



MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

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CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, OCTOBER 16, 1884.

D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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Yearly or season advertisements are inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per year, and \$1.00 per year for each subsequent insertion.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" carries its large circulation of 10,000 copies, and is the only newspaper in the County of Kent published weekly, and in the County of Northumberland, and in the County of Gloucester (New Brunswick), and in the County of Kent (New Brunswick), and in the County of Northumberland, and in the County of Gloucester (New Brunswick), and in the County of Kent (New Brunswick).

Editor: "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE," Chatham, N. B.

WAR!

FRANCE & CHINA!

TEA! TEA!

Best Quality Selected Limes

By the Car Load at all STATIONS on the ALBERT and INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAYS.

This LIME differs from all other Brands in the market—having peculiarly sweet qualities, which renders it the most desirable for the use of the farmer, and makes it the most profitable to the grower, and is the CHEAPEST in the market for all purposes.

For Agricultural purposes it can be furnished by the car load in bulk, CHRY, and in any quantity, and is the most profitable to the grower, and is the CHEAPEST in the market for all purposes.

Manager: A. B. LIME and CEMENT COY.

THIS SEASON'S TEA

JUST RECEIVED.

Having bought our Stock before the advance, we will give our Friends and Customers better value at former prices.

REDUCED TO 30 CENTS.

Try It. Best Value in Town.

G. STOUGHTON.

MIRAMICHI

LIVERY STABLE.

Castle Street. - - Newcastle

TEAMS FURNISHED FOR DRIVES, PARTIES, EXCURSIONS, FISHING TRIPS, ETC.

JOHN MORRISSEY, Proprietor.

TIN SHOP.

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

TIN, SHEET-IRON, GAS-FITTING.

Granite Ware, Japanese Stamp and Die, and all kinds of TINWARE.

Also, a nice assortment of Parlor and Cooking Stoves, and PATENT OVENS the latest and best of the kind, which I will sell low for cash.

Shop in rear of Customs House, N. B.

A. C. McLEAN.

NOW ON HAND.

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED LINE OF CANNED GOODS

AND PRESERVED FRUITS.

Tomato, Green Corn, Roast Beef, Soup & Bouilli, Peas, Dressed Pigs and Beans, Military Soup, Green Peas, Raspberries, Currants, Raisins, etc.

ALSO—A COMPLETE STOCK OF SHIPCHANDLERY

AND NAVAL STORES.

GEORGE WATT.

400 M. SHAVED CEDAR SHINGLES.

Will sell in Car Load Lots or at lowest prices to suit F. - - hasars.

FOR CASE ONLY

ROBERT FLANAGAN.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, SCALDS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF THE LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, AND BOWELS.

D. HUBBARD & CO., Toronto.

COFFINS & CASKETS.

The Subscriber has a large and superior assortment of

BOSWOOD & WALNUT COFFINS, COFFIN FINDINGS AND ROBES,

which he will supply at reasonable rates. BARGAINS FOR FALL BUSINESS also supplied.

W. H. McLEAN, Undertaker.

General Business.

HAMS, HAMS.

Smoked and Green.

400 POUNDS HAM, Green, Smoked or Canvassed.

FOR SALE LOW BY

G. M. BOSTWICK & CO., St. John.

ALBERT LIME

THE A. B. LIME AND CEMENT COY.

Are now prepared to furnish their

Metropolitan Hotel,

(Adjoining Bank of Montreal.)

WELLINGTON STREET, CHATHAM, N. B.

J. F. JARDINE, PROPRIETOR.

First Class Rooms and Table.

Anglers and Sportsmen

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General Business.

JOHN McLAGGAN

IMPORTER

—AND—

WHOLESALE DEALER

—IN—

Flour, Cornmeal, Provisions

AND General Groceries.

IN STORE.

50 Half chests Tea.

50 caddies do.

DIRECT IMPORTANT

75 Boxes and Caddies

Black and Bright Tobacco

100 Bbls. Sugar.

GRANULATED & YELLOW

150 Boxes Soap,

100 Bushels

White Beans,

MOLASSES in Puncheons.

Tierces & Bbls.

Plate and Extra Mess Beef

Heavy Mess Pork

Pressed Hay.

