POOR COPY

(*Continued from 2nd page.*)

THE EXPERIENCE OF THE PAST.

Now, the hon. gentleman alluded to the former prosperity which we enjoyed in this country. I have pointed out that, to a very considerable extent, it was a period of inflation, and I desire to call the attention of the House to the fact, that it was during the time when a protective policy was in force—from 1858 to 1865, the tariff was 20 per cent.—we had those serious and extraordinary deficits to which I called attention in the opening part of my remarks. And it was not until we threw overboard our 20 per cent. tariff, that prosperity returned under an average tariff of 15 per cent. In some respects, it seems to me our position is closely analogous to that we occupied at the commencement of Confederation. No doubt there has been great weeding out among our commercial classes, no doubt some people have had to practise economy to an unpleasant degree. I look forward with considerable hope to the future; I would believe there was a chance for Canada to rally, had it not been for the unfortunate measures adopted by the present Government under the delusion that they could enlarge our home market. I fear the lesson has been thrown away. The Minister of Finance must know that he has been on the very verge of a precipice during the past year. Had our harvest been only an average one, had the harvest of the other side of the Atlantic been even an ordinary one, he would have run a very great chance of having his deficit increased by one or even two millions. He has escaped—no thanks to his own foresight or policy, but to a combination of chances which may not occur again. I think it quite possible that the development which seems likely to take place in the North-West will aid us to a very great extent. I think it likely that their plan of inviting English tenant farmers to examine the country—and this is one of the few points on which I am able to commend the action of hon. gentlemen opposite—and the present agitation in the Old Country on account of the land laws, may bring us considerable advantages. (Hear, hear.) but I would ask the hon. the Finance Minister and the House what possible connection can the National Policy have with either of these causes of prosperity. (Cheers.) I said just now that our position reminded me of that in which we found ourselves in 1867-8. I desire briefly to summarize our financial position since that period, dividing it into three main periods: (1) The administration of the present First Minister from 1867 to 1873; (2) The period when my hon. friend from Lambton held power; (3) The period from the accession of the present Ministers until now.

A COMPARATIVE RETROSPECT.

