POOR COPY

Medical.

Vegetine.

CONDUCTORS TAKE IT.

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

A Sovereign Remedy for Rheumatism!

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

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

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

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

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

Vegetine.

Dr. Callier Surprised.

VEGETINE CURED HIS DAUGHTER.

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

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

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

Vegetine

Worked Like a Charm—Cured Salt Rheum and Erysipelas.

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

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

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

Yours respectfully, HORATIO GRIDLEY.

Vegetine.

Remarkable Cure of Scrofulous Face.

WESTMINSTER, Conn., June 19, 1879.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

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

Very respectfully, MRS. G. R. THATCHER.

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY

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

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink,)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION.

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkeness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

New Leather & Shoe Store.

The Subscriber, having disposed of his tannery, and retired from the business connected therewith, has opened a

Leather, Boot, Shoe and Findings Store

In stock

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

ON WATER ST., CHATHAM.

(North side, west the Commercial Building,) where he hopes to receive a fair share of the public patronage hitherto given to him.

Parties having open accounts with the subscriber are requested to call and arrange the same immediately.

☞ Agent for Wilson's Wool Carding Mill, Derby.

DUNCAN DAVIDSON.

Chatham, Aug. 24th, 1881.

TIN SHOP.

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

TIN,

SHEET-IRON,

GAS-FITTING,

Granite Ware, Japaned Stamped and Plain.

TIN WARE

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

PLOUGHS,

Also, a nice assortment of

Parlor and Cooking Stoves,

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

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

☞ Shop in rear of Custom House. ☜

A. C. M'LEAN.

ChathamJuly 22.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, on

THURS., THE 10TH DAY OF NOV.,

next, at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the Custom House, in the Parish of Caraquet, in the County of Gloucester, for payment of the debts of the late Philip Gallichan, of Caraquet, in the County of Gloucester, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the personal estate of the said deceased, for that purpose, pursuant to a License obtained from the Surrogate Court of Probate for the County of Gloucester, the Lands and Premises following, that is to say:

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

JOHN JAMES VIBERT,
Administrator with the Will annexed.

WALL PAPER!

—AT THE—

MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

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

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

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

Advertisements are placed under classified headings.

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

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

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

Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham N. B.

TO OUR PATRONS.

With this week's ADVANCE subscribers receive their accounts. Those whose custom it has been to pay promptly will, no doubt, do their duty as usual.

To those long in arrears we wish to say that we have permitted them te owe us for periods varying from two to seven years. The number who imagine, perhaps, that they are *supporting* the paper, by taking it year after year and witholding what they owe is very large, and as we cannot afford to do without the money coming from them we shall, after next week, place all overdue accounts in the hands of attorneys and magistrates for collection. When we state the fact that between nineteen hundred and two thousand dollars are due to us from subscribers, few will blame us for taking steps to compel payment where we have so long failed to secure it by less harsh means. Subscribers who have allowed their indebtedness to increase year after year, will realise how they have failed in their duty to the publisher. It is not a small matter that the sum we have stated should be due. The want of it has caused us much inconvenience and trouble, and delinquents, however friendly they may profess to be, will only have themselves to blame if they oblige us to have legal costs added to the sums they owe and which we must collect forthwith.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, - - - NOVEMBER 10, 1881.

The "Sun" and its Misrepresentations.

