

GENERAL BUSINESS
SPRING, 1880, SUMMER.
SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN, Wholesale and Retail Drapers.

Anticipating the good times, which we confidently hope are at hand, we were exceedingly fortunate in buying our DRESS STOCK OF SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS early last February, saving thereby HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS, in Customs duty and prices, which enable us now to sell...

FOR SALE.
The Subscriber's Stock of DRY GOODS, including the following...

White and Unbleached Cottons, Flannels, Denims, Winceys, Mens' and Boy's Tweeds, Dress Goods, Velvets & Velvetines, Silk & Wool, Hosiery, Tricord, Flannel & Cotton Shirts, Clothing, Boots & Shoes, &c., &c., Sail Canvas, Cotton Duck, Lines & Twines, Fishing Nets, MANILLA AND TARED HEMP ROPE, SHELF HARDWARE & CARPENTERS' TOOLS, ELECTRO PLATED WARE, WINDOW ORNAMENTS, & C.

NEW GOODS, 1880.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.
WALTHAM, ELGIN, and SWISS WATCHES.

WALTHAM, ELGIN, and SWISS WATCHES. In Gold and Silver Cases, Ladies' and Gents' Sizes. GOLD, SILVER, PLATED AND JET. JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS. FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE. Musical Albums and Boxes, Ladies' Companions, Work Boxes, Jewel Cases, Opera & Field Glasses, Pic-Nic Baskets. CARD CASES. PAPER WEIGHTS. China and Glassware. Rubber Dolls and Toys, Toy Watches, Dominos, Playing Cards, &c., &c.

Cigars & Tobacco, TEA, SOAP, RASINS, Wilson's Paper Bags, WRAPPING PAPER, &c. ISAAC HARRIS, Water Street Chatham, N. B.

PRINTING. Invitation Cards, Raffle Tickets, Bill Heads, Business Cards, Handbills, Pamphlets, Reports, Books, etc. 'Miramichi Advance' Office, CHATHAM N. B.

Farm for Sale. 200 ACRES. There is a good house, out-houses and barn on the premises. For further particulars apply to Mrs. ANN KELLY, Blisfield June 9, '80.

Miramichi Advance, CHATHAM, JULY 22, 1880.

False Prophecy and False Doctrine.

The Sun came out in full paint on Monday last. The single issue of that day hit all around the camp of the hated "Grits." The bones of the late Hon. George Brown were turned over as a prod to a general onslaught upon the late Administration. "Messrs. Isaac Burpee and Charles W. Weldon" were called upon to reproduce a circular issued by them, during the election contest of 1878, in which they stated that the proposed N. P. would make the price of flour higher than it then was.

Mr. Snowball has never led as many ships as deals or made as much money. The noble Miramichi river never bore so great a fleet of ships on her bosom at any one time as she does at present. In 1880—say 14 or 15 months after the adoption of the National Policy. There were at one time in the Miramichi a fleet of a space of three miles, not less than 140 square riggers, vessels, either loading or discharging, and the mills were sawing day and night. The sawing of these deals and the loading of this great fleet, together with the supplies, towage and other incidental advantages, must have given an immense amount of employment to the population of the higher part of the Miramichi, numbering, we should suppose, not over 7,000 people.

The Sun is in very good hands among its city contemporaries, who not only cause it to smart under the well-directed lash which they apply so frequently with fine effect, so it is not necessary for us to deal with it at any length, save in references to "the noble Miramichi." The Sun should not continue to feel so badly because, as it says, Mr. Snowball "turned out about the poorest prophet of the North Shore has ever produced." It was, however, the people, not Mr. Snowball, who turned that gentleman out. The people were tired of him and of his false prophecies, so they turned him out and put Mr. Snowball in. They had waited decades for the fulfilment of the prophecies which they were deceiving themselves with, how, in 1867-7 they were told that when Confederation was accomplished, the Miramichi—with its splendid water power, the Intercolonial Railway, and its advantageous situation, so near the entrance of the St. Lawrence—would, in ten years, become a great manufacturing centre.

