration. It is a just claim, but the bar placed upon it by the late Government was a great drawback in reaching the favorable stage to which it had advanced when last presented. The effect of it being taken up and pressed by a hostile body of men, such as our Surveyor-General, whose attitude is that of the Government he represents, cannot be favorable. Then, there are the Western Extension, St. Andrews Railway and other claims, any of which ought to make our Local Government careful not to place themselves in unnecessary antagonism to either Dominion party. The Surveyor-General will live to learn that he cannot safely undertake to control both local and Dominion party politics in this County.

An Outside Opinion.

The St. John *Globe* gives the following sensible view of the duty of Northumberland at the present time. Its sentiments are but the echo of those entertained by four fifths of the men and women of this constituency.—

"It is to be hoped that the people of the County of Northumberland will thoroughly weigh the issues before them at the coming election. No one can desire to bring up special objections to Mr. Mitchell. No one can deny that at one time and when in the Senate he did good service to his County. On the other hand he abused his position in his own interest and that of his personal friends. His course in the last five years, since he proclaimed himself a member of the "Left Centre," or of an independent party, has simply been silly. He has been laughed at by the Government party, he has annoyed his own particular friends, whilst he has failed to attach to the standard of a third party a single supporter. For the last five years he has been utterly useless to his County. We say it with regret. Under no circumstances that are now likely to arise can he again become a member of an administration, for, even if Sir John should again come into power, it is not on the cards to give Mr. Mitchell a seat in the Cabinet. But this fact should not influence the electors so much as this other one, that they should give their support to honest government and to those principles which so long distinguished the County of Northumberland in our Provincial affairs as an essentially Liberal County."

Crown Lands Sales.

Thursday, 19th inst, is the day fixed for some very heavy Crown Lands sales at Fredericton. It would have been more convenient had the date been fixed a little later as the Dominion Elections take place on the 17th inst.

Extravagance.

Before any public man undertakes the work of showing up extravagance on the part of others in public life he should be tolerably sure of two things, 1st, that there is extravagance to be shown up, and, 2nd, that his own record is clear in that particular. A good many persons who knew the political career of Mr. Mitchell were somewhat surprised last winter when he took action, under his privilege as a member of Parliament, to make certain enquiries in reference to the travelling expenses of the Governor-General. Nobody was surprised, however, when he succeeded in doing nothing in the matter save to render himself a little conspicuous for a time, the information he sought being already before Parliament. Later on towards the pending election Mr. Mitchell's organ harped upon the supposed extravagance of the Mackenzie administration and when Mr. Mitchell, himself, has spoken to the electors, he has seldom, of late, failed to dwell on his pet theme and ask them to return him in order that he might check the improper expenditures of the Grits. Mr. Mitchell well knows that the administration of the Mackenzie Government has been singularly free from extravagance and, particularly, from that kind of extravagance which marked the career of the Macdonald Government. We can leave the great dinners and suppers and presentations, which were too often given in Sir John's "honor" at public expense, to contemplate, in the *Freeman* article given below, the liquor and cigar bills paid at Mr. Mitchell's instance with the money of the public. We know that there are a good many of our readers who may have helped to dispose of these champagnes, brandies, etc., but they must feel humiliated when they reflect that the Representative of the County made them, however unwittingly, his associates in gross outrages on political honor and integrity. Mr. Mitchell was a Minister of the Crown, receiving handsome pay and liberal travelling allowances, and his conduct in using the steamers and other Government vessels under his official control for private pleasure parties and providing them on such occasions with provisions and liquors to the amount of hundreds—and even thousands—of dollars was most reprehensible, and shows him to be a person capable of something worse than mere extravagance.

It may be that many who know Mr. Mitchell and have drank the liquors which he obliged the Government to pay for, might be disposed to think lightly of his offences of this nature, but such conduct is unworthy of the County he represented. We ask the electors of Northumberland what they would think if they were told that Sir Albert J. Smith, Minister of Marine and Fisheries and a few choice friends had left Quebec in a Government steamer, victualled at Government expense, having several hundred dollars' worth of liquors on board, paid for by the Government, for the purpose of having a summer pleasure trip. And what would they think of him if this Government vessel were to lie off Dorchester for days together and there were "high old times" on board, the public funds being squandered in such merry-making?