The *Sun*, in a wretchedly-written article, in which bad English and worse taste strive for the mastery, attempts to deal with our reply of last week to its absurd and unfounded statements respecting the effects of the National Policy on the lumber industry. It is proper to note that the *Sun* appeared more desirous of injuring Mr. Snowball, M.P., than of placing the matter discussed in a fair position before its readers. In fact if the references to Mr. Snowball were taken out of its article, there would be little of it left, and as we shewed how untenable was the ground it took and how entirely wrong it was in both fact, and argument, it makes a characteristic endeavor to shuffle out of the real issues and, by additional misstatement, to cover up its discomfiture. The *Sun*, instead of discussing the questions it took up free from unnecessary personal allusions, put forward Messrs Snowball, King and McLeod as representatives of the lumber interest, which it depicted as tyrannical and oppressive, grinding upon the workingman and—worse than all—opposed to the National Policy. Mr. Snowball's invoices, Mr. Snowball's shipments and Mr. Snowball's objections to the tariff were paraded in different ways, and absurdly mixed up until people, no doubt, wondered why the chief organ of the Tory party should give so much of its space and attention to one gentleman among hundreds engaged in the lumbering business of the Province. The reason is quite obvious. The gentleman referred to does not approve of the taxation unnecessarily imposed on the lumber and all other industrial interests of the country and, as a matter of policy, the Tory programme calls upon the *Sun* to misrepresent and injure him in all possible ways. If the *Sun* could give a little truth with its statements of public affairs, even when its real object is to injure an opponent, it would not cause intelligent persons, even of its own party to be disgusted with it. Referring to our statement respecting the tea duties it says:—

> When the Government whom you (ADVANCE) and Mr. Snowball supported came into power, their first act was to impose heavy duties on Tea and Coffee. * * * and now will you be kind enough to ask Mr. Snowball *why* he was one of "those who levied those duties?" Why did he tax the lumberman's Tea and Coffee which he found free? What excuse has he to offer for his conduct? You say the workingman will hold him to account. Kindly call upon him to render the workingman an account of his stewardship in this matter, * * * While Mr. Snowball remains silent on this point, as long as he fails to "account" to his work people for placing duties on the necessaries of life which he found *free*, just so long will they regard with suspicion his attempts to shout down the National Policy, his excited waving of invoices in the House of Commons, and his efforts through the *Advance* to convince "the workingman" that he is his best friend.

Your comparison of the National Policy Government to a "rough" and a bully, you will presently discover, does not apply. It it was the act of a "rough" to impose the Tea and Coffee duties, and thus strike a blow at the whole public who consume them, what must you think of your Mr. Snowball, and of all his Grit associate members from New Brunswick, who imposed these duties?

It is not necessary for us to say much respecting the history of the tea duties, for the citizen of Canada who does not know they were imposed by the Macdonald-Tilley Government when it framed its tariff just after Confederation, ought to seek better enlightenment than the *Sun* affords. It is true that because of the outcry from the Maritime Provinces in 1872 tea was made free, but duties were again imposed upon it by the same Macdonald-Tilley Government, when Sir Francis Hincks was its Finance Minister. The Mackenzie Government did not make tea free, it is true, but the tax upon it was rendered necessary by the general depression prevailing and the enormous obligations to which the Conservative *regime* had committed the country.—The Mackenzie Government, however, repealed the differential duties on Teas in 1874—the first year they were in power—and those duties were restored by the present Government in 1879.—The Session of the latter year was the first one in which Mr. Snowball occupied the position of a representative, and he voted *against* the imposition of the duty referred to. The *Sun* entirely misrepresents Mr. Snowball's position in this matter, and we fear it does so deliberately and with "malice aforethought."

Finding, as our figures of last week proved, that instead of Mr. Snowball increasing his lumber business under the National Policy, as the *Sun* asserted he had done, he had decreased it 25% during the present year, that paper like a drowning man, catching at a straw clutches the fact that he increased his shipments in 1880. But, as everybody knows, the effects of the tariff had not been fully felt when the preparations for that year's business were made. The present and future years are the ones by which to judge of the effects of the tariff upon the lumber and other natural industries of the country. The fact is, that the *Sun* based an argument which it thought of the greatest importance on its alleged fact that Mr. Snowball had largely increased his business this year. We proved he had decreased his business by 25% in comparison with the previous year, and 20% in comparison with the four years immediately preceeding, and instead of admitting its error, as a respectable journal would, it indulges in a lot of rant that must make many of its friends ashamed to read it. It endeavors to make its readers believe we asked it to explain why Mr. Snowball's shipment had decreased by saying,—

> It is not for us to explain why Mr Snowball ships less this year than in 1880 but to say that the Tariff has had anything to do with curtailing his operations is to make a disreputable statement.

