



General Business.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and it makes the best bread, cakes, etc. with the smallest amount of lard, shortening or grease.

LIME ARRIVED IN CASKS AND BARRLS

GEORGE WATT, MEAT STALLS. H. W. BUCKLEY

MONEY SAVED! Notice of Assignment.

THE STAR SAFETY RAZOR. PATENTED JUNE 1880. MEDAL OF SUPERORITY AWARDED.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE 1884. THE BEST RAZOR IN USE.

G. STOTHART, Chatham NB. Northern & Western Ry.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. In Effect July 11th 1887.

COAL! TO ARRIVE, Old ines Sydney Coal.

VICTORIA MINES Coal. This cargo will be sold from the Vessel at a small advance on cost.

T. F. Gillespie. 9-11. JUST ARRIVING.

ROGER FLANAGAN.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., SEPTEMBER 1, 1887.

Never Say Die!

As the lumbering industry of the North Shore is unmistakably becoming less attractive to capitalists, because its returns have, of late been so far from satisfactory, there is an active spirit of enquiry abroad among our people as to the directions in which their energies may, in future, be directed, in order that, as the time-honored business wanes, other sources of industrial employment and wealth may be made to contribute to the general maintenance of the communities interested. It is a regrettable fact that during the last four or five years there has been a considerable exodus going on among the most able and valuable classes of our population, simply because their accustomed employment has been growing less and less in volume; and it is a matter seriously affecting the future of the country that the people who are leaving us are mainly of the class to which we ought naturally to look as the successors, our farmers and other home-steads, of those who, in a few years, will have to leave to others the cares and duties which they have so long sustained. The increased development of some existing industry, or the creation of new ones, is, therefore, a necessity to the maintenance of the community in even its present state, to say nothing of its keeping pace with the general progress that all communities should, in the natural order of things, make.

In the past twenty years the country has passed through momentous political changes, and there are few among us who do not realize that these have, by no means, promoted the interests of New Brunswick. Notwithstanding that many, honestly no doubt, entertained a belief in a development of manufactures and of our shipping interests which would compensate us for all we surrendered by the federal compact, the cheerless fact is fully apparent that we made a foolish bargain, by which we are crippled in our resources, hampered in our natural trade-relations, deprived of our legitimate revenue and yet taxed as largely as the more favored provinces, to which we are practically but contributory appendages and customers, without adequate reciprocal advantages. Situated, as we are at one end of a vast territory, and being in the interior of the larger provinces, practically shut out from enjoying legitimate trade relations with the neighbors we were always accustomed to deal with, our position is one that requires watchful and intelligent effort on our part if we would hold our own as a people; and while we may and must agitate in every legitimate way for more equitable consideration than we have, heretofore, received from our rulers, the best guarantee of our future prosperity lies in an independent and self-reliant effort to profit by the natural advantages which surround us.

An experience of more than twenty years has quite dispelled the delusion that two great effects of confederation would be the creation and maintenance of manufacturing on the North Shore, and the enlargement of its ship-building and ship-owning interests. Our streams, on which prophesying politicians conjured up mills and factories to be born under the aegis of the federal dispensation, still run idle on the sea, which, in its turn, has ceased to bear the tonnage that was, in the good old days not long ago, one of our proudest boasts. Confederation has not, as we are concerned, and the least National Policy has only added to the burdens to be borne by our industries, which flourished twenty years ago, but are obliged, now, to fight a losing battle under its blighting influence.