In the first instance, everybody who knows the history of Canada will know that never had any set of men such magnificent opportunities as the hon. the First Minister and his colleagues from 1867 to 1873. Unhappily their records tell not how these opportunities were taken advantage of, but how they were misused; how our very prosperity was made a pretext and a means for enormously increasing the annual expenditure and committing us to serious engagements, the like to which no nation in our circumstances or population ever before thought of taking upon themselves. Then, Sir, came the period when my hon. friend from Lambton was called upon to take the reins of power. Sir, that Government came into office to find the expenditure monstrously swollen, to find, as I said, a vast mass of engagements, and in a very short time thereafter, to be called upon to confront a world-wide commercial depression resulting in a most extraordinary depreciation in value of almost all those articles from which our revenue was derived. And I say, with all respect to these hon. gentlemen, that we are not afraid to compare our conduct during that period with that of any other Government, and to show that we were able to face all these difficulties—we were not, we could not be, able entirely to divert the existence of deficits; and hon. gentlemen will find in spite of all their resources, that they will not be able to divert deficits in far more favourable circumstances. But to a great extent, we had succeeded in clearing away the entanglements, and the road was open to us to return to prosperity with a small increase—without increase at all—to the national burdens. And I say the special fault of these gentlemen has been, that instead of allowing a free return of prosperity they have chosen to adopt a radically false system, which some among them must know to be radically false, and which must, I fear, have the result of plunging them and the whole country yet deeper in difficulty and deeper in perennial deficits than ever. (Hear, hear and cheers.) Now, Sir, we have commenced the turn. These gentlemen have promised all things to all men, and most undoubtedly so far the fulfilment has been of a very remarkable kind. Up to this time, as I said before, the way in which these promises of returning confidence and returning prosperity have been fulfilled has been by the Multiplication of bankruptcies and by the destruction of sundry of our banks, by the very serious deficit of the past year, and by the promise of more most serious deficit during the two years succeeding. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) We are, therefore, with a huge indebtedness, far greater than in my opinion our resources warrant us in undertaking (hear, hear)—and without the real gain which we might have derived from a different policy, establishing a policy which is adapted to encourage thieving and bribery and to discourage honest industry. But apart from result from a moral point of view, it cannot be denied that there are very serious risks ahead of these hon. gentlemen. So far as they do succeed in creating a home market, it is enevitable that they must largely lose revenue. It is inevitable that they must have recourse, as I see they are having recourse, to a large issue of money on the strength of the Government dispensing with all those safeguards which were formerly required, and which were not one whit too great; or they must have recourse to fresh taxation on the prime necessaries of life. In these very Estimates submitted to us, we see in spite of these enormous revenues, that they are about to commit us to a wholly unjustifiable expenditure in British Columbia. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) We know that throughout the whole of the Federal Provinces there are demands being made on the Dominion Treasury which they will find it very difficult to resist, as they been the very parties who have encouraged these demands. Had not the Minister of Finance chosen in 1873, when he was incuring enormous liabilities, to show various Provincial Governments that by putting sufficient pressure on him, they could obtain relief from the Dominion Treasury, I believe that not only our financial position but that of the several Provinces would have been infinitely much better than either is to-day. What he then did was substantially to tear up the whole basis of our Confederation, and he has only himself to thank if, as I fear, those persons whom he once showed how to make demands upon the Dominion Treasury, will return upon him when it is most inconvenient for him to meet their demands. I say nothing, Sir, at present on the grave political and social questions which that hon. gentleman is bringing up, further than this, that I believe, Sir, that no one thing could have been introduced into Canada more likely to foster and encourage a spirit of annexation, than these hon. gentlemen's policy. (Hear, hear and cheers.) I believe nothing could have occurred which would have given greater leverage to every man who desires to break the connection between this country and Great Britain. I say no possible reply from an economic standpoint can be made to the arguments of these people, so long as we preserve a protective system; and I know perfectly well that not a few of these hon. gentlemen's advisers support and aid them in their course because they believe that will be the inevitable result. (Hear, hear.) It is true that the present Ministry affect to deprecate this, and they say—and I am willing to believe them—that they have no such intention. But I warn them, that if the next harvest should prove to be an unfavourable one, they will run a great risk, for which they alone will be responsible, but which it will be impossible for them to control. It is possible that good may come out of evils. It is possible that the misgovernment and mismanagement of the Administration which ruled in Canada from 1855 to 1862 resulted in the scheme of Confederation, from which, judging from what has come and gone, I look for considerable advantage to this country. And it may be that the enormous pressure of taxation under this tariff on the poorer classes of the community, may lead to a better readjustment of our whole fiscal system. It may be that the conduct of these hon. gentlemen in excluding British manufactures, in practically setting at defiance the whole policy of the Empire, may lead to a consideration of the better terms of our relations and those of other colonies to the whole British Empire. (Hear, hear.) And it may be also that the people of Canada will at last learn a lesson after a year or two of future experience of those gentlemen's panacea, that if a people wish to increase their receipts, it is not by bolting and barring their doors against their best customers; or if they wish to diminish their expenditures it is not by taking into their employment servants who previously administered their affairs dishonestly. (Loud cheers.) I observe that hon. gentlemen have on various occasions put forward a pitiful plea for time. It won't do, they say, to pull up seed to see whether the tree has taken root. Well, Sir, all I have to say is this, that was not the language these hon. gentlemen were in the habit of using eighteen months or two years ago. (Hear, hear.) Then we heard nothing of the necessity of waiting one or two or three or five years before seeing the true result of the National Policy. But I say that this plea is utterly at variance with their statements and with the actual facts of the case. I say that there could hardly by any possibility be an occasion—if there was any necessity, as they averred, for developing the manufacturing industries of the country—when there were better opportunities of doing so than they had in 1878. Never was capital more cheap or more abundant, not only here, but in England and in the United States. Never could material or machinery or good buildings be obtained more cheaply than in that year. The whole subject had been thoroughly discussed for some years, and every man who was at all likely to have engaged in such occupations, had ample time to make up his mind how best to employ his money. I must admit that I have been considerably astonished at the almost complete and total failure which has attended their efforts. It is only explicable in one way, namely that the ground was occupied before, that there was little room in Canada for the establishment of new manufactures, unless, indeed, at enormous cost. That, I believe, Sir, is the true explanation of the failure of these hon. gentlemen to establish new industries giving employment to any considerable number of men, in spite of the stimulus which the tariff affords. There may be some industries which may be established from time to time. It may enable a certain number of persons to obtain employment. There is always considerable natural growth in a country like this, and it may be after so long a period of depression as that which existed from 1874-5, to the present time, that some development of the manufacturing industries of the country may take place, that they will share with others in the natural improvement which takes place. But I say there is no reasonable chance that these gentlemen will be able to establish any considerable number of new industries in Canada, unless, as in the case of sugar and cotton, they are prepared to inflict a most enormous taxation on the whole mass of the people of Canada for the sole benefit of one or two such manufacturers.