What we want the *Sun* to explain is why it said these shipments were increased when they were decreased 25%. Was the assertion made in ignorance of the facts or for the purpose of bolstering up the National Policy, regardless of the facts?

The *Sun*, referring to what we said about the exodus, says to the *Advance*,—

> Perhaps you can explain why, when a greater "exodus" went on from Northumberland years before the Tariff was heard of, you charge the present drifting of the population on the Tariff? That a movement of population to and from the States has gone on in Northumberland for some years past—certainly ten or twelve years—is quite correct.

It is simply untrue that there even was a time in the history of the Miramichi when there was such a general outgoing of the people as has taken place during the past two years.—They are going, too, not to return, unless by important fiscal or political changes, the conditions of life for workingmen and workingwomen here are improved.

The *Sun* concludes by challenging us to name one person who has been driven from the country by the National Policy. We can only say that we have heard scores say that the cost of living here was so much increased, without a corresponding increase of work and wages, that they were obliged to go away, and they blamed the condition of things described to the National Policy. Of course, the *Sun* will contradict this and say, in its usual argumentative style they were tramps and fools and did not appreciate the National Policy, but the facts remain and will continue to appear so as long as that Policy stands.

A Fisheries Farce.

The Fisheries Department appears to have readily consented to place Overseer Mowatt of the Restigouche district, in the hands of an investigating Commission, his principal offence, as the complainants endeavour to prove, being that he has been engaged in the fish trade. We have seen nothing in the evidence to sustain the charge, and believe that Mr. Mowatt is a very good officer. If however, the Department is prepared to deal as it should with officers who make merchandise of their positions, who buy and ship and sell fish, who deal in nets, twines and other fishing outfits, and make the license money due from fishermen items in their private business ledgers, it ought to send a commission to the Miramichi. If it will do so we will guarantee the proofs. If Overseer Mowatt had consented to do the bidding of the Inspector, as the fish-trading Overseer here has done, he would have been equally well protected from investigation. When a Government Department becomes so corrupt as to discriminate between officers, as it does in the respective cases of the Restigouche and Chatham Overseers, few will have faith in the honesty of any enquiry it may pretend to hold.

British Trade.

Our Conservative friends in this country are in the habit of congratulating themselves and the country on the success of the National Policy, by pointing to the flourishing state of the revenue, and as a farther cause of congratulation at having placed ourselves under the *ægis* of protection in our trade relations, drawing doleful pictures of the depression existing in Great Britain, and the strides which the "Fair Trade" movement (according to them) is making, as evidencing that depression is gradually forcing British economists to the same goal which we have reached.

It has often been proved before, that for downright assertion and a say-a-thing-and-stick-to-it way of argument, the Conservative is not to be beaten. It makes no matter that assertions are not argments or because he says that such a thing is so and so it is not a fact, but what matters it so long as the assertions and the mere statement of them will answer the purpose? It is an astonishing thing that the flourishing condition of our revenue should continue to be such a source of congratulation to our Conservative friends, seeing that the principal increase in the revenue comes from Customs duties on importations, which the nostrum of the "National Policy" was invented to prevent, the idea being to compel our people to stop buying from the foreigner and purchase from manufacturers in our own country, instead of which we find that the people are buying more than ever from the foreigner and, as a matter of course, paying just so much the more by the enhanced duty which makes the country just so much the more expensive to live in.

Much has been made of the "Fair Trade" movement in Great Britain lately, but in spite of all the efforts of its promoters to get their bantling in good order, hardly a name of any economical weight can be pointed to as having joined the so-called movement. It has been condemned by theoretical economists, such as Professors Price, Jerons, and Smith, and the reception given by the workingmen of Leeds to Mr. Gladstone, and by the population of Glasgow to Sir Wm. Harcourt, show that the great principles of free trade are thoroughly believed in in these industrious centres and, unkindest cut of all, at a great Conservative gathering at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sir Stafford Northcote threw it overboard. Much too has been made of a "National Fair Trade Conference" recently held at London, at which delegates with big sounding titles, pretending to represent the great trade Unions of England and Scotland, met and enthusiastically adopted motions in favor of "Fair Trade." It now turns out that four, at least—and probably more—of those delegates hailing from Scotland, with the biggest titles were bogus. They were not accredited by any body of *bona fide* trades Unions, and their expenses were paid by the wire-pullers of the fair trade movement—a fact abundantly proved in the columns of the Glasgow *Herald* of three weeks ago.