It is true, therefore, that there has been and is much to discourage our people, but there does not appear to be any good reason for our not looking hopefully to the future, in view of our rich resources of land and water. We may not, perhaps, content ourselves with the lumbering industry, as heretofore carried on, ever booming as it has done here or elsewhere in the province, but time, which works such wondrous changes, will, no doubt, develop new phases of the wood trade that we little dream of. Communication by steam, on land and water, is making great strides, and with the roads that will, probably, be opened, and the steamboat lines established in a few years, who can tell what the requirements of the near future may call into existence? We are just beginning to realize the possibilities of the fishery wealth that lies very near to us. It is most remarkable that while we have been so much absorbed in the lumber business, our Bay Chaleur, Miramichi Bay, Straits and other waters have been sought by thousands of men from points hundreds and thousands of miles away in pursuit of fish which we, practically, never thought of catching, and it was only last year that the first Miramichi vessel ever fitted out in a regular way for mackerel fishing was seen in these waters. This year we have four of them, and while they

matter referred to is a surprise to the St. James chiefly from two causes. The first is that it never was known to afford the many who have been the subjects of its attacks the slightest opportunity for self-defence, and the second, that for some reason, unknown to us, it is in the habit of ignoring the *Advocate*—its ignorance of our mode of dealing with public matters being, therefore, not unintelligible. What the *Advocate* asserted in reference to the two American fishermen's trespass on Miramichi Bay was quite true, as was also its statement that the facts of the case showed that our protective service was not as effective as it should be. We did not know at the time that the captain of the cruisers were not required to prevent fishing by Americans on Miramichi Bay, and that three miles from the shores, following their simities, was the acknowledged limit of Canadian jurisdiction. That, however, is apparently the position accepted by our government, its cruisers and organs. It is one that is not in accordance with the highest interests of either British or American authorities on the subject, and only shows the extent to which the government at Ottawa is disposed to surrender the important rights at stake. As a matter of fact, there are no national vessels in sight when the trespass took place. Had there been the Americans would have taken good care not to fish where they did. At the time they were taking the fish they intimated to our people that they knew they were violating the law.

Some of our Professors. Fun, of the richest and most refined character, is reflected from the professorial chair. Students, as a rule, being allowed the alert for a joke at the professor's expense, though the latter are often like esch-tard to "catch," "dodge" with certain principles heretofore advanced by prominent officials.

Some time ago a young Theologian, a well known American University, after hearing a Lecture on the Proverbs of Solomon, made the remark: "That present theologian, knowing that Providence helps those who help themselves."

As an example of what enterprise may do in the fishing industry our readers will be interested in a Chatham man's description of a fish trap that has been brought to the North Shore this season by a Nova Scotia concern. The gentleman who describes the trap is a world famous fisherman, and his purpose of examining it. After referring to other incidents and observations of his journey he says:—

Next morning we visited the great mackerel trap that is set off Grand Anse beach, two or three miles distant, where we arrived in time to board the lighter just leaving the dock for their morning haul. My friend and I stepped on board and in a short time were in full view of the immense device which the wary mackerel, our boat in command, was to be used to catch.

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A well known Professor in Scotland being unable to meet his afternoon appointment, intimated the same by writing in the board: "Prof. B.—will be unable to meet his classes this afternoon. Perhaps he thinks them more wonderful now than formerly."

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coming in the old Doctor's society. At one of our boarding schools in which the rector exercised a kind supervision over the dormitories, much to the distaste of the young occupants, it chanced that in an upper hall the several rooms opened off the long corridor at either end by a flight of stairs. Midway in the corridor the room occupied by the most popular boy of the school, who was in the habit of giving nightly entertainments to the other occupants of the flat, whose curiosity was aroused by the fact that he frequently tipped up stairs and along the hall peering through the key-hole of the said room. For these nightly errands his costume usually consisted of a night-gown, smoking cap and slippers, made for the occasion. The frequency of these visits surprised and consciousness of being watched annoyed the boys beyond endurance and it was finally resolved that a stop be put thereto. The plan was concocted and carried out with the greatest secrecy. On the evening of the next night the rector was invited to the usual room, and long after the tower-clock had struck the hour of midnight, the rector was heard ascending the stairs at the head of which a sentinel had been placed. Down the corridor went the ruff of the cloth-slippers. The troublesome door was reached and when about to place his eye to the key-hole, a loud yell escaped the sentinel at the landing. Nervous, and struck by his own conscience the rector made a frantic rush for the opposite landing and down the stairs like a flash, but these stairs had previously been strewn with sharp tacks which had a very penetrating effect upon the cloth-slippers. The guilty rector made his last nocturnal visit to those quarters and, indeed, his whereabouts was unknown to the boys for several days after that ever-memorable night.