THE DAY OF RECKONING.

And I say, that though you may postpone the day of reckoning, that day is not likely to be very distant. I say that the result of the victory of June, to which my hon. friend refers, shows what is the true opinion of a large section of the Dominion. (Hear, hear.) They say now that the case is very different, that their policy was not on trial. What is the reason then that hon. gentlemen bestirred themselves so much, that they went to the heart of Ontario before the election, and declared that they must regard the result of the election as a verdict for or against them and their policy. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) And now they tell us that there is a difference. And most undoubtedly, Sir, there is. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The verdict of the 17th September was a verdict taken in the dark. (Hear, hear.) That of the 5th June was taken when the country knew how they were about to redeem their pledges. One verdict was given by a people befooled, bewildered, and blinded by sophistry; and when they awoke to what these gentlemen meant, when they awoke to the fact that after this policy was put in force, it meant the utter extinction of all chance of establishing a separate national existence on this continent, when they awoke to find that the burdens these gentlemen heaped on us were equal to the whole weight of our existing national debt, then, Sir, they reversed the unfortunate verdict which the specious promises of these hon. gentlemen had induced them to give. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Sir, we take our appeal from the people intoxicated and bewildered to the people awakening to actual realities. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I say that the result of their policy is, and cannot be anything else than to make a retrograde step in what pertains to real civilization; that, as was well said in the petition from the city of St. John which was presented to the House to-day, it is a practical violation of the Federal compact, on the maintenance of which the only chance of maintaining our Confederation depends. I say that the effect of that tariff is to make robbery legal, and the path to high political preferment a ready connivance with the plunderers of the people, and that every fact hitherto established only shows more clearly how utter is this same failure to make good their former pledges, and how strictly accurate is the statement that they have obtained power under false pretences. (Prolonged cheering.)

Closing of the Military School.

The examination of the Military School cadets, which commenced on Wednesday, was finished to-day. The cadets all passed very creditably. They are:

Lieut. Kinnear, 74th Batt.
" Chamberlain, 74th Batt.
" Magee, St. George Infantry Co.
" Coffee, St. George Infantry Co.
" McMullin, St. Stephen Infantry Co.
" Stevenson, St. George Infantry Co.
Capt. Lander, N. B. B. G. Artillery.
Lieut. Steven, N. B. B. G. Artillery.
" Sorell, 62nd Batt.
" Simmons, 62nd Batt.
" Harding, 67th Batt.
" Hayward, 74th Batt.

After the examination was concluded, Lt.-Col. Maunsell, D. A. G., addressed the cadets, giving them some good advice as to how they should drill their respective companies when they go home. He complimented Capt. McKenzie, the instructor, on the thorough knowledge of drill, &c., that he had succeeded so well in imparting to them with such good results. After the usual compliments went round, the men returned to the armory, but were re-called on request of Colonel Maunsell, who then invited them to meet him this evening in his room in the Dufferin. When the cadets were about to separate in the Armory, Lieut. Sorell stepped forward and read a short address, signed by the cadets, to Captain McKenzie, expressive of their gratitude to him for the kind way that he had always treated them, and for the pains he had taken with them, and concluding by asking the Captain to accept a very nice cane as a token of their gratitude. Capt. McKenzie replied very feelingly. The cane is silver mounted and bears the words, "To Captain Thomas McKenzie, from the cadets, 1880," neatly engraved on the plaiting. The School was opened on the 7th of January. The cadets will now receive second class certificates. St. John *Globe* 4th.

August Flower.