Turning to the much talked of depression in the old country, what are the facts—something that looks remarkably like a contradiction in terms, for whilst there appears to be some dullness and stagnation in some trades—the revenue of the country is greater than it was in 1880, the excess for the first six months and a half of the fiscal year being nearly $6,500,000, and the export trade, especially in cotton, shows a very large increase indeed. It is a very noticeable and significant fact also, that the excess of the revenue as noticed above, is in those items which most directly represent the spending power of the people and gauge the achivity of trade. In excise, the increase is nearly $3,400,000 and in Post Office revenue $560,000. How are these facts then to be reconciled?—This increased revenue with the trade dullness? We think Mr. Gladstone touched the true cause, when, in his speech at Leeds, he alluded to the shortage there had been in the crops for the last three years past, and any one who cares to reason and be convinced by their reason, will easily see that he has hit the mark. The loss of such a large *home* trade as has naturally resulted from deficient home harvest, has told on manufactures, but the evil effects of this has been kept from being anything like what it would have otherwise been, by the immense *foreign* trade open to the British manufacturer through free trade and free trade alone, the result of which is made apparent by the increase in the revenue. There can be no doubt but that when British trade receives the stimulus of a good home harvest, the "fair trade" folly, along with all protectionist fallacies clinging thereto, will have a respectable funeral.

A Characteristic Tory Answer.

We said last week,—

> The Post Office Department professes that it cannot afford to place a clerk on the train between Bangor and Vanceboro, or pay for a postal car to run on the E. and N. A. Railway night train to St. John. In consequence of this meanness, the mails from the United States and points west of St. John reach the latter place unsorted and instead of going to the St. John Post Office, are all placed hurriedly on the Express train leaving St. John in the morning and taken east. The clerks in the postal car have to do the assorting and distribution of all matter intended for the east and north, returning all for St. John and such points as Fredericton, Woodstock, St. Stephen and St. Andrews to St John by the accommodation train which reaches the latter place at three in the afternoon. The merchants and other citizens of St. John are thus obliged to wait until late in the afternoon for mail matter which reaches the city early in the morning, simply because Ottawa ideas of economy are reduced to a science in matters relating to the Maritime Provinces.

We asked the Sun to explain whether this meanness was "one of the results of the N. P., and the surplus wrung thereby out of the pockets of Newbrunswickers and Nova Scotians." Its reply is characteristic. In can offer no defence of the Government's neglect and incompetency in the matter, but says

> It is probably on account of the Grit deficits caused by such transactions as the purchase of "Snowball's Slabs," from which the country has scarcely yet recovered.

The *Sun* and its party will find that its far-fetched allusions to "those slabs" will not satisfy the public who are inconvenienced by the arrangement referred to. The people of St. John and points west are chiefly interested in the mattter, and St. John is represented by the Minister of Finance, who has asked, with tears in his eyes (according to Senator Boyd) what he could do for the city. He has also boasted of a surplus of $4,000,000. People will, therefore, wonder why, if the tears were genuine and the surplus a reality, he finds it necessary to continue the postal anomaly referred to and hide his responsibility in the matter behind an imaginary slab pile. Sir Leonard referred to those slabs once in Parliament when Mr. Snowball was present, and got a reply which will, probably, prevent him from repeating the impertinence, and the use the *Sun* makes of the matter will prove to be equally unfortunate, for Sir Leonard's constituents want less of his tears and slabs, and more in the way of improvement of the wretched mail arrangement referred to.

Bathurst Trade Returns.

The following is the Official Return of Lumber Shipped from the Port of Bathurst, N. B., during the season of 1881.