"Extravagance" is a much milder term than either Mr. Mitchell or the hard-working and honest men whose support he still seeks, and whose confidence he has forfeited, would apply to such conduct. We doubt very much whether Mr. Mitchell's empty charges of extravagance against Mr. Mackenzie will not be put down with the derision they deserve when coming from such a source. It will sound like impious mockery for the man who contracted such bills as are given below to mention, extravagance.

(From Morning Freeman, Aug. 29.)

TORY ECONOMY.

The Golden Age—Canada Flowing with Milk and Honey.

The people of Miramichi and Restigouche remember with some feeling of regret those earlier days of the Dominion when the *Napoleon III.*, one of the Canadian fleet, visited those rivers, and the hospitality of the Canadian Government was lavishly dispensed to all visitors friendly to the Government, or of whom it was expected that they could be made friendly. How champagne and moselle, burgundy and brandy flowed in those days, and what fine fellows, open-hearted and open-handed, the members of the Macdonald Government, who entertained their friends in such princly style, were supposed to be. Those who shared as honored guests in those princly revels would have resented as a personal insult any suggestion that the people of Canada would have to pay for the wines they drank.

The Opposition nowadays accuse the Liberal Government of being wasteful and extravagant in everything, and they have gone so far in making and repeating this unfounded charge, and endeavoring to prove it, that they have provoked the Ministers and their friends to retaliate a little occassionally, but always with terrible effect, on a party whose chief characteristic when they were in power was reckless extravagance. Sir Albert J. Smith, in his speech at Petitcodiac, when repelling the charge of extravagance made against the present Government as groundless and calumnious, made some allusions to the amounts expended and charged to the public for the carousings and junkettings on the Government steamer, the *Napoleon III*, in those good old days, that golden age in which Sir John A. Macdonald and his colleagues held the destinies of Canada in their hands and poured such abundance of wealth and happiness all over the land. These allusions excited public curiosity which the publication of the following extract from the accounts of the expenditures on some of these expeditions will not fully satisfy. Of the authenticity of these extracts our readers need have no doubt; and the fact that the public paid for all this champagne, moselle, claret, port, sherry, gin, ale, seltzer water, cigars, &c., is unfortunately beyond question:—

List of liquors bought for a trip of the S. S. *Napoleon III.*, which left Quebec in August, 1870, with the Hon. Peter Mitchell, I. Tomlinson and J. H. Gregory—also Lieut.-Col. Bagot, T. H. Grant, C. R. Coker and Wm. McAdams.

2 cases Brandy, - -	at $8 00	$16 00
2 " "	11 00	22 00
1 doz. Port, - - -	8 00	8 00
1 bbl. Ale, - - -	5 30	5 30
3 cases Champaigne,	17 00	51 00
1 box Cigars, - - -	7 00	7 00
2 cases Claret, - -	12 00	24 00
2 " Moselle - -	16 00	32 00
2 doz. Seltzer, - -	2 50	5 00
10 gals. Sherry, $4 40 (Jars $1 20)		41 20
		$211 50

List of liquors bought for the Ministers of the Government of Canada, on a trip to Pictou, on S. S. *Napoleon III.*, in August 1868.

		$ 4
1 case Brandy, - - -		8 00
5 gals. " - - -		6 50
1 case Sherry, 2 doz. - -		14 00
2 " J. Hobin's Brandy - -		15 00
5 " Vilette Claret, - -		40 00
5 " Champagne, - -		85 00
2 " Sherry, 3 11-12 doz. - -		31 33
1 " Port, - - -		24 00
4 " I. P. Brandy, - - -		32 00
4 bbls. Ale, - - -		41 50
4 doz. Soda Water, - - -		4 50
2 " Seltzer " - - -		12 00
3 boxes Cigars, - - -		19 50
		333 33
Less returned,		74 80
		$258 53

EXTRACT FROM ACCOUNT,
QUEBEC, September, 1872.
DOMINION STEAMERS,
Bought of Gibb, Laird & Co.,

1872 Dr.		
July 26—3 cases Champagne, qts., M. & C.,	$19 00	$57 00
2 cases Champagne, pts., M. & C.,	20 00	40 00
2 cases Moselle,	18 00	36 00
2 cases 4 diamond Sherry, - -	12 00	24 00
Cartage, - -		25
		$157 25
CR.		
By duty on Moselle,	5 65	
" " Champagne,	13 00	
		18 65
		—$138 60
Sept—1 doz. Sherry, 'Vino de Pasto,'	8 00	
1 doz. Sherry, Manzanilo, - -	10 00	
1 box Cigars, - -	6 00	
1 case Brandy, - -	8 00	
1 case Brandy, - -	6 50	
		38 50
		$177 10

Settled 27th December 1872.
GIBB, LAIRD & Co.
(Signed) Per GEORGE J. JEFFREY.