CHOICE BRANDS OF

Flour, Cornmeal & Oatmeal,

at Wholesale Rates.

AT THE

FISH WAREHOUSE

ON THE

Public Wharf, Newcastle.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER has to tender his thanks to the public of Miramichi who have so liberally patronized his business at his late stand and to inform them that he has removed to his new premises on Water Street, next door to the place of J. R. Boushelle, where he will be glad to welcome all old customers and to make the acquaintance of new ones. He has on hand a most complete new stock of

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Hotels.

Canada House,

Corner Water and St. John Streets, CHATHAM.

LARGEST HOTEL IN CHATHAM.

Every attention paid to the COMFORT OF GUESTS.

Located in the business centre of the town, having the best and most attentive first rate.

WM. JOHNSTON, PROPRIETOR.

WAVERLEY HOTEL, NEWCASTLE.

These Hotels have lately been refurnished, and every possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travellers.

W. LIVERY STABLES, with good outfit for hire, and late of Waverley House, St. John.

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Brokers, etc.

W. & R. Brodie,

Commission Merchants

DEALERS IN FLOUR, PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS

No. 16, ARTURUS STREET, NEAR THE BANK OF MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

Medical.

Dr. J. S. Benson,

RESIDENCE: Duke Street. - Chatham.

JOHN McCURDY, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, RESIDENCE:—(Also occupied by Late Dr. Thomson.)

Wellington St., - - Chatham, N. B.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY

GOOD, FRESH & RELIABLE DRUGS

—AND—

PATENT MEDICINES

of all kinds, go to the

Newcastle Drug Store.

DRUGS sold at the lowest possible figure, and PATENT MEDICINES at their regular prices.

Flower Pots, Sponges, Toilet Articles and Fancy Soaps

—ALWAYS IN STOCK—

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at Wholesale Rates.

AT THE

FISH WAREHOUSE

ON THE

Public Wharf, Newcastle.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER has to tender his thanks to the public of Miramichi who have so liberally patronized his business at his late stand and to inform them that he has removed to his new premises on Water Street, next door to the place of J. R. Boushelle, where he will be glad to welcome all old customers and to make the acquaintance of new ones. He has on hand a most complete new stock of

All kinds of Cloths, from which selections may be made for Suits or Single Garments, of which is respectfully invited.

F. O. PETERSON.

THE CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. Why Sir John Goes to England.

A good deal is said and written about the visit of Sir John A. Macdonald to England, and the papers on the Government side are even further astray respecting its chief object than those in opposition.

It is not in a position to support the trip to a dozen or more ministerial purposes, and as each theory advanced will be accepted by a certain number of people as correct, the occasion will be fruitful in the accumulation of quite a little "pot" of that sort of political capital.

It would of course, not do for the Government papers to admit the fact that they are not informed of Sir John's purpose in so suddenly leaving the country. We are, therefore, informed by one set of them that the "grand old man" has been ordered away by his physician, that his departure was occasioned solely by consideration for his health.

It is, no doubt, true that the Premier's health is not as good as his many friends wish it were; yet it is no worse than it has been at times for several years. He has had the care of the best physicians whose solicitude in his behalf has done much to counteract the mental and physical wear and tear incident to his trying position—a position of more than ordinary exactions because of the varied elements he has been obliged to harmonize, in order to hold together the many-headed party of which he is the crafty leader.

It is an open secret among the best-informed of the Government's friends that a serious crisis is threatened at the next session of Parliament. The supreme question in Dominion politics is, as we all know, the position of the Canada Pacific Railway Company, in whose success or failure the fate of Sir John and his party is involved. Notwithstanding the liberal treatment the Company received last session at the hands of Parliament, it finds itself unable to carry out the design of its chiefs to control the railway interests of the Dominion.

It is to be regretted that the Government's guarantee of interest on its stock, backed by the enormous sums given and loaned to it by the Government—amounting to \$85,000,000 for a road which was officially estimated by it last year to cost \$38,000,000—to realize millions on its stock and land sales. Owing, however, to the questionable character of some of its outside operations being exposed and, perhaps, exaggerated through the direct and indirect agency of its great rival—the Grand Trunk—it has been disappointed. It needs the millions its principal members have pocketed as dividends on the stock allotted to them, and the other millions spent in acquiring connecting lines, to carry on the work of building the road for which Parliament gave it such liberal grants.