	SHIPPERS. K. F. Burns & Co.	R. A. & J. Stewart	Totals.
No. of vessels,	26	14	40
Tons,	11,453	7,226	18,679
Deals, &c., sp. feet,	8,700,487	6,123,967	14,824,454
Boards, sp. ft.	948,917	383,000	1,331,917
Palings, sp. ft.	75,954	312,655	388,609
Laths,	50,000	5,000	55,000
Shingles,	12,000	....	12,000
Staves, pcs.	213,900	....	213,900
R. R. Sleepers,	8,312	....	8,312
B. Timber, tons,	13	....	13
P. Timber, tons,	139	....	139
S. Timber, tons,	9	....	9

In addition to the Bathurst shipments, Messrs. K. F. Burns & Co., loaded 7 ships at Caraquet. The total quantity of lumber shipped from that Port was about 3,750,000 sp. ft.

Grindstones were shipped to the United States from the out port of New Bandon, under the survey of the Collector of Customs at Bathurst during the season of 1881 as follows:

SHIPPERS.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	Value of Grindstones Exported.
Jos. Read & Co.	8	1,057	$15,650
Frank Scott,	3	338	5,250
Total,	11	1,395	$20,900

In addition to the grindstones exported from New Bandon to United States, large quantities were shipped to Montreal and other ports in Canada.

Departure of the Governor-General.

His Excellency, the Governor-General is now on the Atlantic, *en route* for Great Britain. On last Friday afternoon a large number of prominent citizens and ladies assembled at the City Hall, Ottawa, to witness the presentation of the civic address to His Excellency prior to his departure. The City Hall had been decorated with flags, mottoes, the Royal, Dominion, Provincial, and City Arms, and with flowers. The windows were darkened and the gas lighted, presenting a very beautiful and striking effect. Among the mottoes were the following:—"The Queen—God bless her," "Lorne," "Louise," "Argyle, the State's whole thunder born to wield," "Hail to our noble Governor General," "Ottawa bids you Godspeed," "The great North-West, the future granary of the world," "The Lesser Britain will afford happy homes to the toiling millions of Greater Britain.

His Excellency, arriving at the Hall was received by His Worship the Mayor, in his full robes of office, and Major-General Luard, Lieut.-Col. Maunsell, D. A. G., and other officers. He was accompanied by Lieut.-Col. De Winton, military secretary, Major Chater, Capt. Percival and Capt. Bagot, A. D. C's. The members of the city police force, under Chief Sherwood, formed a guard of honour in the corridor, and saluted the Governor-General as he passed through. His Excellency was escorted into the Council Chamber by Mayor Mackintosh and the staff officers, the Members of the City Council all being present. On entering he was warmly cheered, all present rising. On mounting the dais he glanced admiringly round the beautifully decorated room. Mayor Mackintosh at once read and presented the address of the city, to which His Excellency replied, extemporaneously, as follows:—