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Eleven years passed and the prophetic vision had faded. The prophet was, however, again heard on the noble Miramichi," but as he offered only a National Policy, with a tax on flour and other necessities hidden in it, together with potato starch and paper factories, he was "turned out." The Sun should, however, bear in mind that the people did it. It was, therefore, in error when blaming Mr. Snowball for "turning out" the "false prophet," and as the latter gentleman was visiting St. John on Monday last, our contemporary displayed bad taste in so pointedly alluding to this part of the subject.

The Sun fell again into error when it stated that Mr. Snowball predicted the ruin of the lumber trade by the National Policy. The Hon. Mr. Thompson's speeches show that he did not go so far as that. His argument was that the lumber industry, already greatly struggling, could only maintain a struggling existence under the N. P., which bore particularly hard upon it. He showed that the increased tariff afforded no protection whatever to the lumber business, as it increased the cost of lumbermen's outfit and supplies and rendered the necessities of life more expensive to the millmen, storekeepers and others whose living depended upon the industry. He added facts and figures taken from actual invoices and market quotations to prove what he said, and up to the present time he has not, either in Parliament or elsewhere, been able to take up the facts and figures with a view of disproving them. If the Sun would quote the arguments referred to from the authorized reports and refute

them, its readers would have some reason to respect it, instead of laughing at its silly mistakes and childish attempts to promote the N. P. "Hum."

It is true that a larger number of ships were in port at one time during the present season than at any previous date, but that was owing to the backwardness of the season, by which the spring fleet was prevented from making its way for some three weeks, on account of ice in the Gulf. There will not, however, be as many ships loaded in the Miramichi this year as there were in 1877—the year preceding that in which the Tories regained power. The statement that any lumber merchant on the Miramichi "never made so much money" as the ex-officio member of the Legislature of the Sun, but there is a vein of ignorant impudence which few journals would care to imitate.

The Sun may be near right in supposing that there are now "not over 7,000 people" in the port. Five years ago it was estimated that there were from 9,000 to 10,000, but since 1878 there has been such an out-going of the people, particularly of young men and women—to the United States, as must have reduced our population very materially. Still it is to be hoped that the Sun overstates the exodus. We had occasion, last week, to refer to the boasting of the Sun over its absurd inference that the N. P. had increased the number of ships in the port. It puts forth the same statement and erroneous idea in closing the above-quoted paragraph concerning the Miramichi lumber business and we cannot but express the correct view entertained of its position, in this regard, than by repeating what we said in reply. When the Sun and other Protectionist organs claim credit for their policy because there is an increasing demand for lumber in Great Britain, it is not a great compliment to the intelligence of their readers. Those who are acquainted with the effect of the Government's tariff policy upon the lumber business, know that business to be summing increased from the population of the higher part of the Miramichi, which almost all the profits of the lumber trade to operators in New Brunswick. The Government, therefore, has done much to kill the lumber business, but in spite of its adverse policy, the British and foreign demand has saved it.

"The Handwriting on the Wall." Sir John has evidently become aware of the fact that the country is against the Government on account of the higher tariff imposed, which almost all the profits of the lumber trade to operators in New Brunswick. The Government, therefore, has done much to kill the lumber business, but in spite of its adverse policy, the British and foreign demand has saved it.

Over-Suspicious. Tuesday's Telegraph says:—It was rather singular that the arrival in St. John of the Hon. Peter Mitchell and the publication of a political attack upon Mr. Mitchell, followed each other in rapid succession. The coincidence was noteworthy, to say the least, and it is not difficult to inquire what is up? Are preparations already being made for the next general election? It is not difficult to see that Sir John and elsewhere are always glad to see him and to hear of his welfare, but it is not difficult to see that Sir John is rather than alarmed at the assault made on that gentleman's political reputation.