The immense sale and great popularity of Green's August Flower in all towns and villages in the civilized world has caused many imitators to adopt *similar* names, expecting to reap a harvest for themselves at the expense of the afflicted. This Medicine was introduced in 1868, and for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, with their effects, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Stomach, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, vertigo, etc., and *it never has failed to our knowledge.* Three doses will relieve any case of Dyspepsia. Two million bottles sold last year. Price 75 cents. Samples 10 cents.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is richly worth $10 a bottle in certain cases. For instance, in cases of diphtheria, croup and asthma, when the sufferer is almost dead for want of breath and something is required to act instantly. It costs only 35 cents.

Veterinary surgeons all over the country are fiercely denouncing parties who put up *extra large* packs of worthless trash and sell it for condition powders. They say that *Sheridan's Cabinet Condition Powders* are the only kind now known that are worth carrying home.

THE SUPPLY DEPOT of the entire bodily economy is the stomach. There it is that the manufacture of blood goes on, and upon activity of the great digestive organs depends in a great measure the well-being of the system. If its functions are interrupted by dyspepsia, biliousness and constipation supervene, the blood becomes meagre in quantity and poor in quality, the appetite impaired, nervous symptoms manifest themselves and there is a loss of flesh and vigor. As a means of stimulating and invigorating the stomach and remedying the above deplorable state of things, Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine may be confidently relied upon by debilitated, dyspeptic, and nervous sufferers. Not only is it a tonic of great and certain merit, but a most agreeable one. Its flavor is unexceptionable and it contains no ingredients that can prove harmful to any one using it. It proves most effacious in remedying weakness and nervousness when the directions are strictly adhered to. As an anti-periodic, it possesses great excellence. Chills and fevers, bilious remittent fever, and the minor malarial complaints, dumb ague and ague cake, are eradicated by it, and the system fortified against their return. It is an article which bears a time-honored reputation, and has proved its efficacy in numberless cases well calculated to put the remedial value of any remedy to a crucial test. Refreshing sleep, increased muscular force a gain in flesh and mental cheerfulness are among the blessings which it confers. Intending purchasers should not forget to ask for the Quinine Wine, prepared by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto. Sold by all Druggists.

Medical.

JOHN M'CURDY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
CHATHAM, N. B.

DR. CHANNING'S
Sarsaparilla
FOR THE BLOOD.
CURES SYPHILIS, SCROFULA, SALT-RHEUM, ALL SKIN-DISEASES, TUMORS, ENLARGEMENT OF THE LIVER AND SPLEEN, RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS, LEUCORRHŒA, CATARRH, AND ALL DISEASES RESULTING FROM A DEPRAVED AND IMPURE CONDITION OF THE BLOOD.

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
AND THE
DOUBLE IODIDES.

Space forbids the giving more testimony in this place, in favor of this great medicine. Is not one certificate, however, from an eminent and well-known Physician like Dr. Bessey, of Montreal, sufficient to establish its superiority over the numerous mixtures called Blood Purifiers, offered by Druggists and others?
T. C. STRATTON, Esq.
Montreal, Feb. 1st, 1877.
I cannot but regard the formula from which Dr. Channing's Sarsaparilla is prepared, as one of the best possible combinations to constitute an effectual remedy, for the cure of *Blood Impurities*. So far as my experience leads me with this remedy, I can testify to its great value in the treatment of all Strumous and Cachectic affections, as Glandular Enlargements, and a wide range of skin affections; as a reliable preparation for general use as a *blood purifier*, I know of none equal to it, combining as it does, all the imputed virtues of Sarsaparilla, and several other valuable remedies, with the extraordinary alterative properties of the "*Double Iodides*," and of none that can be more highly recommended as safe, certain and reliable, and I have every confidence that such a remedy for general use, taking the place of the many worthless nostrums of the day, will be a great boon to suffering humanity, and its use will be attended with the most satisfactory results. It should be invaluable to persons beyond the reach of medical advice, and will, no doubt, become popular with Medical men throughout the country.
Respectfully yours,
W. E. BESSEY, M D
Beaver Hall Square.

NOTE.—Dr. Channing's Sarsaparilla is put up in large bottles, with the name blown in the Glass, and retails at $1.00 per bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Sold by Druggists generally, and most Country Stores. Be sure, and ask for Dr Channing's Sarsaparilla and take no other. If not readily obtained in your locality, address the General Agent.

Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence,
377 St. Paul Street, Montreal

$1,500 TO 6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50cts. to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO. Portland, Maine

Law, etc.

Sherif's Sale.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday 24th day of April next, in front of the Registry Office, in Newcastle, between the hours of 12 noon, and five o'clock, p. m.:

All the right, title and interest of Jeremiah Casey, in and to all that piece or lot of Land, situate, lying and being on the south side of the Southwest Branch of the Miramichi River, in the Parish of Nelson, and County of Northumberland, known as the upper half of the Lot letter O, granted to James Gillies; bounded Easterly, by Alexander Nelson's lands; Westerly by Lot N, granted to George Fleet; Northerly by the Southwest Branch of said River, and extending Southerly to the full extent of the original grant, and known as the David Mott property; being the lot of land conveyed by W. L. Stuart to the said Jeremiah Casey and Patrick Casey, junior, by deed dated 13th March, A. D. 1868, and being the land and premises upon which the said Jeremiah Casey at present resides, containing 150 acres more or less.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Timothy McCarthy, in and to all that piece, parcel or lot of land, situate lying and being on the Semiwagan Ridge, in the Parish of Nelson and County aforesaid, and bounded as follows, viz.:—Southerly, by the Queen's Highway of Great Road, leading through the Semiwagan Settlement, Westerly by lands owned by Michael Mahar, Easterly by lands occupied by John Walsh, and Northerly by wilderness or Crown Lands—being the lands and premises upon which the said Timothy McCarthy at present resides, and containing 200 acres more or less.

The same having been seized under and by virtue of an Execution, issued out of the Supreme Court by David Ritchie, John Ritchie Robert Ritchie, and Allan Ritchie, against the said Timothy McCarthy and Jeremiah Casey.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, January 5, A.D. 1880. } JOHN SHIRREFF, Sheriff of Northumberland County.

Sheriff's Sale.

CHATHAM BRANCH RAILWAY.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the first day of November next, at the Chatham Branch Railway Station, Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, between the hours of 12 noon and 5 o'clock, p. m.

All the Estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever of the Chatham Branch Railway Company of, in, and to all the said

CHATHAM BRANCH RAILWAY,

and all that appertains and belongs and is appurtenant thereto, with the right of way and all Lands owned by the said Company, or to which they have any right, title, interest or estate, and all the interest, right, title and estate of the said Company, and to all Lands over which the said Railway passes; also, the Station Houses, Storehouses and Warehouses, Engine House, Tank House, Coal Sheds, and other Buildings, situate at Chatham Station, and at the Junction with the Intercolonial Railway, and all the Lands and Grounds on which the said Buildings stand, and all the Lands and Premises surrounding and in connection therewith, in which the said Company have any interest, situate in the said County of Northumberland, together with the Railway Line or Track, and the Rails, sleepers and superstructures of every description.

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of George Kitchen, against the said Chatham Branch Railway Company.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 21st July, 1879. } JOHN SHERIFF, Sheriff of Northumberland.

P. S.—The above Sale is postponed to Monday the Third Day of MAY next, then to take place at the same hour and place.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 1st Nov., A. D 1879 } JOHN SHERIFF, Sheriff of Northumberland.

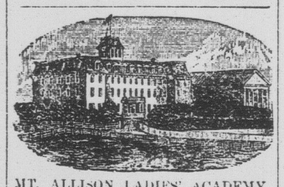
THEOPS. S. DESBRISAY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CONVEYANCER, &c., &c.
BATHURST, N. B.

JNO. J. HARRINGTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICE, UP-STAIRS, McLACHLAN'S BUILDING,
Water St Chatham.

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

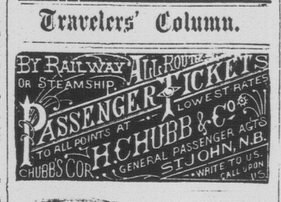
E. P. Williston,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.,
OFFICE—Over Mr. John Brandon's Store; Entrance Side Door.
Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.
14-tf

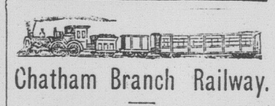
E. H. McALPINE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Room 3, First Floor, Barnhill's Building,
PRINCESS STREET, ST. JOHN.