EXTRACT FROM ACCOUNT,
DOMINION STEAMERS,
To Gibb, Laird & Co.

1871.		
April 14—To 3 red cases D. K. Gin, $7½		$21 38
		—$21 38
May 13—To 1 gal. common B'ndy	1 50	$1 50
		1 50
June 15—To 2 gals. J. R. Brandy,	11/3	$4 50
		4 50
19—To 4 cases M. & C. Extra Champagne,	$19 00	$76 00
To 4 cases Vidett's Grape Claret,	5 50	22 00
To 3 cases J. D. de P. B'ndy	7 50	22 50
2 doz. Manzinilla Sherry,	70/	28 00
		148 50
July 3— To 2 cases Ysasi Sherry,	$6 00	$12 00
Cartage,		15
		12 15
20—To 1 case Crabber's Ginger Wine,	17/6	$3 50
To 1 c's. Violett's (qts) Claret,	$6 00	6 00
To 1 doz. dm'nd 2 Sherry,	40/	8 00
Cartage,		20
		17 70
Aug. 4.—To 1 case M. & C. and dry Champagne, qts.	19 00	19 00
To 5 gals. dm'nd 3 Sherry, demijohn,	75	75
5 gals,	18/6	18 50
To 1 box Arquilla Cigars,	$6 50	$6 50
		$44 75
Less duty on Champagne,		2 45
		42 30
Aug. 21—To 3 cases U. V. P. Brandy,	$8 00	$24 00
To 1 red case DeK. Gin,	7 00	7 00
To 1 " B. & N. Gin,	7 00	7 00
		$38 00
Less duty on Brandy, $5 10; Gin, $6 40		11 50
		—— 26 50
Nov. 10—To 2 red cases DeK. Gin,	$7 50	$15 00
Less duty,		3 35
		—— 11 65
		$286 18
		177 10
		$463 28

Received payment Dec. 27, 1871.
GIBB, LAIRD & Co.
(Signed Per WM. CALLUM.

TWO POLICIES.—The policy of the Liberal Party—the Party who support Mr. Snowball—is that the revenue necessary to meet the country's expenditures shall be derived from all classes of the people, in an equitable manner. The policy of the Protectionists—the Party most favorable to Mr. Mitchell—is to so adjust the taxation of the country as to discriminate in favor of certain large interests in Ontario and Quebec. The majority of the people in those larger Provinces, however, are alive to the danger which threatens them through class interests and will sustain the Liberals against the taxationists. New Brunswick's interests and sympathies are clearly with the majorities in the upper provinces, as the elections will demonstrate.

Ministerial Salaries.

One of the canvasses made against the present Dominion Government is that its members receive larger salaries than those of Sir John's Administration. There are not many men so ignorant of Dominion Legislation on the subject as to tell the story, but Mr. Mitchell has canvassers who think so little of the intelligence of the people among whom they are sent as to misrepresent the matter in the face of the Statute. Lest some of the electors should think that the present Government are responsible for increasing the Ministerial Salaries we refer them to the Dominion Statutes of 1873, chap. 31, page 96, where they will find the Act which was introduced by the Government of which Mr. Mitchell was a member, duly passed, and assented to May 23, 1873—six months before the Government of which Mr. Mitchell was a member resigned:—It provides (Sec. 2.) that the salaries of the thirteen members of the Dominion Government shall be $7,000 per annum and that "the member "holding the recognized "position of First Minister shall re-"ceive, in addition $1,000 per annum, "commencing 1st January, 1873."

The reason of the Macdonald Government for asking Parliament to sanction the increase of Ministers' pay is set forth in the preamble to the Act, as "the increased cost of living, con-"sequent upon the diminished value "of money and other causes." Mr. Mitchell drew his salary under the above named Act, until he was obliged to resign in the fall of 1873, and all his fellow-members of Government did the same thing. The gentlemen who succeeded them have worked as hard and quite as honestly as did Mr. Mitchell and his party and there is no good reason why they should not receive as good pay.