As a corporation it says the opposition and misrepresentation it has met with from the Grand Trunk in the money markets of the world have rendered its stock comparatively worthless and prevented sales of its lands to such an extent as to make its receipts from those sources fall short of its reasonable anticipations, by millions. The millions it spent in acquiring connecting lines had, it claims, to be thus invested as a matter of course railway policy and to prevent the Grand Trunk from securing them. The millions absorbed on interest account was money justly due to stockholders, although there had not been a cent of surplus earnings on the portions of the road the Construction Company was the contractor of the work performed by it. The Company will, therefore, say it is not in a position to consent to another Government loan. Considering the promises made for the Company by the Government to Parliament last session, Sir John is afraid that his large and loyal majority will melt before such a proposition. Rather than face the threatened trouble in that form he goes to England with Mr. Stephen, who, under an arrangement that miscarried a few weeks ago, was to have come to Canada in connection with the same business. The threatened danger may, it is hoped by the Government and Canada Pacific leaders, be averted if an understanding can be had with the Grand Trunk magnates. It is believed that Sir John, who, as well as Mr. Stephen, has always been friendly with the Grand Trunk people, will be able to bridge the chasm between the two great corporations and thus avoid the political crisis which the presentation of a new demand for money in behalf of the Canada Pacific would involve. Should the Premier's mission fail it is now said that he will avoid asking for a further loan to the Company, and fall back on either an additional guarantee for new stock or a proposition to allow the Company to unload the remaining work upon the Government, involving the completion of public business. "Nearer, however, to the truth is the journal that announced the visit to be a semi-official one, although the explanations of this theory are very wide of the mark.

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, OCTOBER 16, 1884.

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Liverpool Wood Market.

It is rather discouraging to know that there is yet no improvement in the prices of New Brunswick spruce and pine deals in the Liverpool market, and to find that up to the first of October the import was only a few pieces less than last year, while it exceeded that of the corresponding period of 1882 by more than twenty-five per cent.

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It is as well, perhaps, that the full measure of the Government's childlike and absurdity in connection with the Dominion Railway is the international is not generally known, and added to the record of its utter disregard for the rights of the people of Derby in the matter of location. Somebody, or a lot of somebodies, appear to be very industrious in reporting all kinds of untruthful things about the progress of the work, and from Colliingwood Scriber, downwards, the railway people are set dancing to the amusement of those who are privileged to know how the circus progresses. It is to be hoped that some of consolation to the wise, but neglectful manipulators of this wonderful undertaking, to know that the Railway Department is in a hurry, at last, to have the Branch finished in a few days and to know that certain magnates are apologetically moved to threaten dreadful things just to please them. In this region we are accustomed to the effervescence of a "somebody" referred to; we never believe in "somebody" when they refer to their fond of excitement and have very little to do besides attending to the business of people who could get along just as well without their interference. When they, therefore, send their reports forward those who receive them at Ottawa and elsewhere would save themselves from being laughed at if they would refrain from getting unnecessarily excited by maintaining that dignity and decorum which should be a leading characteristic of those holding official positions.

If, however, our Ottawa friends really desire to see greater progress made on the Indian Branch they ought to see to it that they pay for the contractor and not have land owners ordering his employees off their premises, or when the engineers have located the line without the right of way being obtained. The Government should not believe its "somebodies" when they say the right of way is settled, for it is largely not so, but the sooner it is done the better. We believe that Mr. Archibald, C. E., went over the line yesterday and, so, we hardly think he will venture to sustain the reports of the "somebodies" as to the contractor's intention, or their assertions that the right of way has been secured. He will find there were about 150 men at work on the line last Saturday, and that the force is increasing daily; that the contractor advertised, a week ago, for 400 laborers and 100 masons, mason's assistants, and men accustomed to stone work, besides ordering—as soon as his contract was made—the most improved and modern appliances for carrying out his contract. All the same, however, there will be the "somebody" surveillance over the work consequent to the Government and uniformly set an employment for the persons so deeply interested in the right of way business. If Mr. Mitchell and his friends in Newcastle and Derby, however, imagine the game is not underfoot, or hope that they will not first tire of the warfare they are indulging in, they are to be the worst sold men in the country. All they have any power to do now is to lessen the number of the outrage they threaten upon the contractor, and to keep the Derby in connection with the location between the Bark Factory and Parker's. If they fail in that duty they will be consistent in a policy which is the most malignant and indifferent to public and private rights ever worked up any locality in Canada.