Illegal Fishing. The *Advocate* appears to be under the impression that something it said a month or two ago in reference to the fishing industry was not understood by our officers up the South Shore.

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never attain primary objects by constitutional means. Mr. Hainmond accused the orange society of more intimidating than ever charged to the league. Under certain circumstances boycotting is justifiable and necessary. (Cheers from anti-terral benches.) Lord Hartington said the question of present decision was whether the previous policy, which had been so successful, should be followed by the present government if the franchise of the league became more rampant. So far as the action of the association was wholly political it could not be condemned, but if the action of the association destroyed the liberty of the people and subverted the order of government, it did not matter what the supposed motives of the association were. It was enough that the action was hostile to social order. (Cheers.) The house had already decided that intimidation prevailed, preventing persons from pursuing lawful occupations. It was not the duty of the government to lay before the House the information desired by the opposition. The crimes act was now law. Action was taken by the government as the executive. It is not necessary to produce evidence in support of charges. He contradicted the reports that he disagreed with the government upon the proposal. He believed the league's aim was to secure an independent franchise for the people. He had no doubt as to the justice of the proposal. He should have preferred if possible that the government resort to the first instance to the provisions of the crimes act. But with their aim he entirely, earnestly sympathized. They were justified by the facts before them in the course taken. He would oppose the league's resolution because it asked the house to interfere needlessly and primarily with the government's exercise of the authority which parliament had intrusted to them and intended they should use. (Loud cheers.) Harcourt said the preceding speech was extraordinary, coming from such a responsible statesman, who knew the step he was taking would lead to Ireland and England. Harcourt trusted Hartington for endeavoring to show he had not been consulted and was therefore not responsible for what had been done. The government wanted to strike the league because it was inconvenient to them, adverse to their political opinions, to the pecuniary interests of the class they represented, but that was not the reason. The country would appreciate the unfairness of their conduct, and its object, Sir William retorted the ministry's penny-wise evidence, and complained that their conduct in quoting and misquoting documents was a scandalous endeavor to bad the reputation and suspend the liberties of the whole people, upon evidence that would not be received against the most criminal. He doubted whether the country would see twenty months of this irresolute government with irresolute allies. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Balfour said that Mr. Gladstone would have been wiser had he rested his argument on the allegation that the House was ignorant of the grounds for the proclamation rather than on a defence of the League. The Government's difficulty was not the finding of evidence to justify the proclamation, but the finding of it from the enormous mass of evidence which had accumulated. There was sufficient foundation to justify the proclamation in the columns of the local newspapers without going into the details of the evidence. Mr. Balfour argued that when Mr. Gladstone proclaimed the Land League he did so when Mr. Parnell was imprisoned and when Mr. Gladstone was not sitting, and that he afforded no information to anyone concerned. He quoted at length from documents to show that the League was guilty of boycotting, coercing and intimidating the most criminal. He doubted whether the country would see twenty months of this irresolute government with irresolute allies.

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tion of the fire was known to many only through the light which overpowered the sky in the middle of its reflection. ON THE HOME OF ST. PETER'S Cathedral might have led to a belief that the city was wrapped in flames. The whole scene was indescribably for half an hour the people kept up a running commentary on the merits and demerits of the brigade. The latter did excellent work, and only through their heroic exertions were the flames prevented from spreading to the adjoining buildings. Nos. 1, 4 and 7 Merryweather were stationed opposite the front of the building, all drawing their water from the basin in the centre of the square. No. 1 worked splendidly; it kept up a steady stream of water at a pressure of 100 lbs. The other two likewise did good work, but had not time to begin kept up a supply of water, it is questionable whether the fire would have been kept from spreading to the adjacent buildings. As it was these three streams did splendid work. On the St. James street side of the building six streams were playing. No. 9 streamer was situated on St. Joseph street, and the hose brought over.