MT. ALLISON LADIES' ACADEMY,
Sackville, N. B.
REV. D. KENNEDY, D. D., Principal.
ONE of the BEST EQUIPPED SEMINARIES in the Dominion, embracing Courses of Study from the primary to the degree of B. A.
Departments of MUSIC and FINE ARTS under direction of SPECIALISTS. For particulars send for catalogue. Second Term opens Jan 2nd. 1880.
7-R 25

Travelers' Column.





Chatham Branch Railway.

WINTER 1879-80.

ON and after Monday, November 17th, Trains will run on this Railway, in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.		No. 1 EXPRESS.	No. 2 ACCOM'DATION
Chatham,	Depart,	1.25 a. m.,	9.35 a. m.
Chatham Junc'n,	Arrive,	1.55 "	10.05 "
" "	Depart,	2.15 "	10.20 "
ham,	Arrive,	2.45 "	10.50 "

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.		No. 3. ACCOMMODATION.	No. 4. EXPRESS.
Chatham,	Depart	4.00 p. m.,	11.45 p. m
Chatham Junc.,	Arrive,	4.20 "	12.15 a. m.
" "	Depart,	4.55 "	12.30 "
Chatham,	Arrive,	5.25 "	1.00 "

Train leaves Chatham on Saturday night to connect with Express going South which runs only to Moncton; and with the Express going North which lies over at Campbellton until Monday.

The above Table is made up on I. C. Railway time, which is about five minutes slower than St. John and ordinary Miramichi Time

All the above Trains stop at Nelson Station, both going and returning.

All freight for transportation over this road, if above Fourth (4th) Class, will be taken delivery of at the Union Wharf, Chatham, and forwarded free of Truckage, Custom House Entry or other charges.

Close connections are made with all passenger Trains both DAY and NIGHT on the Intercolonial.

☞ *Pullman Sleeping Cars run through to St. John on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and to Halifax on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from St. John, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Halifax, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.*

Chatham Passengers wishing to return from the Junction by the same train may obtain Tickets for the trip both ways at one fare.

Tickets for the Chatham Railway are sold at the Junction Station (as well as at the Chatham end of the line) and all passengers are requested to procure them before going on the Cars. Passengers who are not provided with Tickets will be charged extra fare

D. T. JOHNSTONE.

Chatham Livery Stables.

Regular Coaches to trains leaving and arriving at CHATHAM RAILWAY STATION.

Office and Stables - - - - Water Street, Chatham

GENERAL BUSINESS.

LATE ARRIVALS
—AT—
J. B. SNOWBALL'S,
CHATHAM.

JUST RECEIVED,
PER R. M. STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX:
—150 PIECES—
NEW STYLISH PRINTS,
5 Bales UNBLEACHED COTTONS, (various grades.) 1 Bale "HORROCKSES" CELEBRATED LONG CLOTHS, 8-4, 9-4 & 10-4, Bleached COTTON SHEETINGS, (twilled and plain.) 45 inch PILLOW COTTONS,
SCARLET AND WHITE FLANNELS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, LACE LAMBREQUINS,
(FOR TOP OF WINDOWS,)
Curtain Damasks, Curtain Repps,
(WITH TRIMMINGS TO MATCH)
—36 AND 72 INCH—
BEST ENGLISH FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
1 Case Ladies' English Walking Hats (Novelties and cheap,) Children's Sun Hats, Misses' Leghorn Hats, (pretty shapes,) New Flowers, New Mantles,
Gingham, Alpacca, and Silk Umbrellas,
CORSETS,
—A LARGE LOT OF—
LADIES' SILK NECK SCARFS,
LADIES' LACE NECK SCARFS,
New Neck Frillings, Bonnet Borders,
BRAIDS, PEARL BUTTONS, PINS, &c.
GENTS' LINEN COLLARS.
P. S.—Balance of Spring Stock expected about the 15th inst
CHATHAM, May 3, 79.