> I beg to thank you most cordially and sincerely for your kindness in coming here to-day to say good-bye to me on my departure, only for a short period, from what is to me already a well-loved home. (Applause.) I shall convey your expressions of loyalty, by no means the first I have heard in Ottawa, to Her Majesty the Queen, who takes the most lively and unceasing interest in everything touching her Dominion of Canada. (Applause.) I shall also carry your words of kindness to the Princess, who shares with me the deep disappointment that already twice within the last few months she has been ordered when at the point of departure for Canada, not to start, and is now told that she must put off the time of her arrival here until the spring. I trust to be back with you some time before the session of Parliament, and before the New Year is a fortnight old, again to undertake my duties. Among these is the extremely pleasant one of making Ottawa what it is fast becoming during the winter months, the centre of our national, social, and intellectual life. (Applause.) We wish to see here, of course, during our season, the eminent men who take part in the political life of this country. They must come at all events, because they are sent here by their constituents. We want to see also men of eminence in other branches of life, whether writers or jurists. (Applause.) Let us add that we wish also to collect here during our season the beauty of the land. (Applause.) Our strength is aided by such a concourse at its Capital of the leading spirits in our union, for by collecting together here from the different parts of the country, they get to have a personal knowledge of and acquaintance with each other, thereby promoting unity of feeling throughout the whole Dominion. This has taken place already I think (applause) to a marvellous extent. I am myself one of the oldest inhabitants of Ottawa in one sense, that is to say I remember Ottawa seventeen years ago, when you, Mr. Mayor, could not have had the opportunity of presenting me your address in this splendid hall, when Spark-street existed only in name, and when the people were only talking about our confederation. (Applause) It is marvellous with what rapidity the Union has been perfected during these sixteen or seventeen years. (Renewed applause.) You have now a country thoroughly united. You have an advantage over older countries in this respect, that you have not to reflect what you ought to pull down, but only consider how to construct, and you are building a very strong power that can stand, as Tennyson said of the great Duke of Wellington, "four square to all the winds that blow," and will be the freest people in all God's free earth. (Loud applause.) Touching some points which are connected with your social life, it has been my happiness to see established and holding its first meeting in Ottawa, an insitution which gathered all the artists of this country. The success of that institution shows how our art men can combine together, and now in the early part of this next year, I hope we shall see another great institute holding its first meeting at all events within your city—an institute which shall combine together the men of science and literature throughout all our Provinces, and which shall be for Canada in one institute at once, what the French Academy is for France, and the British Association and Geographical Society are for England. (Loud applause.) We shall be able to have in one society men of eminence whose names already illustrate the career of this country in its intellectual progress, men to whom we may, perhaps, look for advice in all matters other than those appertaining to our material progress. (Applause.) I have to thank you, ladies and gentlemen, once more for your kindness in coming here, and as I am afraid I shall not be able to be back before the first fortnight in the New Year, I beg of you, although it may be somewhat premature, to allow me to wish you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. (Loud applause.)

His Excellency's reply was delivered in a good tone, and was greeted with frequent applause, and with prolonged cheering at the close.

The speech over, a large number of citizens shook hands with His Excellency, wishing him godspeed and a pleasant voyage. Three ringing cheers were given as His Excellency's carriage drove off. At the railway station His Excellency was received by a guard of honour and a band, and as the train bearing him away started, loud and continued cheers were given.

An address was presented to His Excellency at Quebec by the Lieutenant-Governor of that Province, to which a formal reply was made and the Marquis at once proceeded on board the *Sardinian*. A *Globe* despatch of 4th from Montreal says,—

> "In speaking with your correspondent this evening, His Excellency remarked that he would return about the 10th January, and that he was leaving for Europe now on private business. Major Chater, who accompanied His Excellency, is to proceed to South Africa to join his regiment. It is uncertain as yet, whether the Princess Louise will return to Canada or not."

Increase of Taxation.

[*From the Freeman.*]

Sir S. L. Tilley is fond of asserting, when the returns permit, that the people of Canada do not pay much more per head now in Customs and Excise duties than they paid some years ago, and arguing thence that the rate of taxation is no greater, the burden of taxation no heavier. This is a most fallacious mode of reasoning, but, perhaps, Sir S. L. does not think so. According to that, the Englishman who to-day pays taxes only on his tea, tobacco, liquors, etc., is more heavily taxed than the Egyptian fellah, and the Canadian is much more heavily taxed in 1881 than he was in 1879-80, although there has been no material change in the tariff. The truth, however is, as all experience proves, that often taxation is most heavy and oppressive where, either because of the poverty of the people or the paralysis of trade caused by taxation, the revenue is smallest in proportion to population. The Customs' duties alone, according to present prospects, will amount to over five dollars a head of the population in the year now current. It will be amusing to observe how Sir S. L. Tilley will try next session to prove that this is no increase on the $2.75 which in 1866 he said would be the limit of taxation in the Dominion, or than the $3.10 per head paid as Customs duties in 1878-9.

The Toronto *Globe* puts the figures thus:—

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE OF TAXATION.