Mr. Mackenzie on the Flour Tax.

The Protectionist papers are quoting from a speech made by the Premier at Clinton for the purpose of proving thereby, 1st, that Mr. Mackenzie had declared himself in favor of the flour tax and 2nd, that a duty on flour would not raise the price thereof to consumers. The Halifax *Herald* quotes as follows:—

Said Mr. Mackenzie to the electors of Clinton—"To the extent of that 'duty' "(25 or 50 cents per barrel) which goes "by Boston and New York, our millers "might get the advantage and no more, "and that if spread over the millers of "this country would afford them perhaps, "one ninth of a cent per barrel on "the flour made in Canada."

The Premier's remarks on the subject were as follows:—

"Now, suppose a duty were imposed that would enable you to go to the Lower Provinces (where they raise no grain worth mentioning, and no wheat), it could only be got in this way. The fishermen in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island have a considerable trade with Portland, Boston and other towns in the United States. They sell their fish and bring back flour, generally as ballast, carrying it for 10 or 15 cents per barrel If we were to impose a duty of 25 or 50 cents on flour it would destroy these people's trade in time, which amounts to perhaps 40,000 or 50,000 barrels per year. To the extent of that duty on the flour which goes by Boston and New York our millers might get the advantage and no more, and that, if spread over the millers of this country, would afford them perhaps one ninth of a cent per barrel on the flour made in Canada." (Hear, hear.) "But even if it did afford them more, how can you go to work and tax the people's bread in the lower Provinces unless you allow them to tax something elsewhere?" (Hear, hear.)

The dishonesty of the *Herald* and other Tory papers in cutting out the portions of Mackenzie's speech which give proper tone and effect to his views, ought to be censured by the people generally.

TRADE OF CHATHAM.—Exports from Chatham for month of August, 1878:—

Produce of the Forest,	$105,644
" " Fisheries,	5,616
	$111,260

RICHIBUCTO TRADE.—Exports for month of August, 1878:—

Produce of the Forest,	$45,775
" " Fisheries,	24,252
Total,	$70,027

THE LIBERAL PARTY of which Mr. Snowball is an independent supporter, is opposed to a Tariff policy which, on the one hand will assist the few to colossal fortunes and on the other, impoverish the masses—all by act of Parliament.

UNFAIR CANVASSING.—We have heard of very many foolish and wicked stories which have been set afloat with a view of injuring Mr. Snowball's chances in the pending election. Next Tuesday is Nomination day and the electors will then have a fair chance of judging how much of truth there is in any of them.

CHARACTERISTIC:—The *Advocate* repeats from other papers of its own stripe the statement that Premier Mackenzie had said, somewhere, that a tax on flour would not raise the price more than a ninth of a cent a barrel. Mr. Mackenzie has repudiated so palpable a reflection on his intelligence, but we presume the *Advocate* must do as it is told to do just now.

THE OUTLOOK.—Mr. Patullo, Secretary of the Ontario Reform Association, estimates that the Government will carry two-thirds of the seats in Ontario, and will improve their position in Quebec. Our private advices from leading points in Quebec justify the expectation that the old French Province will give a largely increased support to Mr. Mackenzie's administration.

A NEWSPAPER is supposed to inform its readers as fully as possible of any noteworthy event that transpires within the area of its circulation, but the *Advocate*, it seems, is permitted to give only certain kinds of news to its readers. Thus, although the Premier and Finance Minister of Canada visited the Maritime Provinces a few days ago and, together with ex-Governor Tilley and Hon. Mr. King, addressed some six thousand persons in the St. John Skating Rink, the *Advocate* did not think it worth while to inform its readers of the proceedings. It, however, published what the *Sun* gave as Mr. King's speech on the occasion, but without making any attempt to do the other speakers justice. Was it because Messrs. Mackenzie and Cartwright carried the thousands with them against the political giants of St. John?

THE TEA DUTY.—Mr. Burpee showed that the duty on black tea and that on green are about the same *ad valorem*, thus destroying one of Mr. Tilley's grievances. Mr. Cartwright showed that even if we suppose that the rich use all but the lowest class of teas, the injustice of a specific duty would be in extent but about the twelfth of one cent for each person.