SAINT MARY'S CONVENT AND ACADEMY,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
Under the direction of the Ladies of the Congregation of Notre-Dame.
THIS INSTITUTION, situated at a short distance from the Intercolonial Railway Station, offers to parents great facilities for procuring for their children a solid, refined, and useful education. The course of Instruction is pursued in the English Language, and is well adapted to qualify the pupil to fill any position in Society.
Superior advantages for French are afforded.
Particular attention is given both to Vocal and Instrumental Music. Terms moderate.
For further information, apply to the
MOTHER SUPERIOR.
Newcastle, Aug. 5, 1879.

Fish for Sale.
The Subscriber offers for sale:—
10 Bbls. Mackerel;
10 Half Bbls. Mackerel
10 Bbls Herring;
10 Half Barrels do;
50 Quintals Codfish.
Cheap for Cash. NICHOLAS BARDEN.
Chatham, Jan. 5, '80. 2y1

ALBERT LIME.
THE A. B. LIME AND CEMENT CO'Y.
Are now prepared to furnish their
Best Quality Selected Lime
By the Car Load at all STATIONS on the ALBERT and INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAYS.
This Lime differs from all other Brands in the market—having peculiar cement qualities, which hardens it like stone, and makes it impervious to the action of water. It requires no cement to improve it, and is the CHEAPEST in the market for all purposes.
For Agricultural purposes it can be furnished by the car load in bulk, CHEAP, and is the best as well as the cheapest fertilizer known.
All orders should be addressed
THOMAS McHENRY,
Manager A. B. Lime & Cement Company,
Hillsboro, Albert County.

CLEARING OUT SALE.
BARGAINS
may be expected on account of the great depression in trade
I WILL SELL AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
all my Stock, consisting of:
DRY GOODS,
Men's Ready-Made Clothing,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,
Groceries, Provisions & Crockery;
Also a large lot of
CHOICE LIQUORS.
R. FLANAGAN.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for your self what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars which we mail free. $5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you a have such a chance. Address H. HALLET & CO., Portland Maine.

CARBOLINE, ETC.
TOILET ARTICLES.
Carboline, Hair Vigor, Hair Renewer, Hair Restorer, Limes and Glycerine.
BRUSHES.
Hair Brushes, Metallic Hair Brushes, Flesh Brushes, Hand Brushes, Nail Brushes, Baby Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Plate Brushes, Clothes Brushes and Shaving Brushes.
SOAPS.
Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, Castile, Tar, Oatmeal, Carbolic Acid, Sulphur, Baby's Own, Eden Flower, Silver, Shaving.
PATENT MEDICINES.
Vegetine, Mandrake Bitters, Robinson's, Campbell's and Lyman's Emulsions, Quinine Wine, Beef, Iron and Wine, August Flower, Sanford's Catarrh Cure.
J. PALLEN & SON.

VELVET
Photograph Frames,
IN CHOICE VARIETY,
At the Miramichi Bookstore.

Real Estate for Sale.

To be sold by Private Contract.—The House and premises situated on the easterly side of Queen St., now occupied by the subscriber.

Also 3 acres of Grass Land on the westerly side of the Old Napan Road.

For terms apply to DUNCAN DAVIDSON.
Chatham, Oct. 1, 79.

Comercial House,
CHATHAM.
THE NEW STOCK OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER,
—IS—
Unsurpassed for Variety and cheapness.
by any in the trade.
A call will convince the closest buyer that bargains are being offered for the cash.
W. B. HOWARD.

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HOLIDAYS,
VISIT THE
STUDIO OF ART,
Opposite Masonic Hall
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PHOTOGRAPHS,
—OF THE—
Finest Finish
—AND MOST—
Delicate Shade,
—AND—
Pencil Touch,
Done by an Artist of Great Experience.
☞ See specimens at the door.
—A LARGE STOCK OF—
MOULDINGS
For Picture Framing, etc.
T. R. COLPITTS, Photo.-Artist.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the field situate on the Easterly side of the Richibucto Road, in the Parish of Chatham, between the lands of the late James Kerr, Esq., and Michael Delaney, containing five acres. There is a good Frame Barn on the premises. The field is now under grass and cuts about eight tons hay, annually. For Terms of purchase apply to the subscriber.
ANDREW DUNCAN,
Or to L. J. TWEEDIE,
Barrister.
If the above is not sold before the 1st day of May, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction, in front of Letson's Weigh Scale, at 12 o'clock noon.