THE HOME OF ST. PETER'S. It did good work, throwing the water down with great force. Nos. 4 Clapp and Jones was situated at the corner of Little St. Antoine street and with two steady streams, did capital service. Under the direction of Engineer Deegan, the fire was extinguished. The fire was extinguished. The fire was extinguished.

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TWO KISSES.

'Madam, will you give me something to eat?' 'Something to eat?' repeated the lady, a kind-looking matron of about thirty-five, who had come to the door on seeing a stranger approach, and cast a quick comprehensive glance over his person and attire.

General Business.

'Good evening, my dear Maude!' she exclaimed, with a rapturous little squeeze of her hand. 'I have delighted to hear from you—and all the other marvellous young ladies who will be here to-night!' with a gay laugh.

Legal Notices.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION on Saturday the 14th day of May, 1887, in front of the Registry Office in New Brunswick, the lands and premises situated in the Parish of St. John, County of Miramichi, and in the Parish of St. John, County of Miramichi, and in the Parish of St. John, County of Miramichi.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

NEW GOODS. Recently received, a FULL STOCK of all kinds of DRY GOODS. Special Values in COTTONS. viz, GREY COTTONS, WHITE COTTONS, HEETINGES, and PILLOW COTTONS, TABLE LINENS, TOWELS and TOWELLINGS.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Printed Cottons ver- Cheap, in decidedly new and pretty patterns. Large Variety of DRESS GOODS. Also Coburgs, Lusters Cash Meres and Merinos, Cloths in English and American Tweeds, All Wool Homespuns and Camduns, (cheaper than present Mill Prices) Men's Ready Made Clothing in Coats, Pants and Vests, Boys' Ready Made Clothing, White and Colored Cotton Shirts, Fancy Tweed and Cloth Shirts, Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps, in all qualities, Wool Union, Russes Tapestry and Hemp Carpets, Floor, Oilcloths, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 Linoleum.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

William Murray - Argyle House, NOW ARRIVING. SPRING IMPORTATIONS FULL LINES OF DRY GOODS. Hosiery. Haberdashery, etc. Carpets, Cutlery, ENGLISH & AMERICAN HAT, Latest Styles. J. B. Snowball. LAURENCE'S SPECTACLES. When are Spectacles Required? AT THE MEDICAL HALL. J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE. Chatham N.B. Feb. 17th, '86. JOB-PRINTING LOWER Water St. Miramichi. Having completed the removal of the ADVANCE establishment to the building next N. B. Trading Co's. office, Lower Water Street, we are now prepared to execute all kinds of BOOK AND JOB-PRINTING in first class style. This establishment was the only one in the Province in a position to enter into competition with the city offices at the Dominion Centennial Exhibition at St. John, where it received a MEDAL AND DIPLOMA for 'Book and Job Printing' and 'Letter-Press Printing.' This is good evidence of the fine character of its work.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

PARSONS' PILLS. These pills were a wonderful discovery. No other like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out how to get them, and you will know how to get them. One box will do more to purify the blood and cure chronic diseases than any other remedy yet discovered. If people could be made to realize the marvellous power of these pills, they would walk 100 miles to get a box if they could not be had without. Sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Illustrated pamphlet free, postpaid. Send for it; the information is very valuable. I. S. JOHNSON & CO. 22 Custom House Street, BOSTON, MASS.

General Business.

W. & R. Brodie Commission Merchants. DEALERS IN FLOUR, PRODUCE AND FRIGIDIS. Next the Bank of Montreal. CARD. John Fotheringham, J. P., COLLECTING JUSTICE. ACCOUNT. OFFICE—Opposite Weigh Scale, WATER STREET, - CHATHAM N. B. MIRA MICH I STEAM BRICK WORKS. The subscribers are now carrying on the business of BRICK MANUFACTURING on an extensive scale.

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