$50.000.—Mr. Mitchell has stated publicly that Mr. Snowball has declared that he would gain the election if it cost him $50.000. We venture to predict that on nomination day Mr. Mitchell will either fail to produce any responsible person who will make good the charge. We should not, however, be surprised to hear Mr. Mitchell deny that he ever said anything of the kind.

THE RIGHT KIND OF PROTECTION.—Mr. Casey, the member for Elgin, is a true Protectionist. In a speech lately made by him at Port Stanley he said he was in favor of protection alike to the farmer and to the mechanic, to the laborer and to every man in the country. He would protect them from Sir John A. Macdonald, from his practices and his policy. Undoubtedly, this is the protection that is most needed.—*Globe.*

SLANDER.—An Ottawa despatch of Friday last says "The Tories have organized a system of political slander and vilification against prominent gentlemen opposed to them. Several cruel cases of persecution have been attempted here in this way." The favorite weapons of the Opposition in this County are, it appears, being resorted to at Dominion head-quarters. Those who are vilified must, however, bear with it and find their consolation in the fact that such tactics give evidence of the weakness of their opponents.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The *Advocate* was not permitted to let its readers know, last week, what the Premier and Finance Minister said at St. John when they spoke for hours and gave the charges of the Protectionists against their Government to the winds. In the good old days when its favorite Minister used to visit the Miramichi and appeal to his friends through the potent influences mentioned in the Quebec invoices, which we publish in this issue, our cotemporary was fairly gushing in its reports of all the circumstances fit for publication.

35% AGAIN.—At Toronto on Monday of last week Sir John A. Macdonald addressing a number of political picnickers said—

There has risen in this country a Canadian Party, which declares that we must have Canada for the Canadians—which says that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander—and which holds that if the Americans charge us twenty, or twenty-five, or *thirty-five* per cent. on what we raise or produce, there was no reason why we should not charge the same.

And, yet, Sir John declared in his telegram to Mr. Boyd that he was not in favor of any increase of our 17½% tariff!

GIVING UP:—It seems to be generally admitted that Sir John A. Macdonald will be defeated in his old constituency, Kingston, where he had a majority of only seventeen the last time he ran. He seems to realise his danger and be prepared for the event. Speaking at Victoria Park, Toronto, on Monday of last week, Sir John said:

"I am an old man; I have had my day; I have been at the head of the Government; there is no honor that can be conferred upon me, and all I look for is peace, rest and quiet for the remainder of my life."

It is said by some of the papers that if Sir John is defeated in Kingston he will run for Cardwell, no candidate being yet in the field for that constituency but the above very recent utterance of his indicates that he will retire altogether from active politics.

BE THANKFUL.—As a member of Government Mr. Mitchell received a very large salary, which his position fairly entitled him to; he happened to be Minister of Marine when a number of lighthouses required were recommended by members of Parliament, planned by practical men in the Department and built by other practical men by contract. It is said that Mr. Mitchell lost nothing by many of these contracts; at all events it was simply the duty he was paid for to allow these necessary works to be carried on. He succeeded in getting the Intercolonial Railway located so that certain property of his own could be sold at a very handsome figure, his house, for which he had no further use, rented at a good price for Government offices and another property rented as a piling-ground for rails. It is probable that any other tfi man for the position would have done as much for the County, if not for himself, had he been in Mr. Mitchell's position, so there is no good reason for his constant cry about the great debt of gratitude which Northumberland owes to him. Had he served her gratuitously, it might be different.

The Duty on Flour.

The Tory candidates in all these Lower Provinces labor to get rid of the great unpopularity which the proposal to tax the food, fuel and clothing of the people creates. One asserts that the imposition of the duty would not increase the price a single cent, but he does not try to explain why, if this were true, his Ontario allies are so eager to have the duty imposed. Another alleges that there is no intention of imposing a duty either on flour or coal, while others, like Mr. Palmer, say that they voted against the imposition of a duty when it was imposed, and, therefore, that they may be relied upon to vote against any such duty always, and yet nothing in the future is more certain than that a duty will be imposed on flour, and coal, and salt, if by any accident Sir John A. Macdonald become Premier of this Dominion. It is consoling to know that there is no immediate danger of any such calamity; but that is no reason why any electors who value the welfare of the country and the comfort of their families should invite the imposition of such taxes by voting for the candidates, who, if they were elected, would vote for Sir John, and do whatever he chose to direct they should do. Mr. Palmer asserts, as is reported, that no statesman would propose such a tax, yet the man whom he extols as pre-eminently the statesman of the Dominion has proposed such a tax, and it is incorporated, not indistinctly, in the resolution proposed by Sir John A. Macdonald, which the Tories now say is the only declaration of principle or policy they can be induced to make. Mr. Palmer says he voted against the imposition of a duty on flour when it was proposed as a distinct motion. So he did, but it is equally true that he voted for the imposition of this tax when he voted for his leader's omnibus resolution. Mr. Mitchell voted in both cases as Mr. Palmer voted, and Dr. Tupper also, if we mistake not, explained that they voted against the motion for a duty on flour in that case because, and only because, duties on coal, salt, minerals of all kinds, and manufactures, were not included in the same resolution.—*Freeman.*