Wanted Immediately.

A HOUSEMAID, good wages will be given, apply at THE "ADVANCE" OFFICE.
Feby. 18th 1880.

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MACHINE BOLTS & NUTS,
HEAVY BARN DOOR HINGES AND ROLLERS.
Best Refined Iron,
(ALL SIZES.)
NAILS AND SPIKES,
CUT and WROUGHT.)
Together with the best assortment of
HARDWARE,
ever offered in Chatham, which will be sold
VERY LOW,
to suit the times.

Castor,	Oil,
Seal	"
Refined Machine	"
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CALL AND INSPECT,
as I am selling at a very small profit.
General Hardware Store, - - - - - - Chatham.

J. R. GOGGIN.
Pungs & Sleighs.
New and second hand PUNGS and SLEIGHS are for sale at the shop of the Subscriber, St. John Street, Chatham.
Repairing, Painting & Upholstering,
BLACKSMITH WORK
—AND—
GENERAL JOBBING.
in the CARRIAGE and SLEIGH business, promptly attended to on reasonable terms.
Old Pungs or Sleighs, taken in part payment for new ones.
ALEX. ROBINSON.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to call and pay their accounts immediately, failing which they will be placed at once in the hands of a Magistrate for Collection.
MRS. JOHN WALLS,
Chatham, Aug. 28th '79. MILLINER.

DRESSMAKING.
MRS. JAMES CORMACK,
begs to inform the ladies of Miramichi, that she is prepared to attend to any orders in the above line with which she may be favored.
She has associated with her her sister, Miss Mayberry, who has had an experience of several year at the business in Boston, and is confident of being able to satisfy patrons in both styles and and prices.

SHEET MUSIC.

Robin's Return, (Song)	50c.
Third Waves, (Morceau)	40c.
Sweet Girl may I be here? (song & chorus	35c.
Angel's Whisper of my Mother, (do. do.)	35c.
One Sweet Kiss before we part, (do do.)	35c.
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A Scentless Rose, (do. do.)	35c.
Bavarian (March)	35c.
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Pinafore (Instrumental)	35c.
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Emblem of Constancy, (Recitative & duet)	35c.
I'll see that Your Grave is Kept Green (s'g	35c.
Visions of the Past, (Song and Chorus)	35c.
Going from the Cotton Fields, (Song and Chorus)	40c.
The Turkish Reveille	40c.
Pleasures of Summer, (Valse)	40c.
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Crimson Blushes, (Mazourka)	40c.
The Pearly Dew Drop (Mazourka de Salon)	40c.
The New York Lancers,	50c.
Hit or Miss, (do)	50c.
Is there no Kiss for Me to-night (Song and Chorus)	40c.
Days that are gone seem the Brightest, (Song and Chorus)	40c.
L'Argentine (Fantasia Mazouk)	30c.
Dashing Spray,	30c.
A Maiden's Prayer,	15c.
Tarbiat March	30c.
Silvery Waves	30c.
Le Jet D'eau,	30c.
Danse des Fees,	30c.
Sweet Kiss, (Polka	15c.
Whispering Angels	30c.
Golden Chain, Schottisch)	15c.
Music on the Water	30c.
Love by Moonlight	15c.
Hit or Miss (Lancers)	25c.

The above pieces are just received at the Miramichi Bookstore, Chatham. Any piece will be mailed—postage prepaid—on receipt of the price marked.

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Illustrated Floral Guide,
A beautiful work, 100 Pages, One Colored Flower Plate, and 500 Illustrations, with descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, with prices of seeds, and how to grow them. All for a FIVE CENT STAMP. In English or German.
VICK'S SEEDS are the best in the world. FIVE CENTS for postage will buy the FLORAL GUIDE, telling how to get them.
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THE UNDERSIGNED would beg leave to inform his Patrons and the Public generally that he is now prepared to furnish
PLANS, DESIGNS
—AND—
SPECIFICATIONS
For any description of Building required.
☞ PRICES REASONABLE! ☜
GEORGE CASSADY,
Architect
Chatham, N. B 4th April, 187

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Having a Moulding Machine I am prepared to supply mouldings of different patterns, and to do Joiner work generally, at reasonable rates, guaranteeing satisfaction.
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