Year ending June 30.	Population.	Customs taxes paid.	Rate of taxation per head.
1868	3,363,201	$ 8,819,431	$2 62
1869	3,400,721	8,298,909	2 44
1870	3,448,241	9,462,940	2 74
1871	3,485,761	11,843,655	3 40
1872	3,572,278	13,045,493	3 65
1873	3,658,795	13,017,730	3 55
1874	3,745,312	14,421,882	3 31
1875	3,831,829	15,361,382	4 01
1876	3,918,346	12,833,114	3 27
1877	4,004,863	12,548,451	3 13
1878	4,091,380	12,795,693	3 12
1879	4,177,897	12,939,540	3 10
1880	4,264,414	14,138,849	3 31
1881	4,350,933	18,778,146	4 32

During the current fiscal year, ending the 30th June, 1882, the Government organs estimate that the Customs taxation levied will be nearly four millions more than in the year just closed. Consequently the Customs taxation for the current year and the rate of taxation per head will be as follows:—

Year ending 30th June.	Population.	Customs taxes to be paid.	Rate of taxation per head.
1882	4,437,450	$22,500,000	$5 10

Now, let any thinking man regard the comparison published next below, showing the amount of Custom taxes levied and the rate of taxation per head in the first and the fourteenth years of Confederation:—

TABLE SHOWING GROWTH OF TAXATION IN FOURTEEN YEARS.

Year ending 30th June.	Customs taxes.	Rate of taxation per head.
1882	$22,500,000	$5 10
1867	$ 8,819,431	$2 62
Increase	$13,680,569	$2 48

The amount of Customs taxation levied has actually increased *155 per cent. in fourteen years*; and the rate of Customs taxation levied per head in the same period has increased 95 PER CENT.

Revising Votes.

The Revisors in the City met on Tuesday last to adjudicate upon the applications of persons who claimed to have their names added to the Electoral Lists. Out of some seventy applicants only about half a dozen had their names added, all the rest being rejected on the ground that they were not assessed the amount necessary to entitle them to be placed on the list. The Revisors refused to hear any arguments against this new reading of the law, in which they said they had legal advice to sustain them,—*Freeman.*

The Government of the Province has, for years, allowed the laws relating to assessment, valuation etc., to remain in a very unsatisfactory condition and, too often, advantage is taken of existing defects or doubtful provisions by assessors or revisors to help their political or personal friends and injure their opponents. The St. John Revisors appear to have taken a very proper course in refusing to add to the electoral lists the names of persons insufficiently taxed or not taxed at all.

British and United States Exports.

A short time ago a protectionist organ solemnly rebuked the *Globe* for asserting in a general way that nearly the whole of the British exports to the United States consisted of manufactured goods. We knew we were right, but preferred to wait for later figures than those then in our possession before answering the statement. We have now received British statistics, from which we learn that the proportion of manufactured goods among British exports to the United States is four fifths of the whole. The following are the figures:—

BRITISH EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES.

Year 1880.	
Manufactured goods	£24,607,000
Raw produce, including pig iron, old iron, tin, etc,	6,052,000
Food	195,000
	£30,854,000

We were also reproved for saying that American exports of manufactures to England were almost *nil*. Here are the figures with which we justify our assertion:—

AMERICAN EXPORTS TO BRITAIN.

Year 1880.	
Manufactured goods	£ 2,578,000
Raw produce	41,588,000
Food	62,916,000
	£107,082,000

The nation in which manufactures are protected exports almost nothing of manufactures—in fact a less proportion than she exported in her revenue tariff days.—Toronto *Globe.*

Another Tory Light Out.