Brooklyn Ives & Co's Securities. WHAT THE EXAMINATION AT THE TIMES POLICE COURT YESTERDAY DEVELOPED. The examination in the case of Lawrence R. Jerome, Jr., Edward M. Patchell and William McGibbon, charged with unlawful possession of \$87,300 worth of securities belonging to the late firm of Ives & Co., was held at the Police Court yesterday. Ambrose H. Parry appeared for Jerome and Patchell, and Algernon S. Sullivan for McGibbon. Mr. John R. Dos Passos represented the District Attorney, James Bette Metcalf, a member of the firm of Ives & Co., was the first witness. He testified that he had received a call from the late firm of Ives & Co. on the afternoon of July 3, and instructed them to his messenger boy, Harry Seixas, to be delivered at the office of G. B. & W. Leverich, of No. 31 Wall street. The boy was to receive a check of \$70,000 in return. At the closing of the board on that day the securities were worth \$87,387.50. At 2.45, five minutes before the board went out, he returned and reported his loss. Notice was immediately given to the Exchange and appeared on the tape of the indicator just after the closing quotations at 3.05 p. m. The transfer office also were notified and the securities were not to be transferred until 11 o'clock. He had 100 circulars of the lost printed and before 11 o'clock he had distributed them at the different offices.

Wood Goods in Liverpool. The Timber Trade Journal of 3rd inst. referring to the Liverpool Wood Market, says:—There is no change of importance visible in the business done during the past week, and upon all sides are expressions of uncertainty as to the future, and hence will purchase only in quantities sufficient to meet their most pressing wants.

Another Infanticide. The St. John Globe of 15th inst. said:—"Warden Ketchum to-day informed the City Police Magistrate and the Portland Police Magistrate that he had been notified by the Deputy Minister of Justice not to receive any more short-term prisoners. It may be fairly said, however, that a crisis has been reached as regards the affairs of the Penitentiary and the minor matters connected with the Government, and as regards short-term prisoners."

friendly with the Dominion Government in the event of its breaking the Confederation compact in the manner indicated, and it is to be hoped that our Local Executive, who has sacrificed so much through their prejudices in favor of Sir John and Sir Leonard, will see that the proposed burden is not cast upon us. "Penitentiaries" were among the charges taken over by the Dominion under the British North America Act. In New Brunswick the word derived its meaning from the St. John Penitentiary and the people understood and believed that that institution—providing, as it did, for prisoners sentenced for terms under as well as over two years—was to be maintained at Dominion expense from July 1st, 1867. At all events it was never supposed that legislation by the Dominion Parliament would be subsequently proposed for the purpose of ridding the Dominion of a part of its obligation and adding it back upon the Province with its circumscripted revenues, or much worse, upon each county. Had the people been told by Sir John, Mr. Tilley and others that such a trick was contemplated, or even possible, the fact would have been an additional objection to the great change. It is not only St. John that will be put to great expense if the proposed injustice is consummated by the Dominion Government, but every other county to an extent which they can scarcely afford. It will be necessary for one or two North Shore Counties, as well as others, to provide for their short-term prisoners in their respective County Jails. If Messrs. Tilley, Costigan and Donville, aided by our Local Government cannot prevent this breach of good faith by our Ottawa tyrants, the people of the Province will have another solid reason for crying shame! on their supporting such a Federal Ministry.

A Paradox. In one Report of the Speech made by Sir John Macdonald we find the following:—They had encouraged the industries, and now they desire to encourage trade, and to protect the industries. Sir John Macdonald, we find the following:—They had encouraged the industries, and now they desire to encourage trade, and to protect the industries.

No Revenue Returns. The N. P. was to promote the establishment of new industries and the extension of old ones, and if it did not do that it would assuredly, according to its advocates, greatly increase the revenue and put a stop to the present financial difficulties. It is not difficult to see that Sir John is rather than alarmed at the assault made on that gentleman's political reputation.

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General Business. THE CASPE STEAM MILL, With Wharf and Dwell-ing Houses. and EXTENSIVE LIMITS, on the St. John, York, and Harrison Rivers, where portions of which have never been worked on. For particulars apply to JAMES J. LOUIS, Agent. Caspe, Que., 7th July, 1880.

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