When Sir John proposed a duty on flour in 1867 Mr. Mitchell voted for it and the duty was imposed. Mr. Tilley also voted for it, while Messrs. Anglin, Burpee and the other New Brunswick members opposed it. Mr. Mitchell would, doubtless, do the same thing again if in office, though he would oppose it out of office. Office at any sacrifice of other people's interests is the policy of Mr. Mitchell and his political friends.

Betting.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.—Mr. Blake's "Act for the repression of betting and pool selling, assented to on the 28th April, 1877, provides as follows: (1) In case any person uses or knowingly allows any part of any premises under his control to be used for the purpose of recording or registering any bet or wager, or selling any pool, or (2) keeps, exhibits, or employs, or knowingly allows to be kept, exhibited or employed, in any part of any premises under his control, any device or apparatus for the purpose of recording or registering any bet or wager or selling any pool, or (3) becomes the custodian or depositary of any money, property or valuable things staked, waged or pledged, or (4) records or registers any bet or wager, or sells any pool;—upon the result (*a*) of any political or municipal election, or (*b*) of any race, or (*c*) of any contest or trial of skill of endurance of man or beast—such person is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to be imprisoned in any common jail for any term less than one year, with or without hard labor, and to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars."

The second Section of the above Act provides that the bets between private individuals do not come under ito oparation.

CARD.

To the Electors of the County of Northumberland:

GENTLEMEN:—

Nominated by a large number of my fellow-electors and desiring to have the County represented in accordance with the sentiments and interests of its people, I shall be a Candidate at the approaching Dominion Election.

Having never had the honor of sitting in Parliament I am free from active Party alliances and responsibilities.

I have little need of assuring you that my political views are in accord with the principles which have so long distinguished the Liberal Party, my influence having been always exercised on that side.

I believe you are alive to the danger which threatens us through the desertion of some who were once our standard bearers, but have now allied themselves with those professing principles which the Liberal Party long and, at last, successfully contended against. The policy of that party now has for its object the subsidizing, by a Protective Tariff, of a few manufactures which are already protected to a greater extent than any staple industry of this country.

This policy would bear with ruinous weight upon our Farming, Fishing and Lumbering interests—involving taxation on Flour, Salt, Coals and other articles used by our people generally.

Your interests, which are identical with my own, require that such a policy should be opposed by your Representative and should I be elected I will use my best endeavors to defeat those who may advocate it.

I am convinced that the course pursued in Parliament during the past five years by our late member has not been such as the important interests entrusted to him required. When the Government of which he was a member resigned—thus confessing that they were unable longer to administer the affairs of the country—our member should have endeavored to assist those who were constitutionally called to take their place. Instead, however, of doing so he preferred to be singular in his relationships with both parties, and to unreasonably obstruct the work of Parliament.

The course thus pursued has destroyed his influence for good to the County and prevented our interests from receiving that consideration which might have otherwise been secured for them. Should I be elected I hope, by pursuing a more independent and reasonable course, to recover the loss which the County has thus sustained.

I am also sensible of the fact that there is need of changes in the administration of certain local interests under Dominion control and as your Representative I shall deem it my duty to take such action as will prevent the losses and annoyances to which I believe some of you have been unnecessarily subjected.

I may add that should I be elected I shall devote the same attention to my Parliamentary duties that I have always given to other public business undertaken by or entrusted to me.

Between the present time and polling day I shall have opportunity to more fully explain my views. Meantime, soliciting your support, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. B. SNOWBALL.

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