Considerable excitement has recently been caused in legal circles in this city, by the disappearance of Mr. F. J. Duffy, of the law firm of Ritchie & Duffy, and President of the St. John branch of the Land League. It is said that Mr. Duffy has taken with him about $2000 belonging to clients of the firm. It is supposed that he went to New York; but his present whereabouts are unknown.—*Sun*,

A notice of the dissolution of the firm was published yesterday. Mr. Duffy's "departure,' was a great surprise to his partner and his friends generally. It is not known whether he has taken a large amount of money with him, though mention is made of several sums which have been entrusted to him, which have disappeared. Duffy was quite an active politician and one of the "managers" of the Government party here. During the last compaign he edited a rather lively Conservative journal, the *Herald*, which is believed to have done considerable service in securing Sir Leonard Tilley's election. The paper has since been suspended, the publisher having long ago united with the exodiens, and the editor has now followed him under less pleasing circumstances.—*Globe.*

Get out Doors.

The close confinement of all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kikneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them, unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost but a trifle.—*Christian Recorder.*

$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that any one can engage in, the business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that you can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business, over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

STEAM MILL FOR SALE!

The Rotary Steam Saw Mill, situated at the lower end of Chatham, opposite Middle Island, known as the "Perley Mill," with all the machinery belonging thereto, including Planer and Box Machines.

To an active enterprising man, this offers a splendid opportunity for investment, as it will be sold at a bargain.

Terms easy.

For particulars apply to G. STOTHART.

Chatham, Sept 28, '81.

Removal.

The Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Chatham, that he has taken the Bakery, formerly occupied by Mr. Philip Anslow, near Mr. Thomas Fountain's store. Anything in the bakery line can be had either at Mr. Fountain's or at the bakery, and all orders left at either places will be punctually attended to.

The bread wagon will run as usual daily.

JOHN WYSE

Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the name of

MERSEREAU & THOMSON

has been dissolved this day by mutual consent and the business of

Photographing and Picture Framing

will be continued by Mr. E. H. Thomson, at the old stand, and all bills due the late firm are payable to him, and all debts owed by them will be paid by him. J. Y. MERSEREAU. E. H. THOMSON.

Chatham, N. B., Aug. 23rd., 1881.

LOOK THIS WAY!

And learn that having bought Mr. Mersereau's interest in the above business, I shall continue the same on my own account, and shall, until further notice, make Good Photogrephs, at the

Unprecedented Low Price of

$1.00 Per Dozen.

Pictures framed to order.

Call and see for yourselves.

E. H. THOMSON,
Duke Street.
Near Canada House.

Chatham, N. B., Aug. 23rd, 1881.

SEWING MACHINE.

I respectfully inform my friends and patrons, that I have by no means given up handling the elebrated

WANZER SEWING MACHINES.

and may be found at the Studio above named, where all orders shall receive prompt attention. Repairing attended to as usual.

J. Y. MERSEREAU.

Chatham, April 20, '81. 3m.

Tonsorial Artist,

PHYSIOGNOMICAL HAIR DRESSER,

Facial Operator, Cranium Manipulator & Capilliary Abridger.

Shaves and Hair Cuts

WITH AMBIDEXTROUS FACILITY.

GEORGE STAPLES.

Canada House Building.

Chatham, September 8th., 1880.

"HALT! EYES FRONT!"

IF YOU
Want a Cook
Want a Clerk
Want a Teacher
Want a Situation
Want to sell or buy a farm
Want a place to Board
Want to buy or sell property
Want to sell Groceries or Drugs
Want to sell Dry Goods or Carpets
Want to find custom for anything
ADVERTISE IN THE MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.
Advertising will gain new customers
Advertising will keep old customers
Advertising liberally always pays
Advertising begets confidence
Advertising shows energy
Advertising shows pluck
Advertise and succeed
Advertise or fail
Advertise largely
Advertise long
Advertise well
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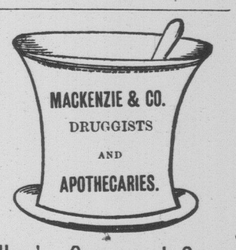

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WISTAR'S BALSAM,
BEEF IRON AND WINE,
HOH BITTERS.

The above received this week direct from the manufacturers, and we guarantee them genuine and fresh.

Checker Boards

MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE

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Wanted.

A Third Class Male Teacher for District No. 2, New Jersey, Burnt Church.

Apply stating salary to JOHN SIMPSON, Secretary of Trustees.

Oct.