Bathurst Notes.

Bathurst just now presents quite a lively appearance, and, on all sides, indications are to be seen of its prosperity and continued advancement. Many new buildings are in course of erection and extensive improvements on many others can be seen on almost every street. A short sketch of the new dwellings in course of erection may not be uninteresting to your many readers. It is worthy of notice that the majority of the new buildings are located in the rear of the town, which is, thus, extending in that direction.

On St. Patrick Street, nearly opposite the Court House, a new building has been built a handsome dwelling which is a credit to the town and is just about finished. Its dimensions are, main house, twenty feet by fifty and an ell; a veranda, by twenty feet, with a front of twenty feet. There are verandas on the south and east sides and the rooms on the ground floor are enlarged by bay windows. It is built on a granite foundation obtained from the intercolonial Railway at the Rough Waters, and is being painted a straw color, with white facings, and looks very neat, indeed. There are suitable outbuildings attached, with internal connection. Mr. Phillips is the contractor, and shall be called upon to perform work under Standard VII of the graded course. Provision shall be made for giving instruction in a special course of instruction in the extension of the period of three years.

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My Lord—Your Lordship.

We think it was the late Lord Governor Wilnot who introduced to the hearing so much about the oak and birch log being utilized to take the oak and birch log in its transit from forest to market. If it were not for being attached to the spruce the oak and birch would sink in the river, just as the contents of the trunk of a politician would sink out of public sight were it not for the faculty they have of buoying themselves up by clinging to those above them.

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Superior and Grammar Schools.

The following provisions are prescribed respecting Superior and Grammar Schools: SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.—Teachers of a Superior School to be entitled to the Provincial Allowance of \$2500 per annum, provided they are holders of Education of at least Class I, and must receive from the Trustees a salary of not less than \$250 per annum.

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Haunan's Defeat.

THE CONTEST OF THE PARAMATTA RIVER, SYDNEY, N. S. W. (From the South Australian Advertiser.) The race was witnessed by upward of 10,000 spectators, and the greatest excitement prevailed. It was 4 o'clock when Haunan, wearing a blue sleeveless gown, stepped into his boat. Beach, who stripped to his waist, shortly afterwards rowed up from his training quarters. Haunan closed firmly and his boat parted in 11 strokes. Beach was within half a pound of Haunan in 12 strokes.

Both competitors appeared in splendid condition. The challenger was P. J. Clark, one of the best judges in Australia. They made splendid starts, both catching water at the same moment, and taking almost stroke for stroke from 32 to 35 per minute. Haunan's stroke was cleanest and most regular. Beach, though equally effective, being somewhat hurried for the first hundred yards. Haunan from the first appeared to settle down to his work as a very serious business, showing his teeth closed firmly and his lips parted in such a peculiar way that it gave the impression at a distance that he was smiling. From the start he kept closely watching Beach, with whom he kept almost on a dead level for some distance. After a quarter of a mile's pulling, Haunan quickened his stroke and went a length ahead. He then slowed down in accordance with his ordinary custom, and just as he maintained the same lead, going a little faster when his opponent drew closer, and easing off again when he seemed getting too far ahead. After passing the first point on the southern side and getting into comparatively open water, where the full force of the breeze caught both, they began rather unsteady in Haunan's boat, showing the wind and the somewhat rough water inconvenienced them.

About this period of the contest a most unfortunate incident occurred. The steamer Tomki, which had been chartered by Beach's supporters for the visitors, was heading right across Haunan's track in midstream. Haunan pulled right up to the bows of the steamer, and the latter being slightly ahead of Beach, whose course just enabled him to miss the steamer's bow. As Haunan came up close a thousand voices called to him to beware of being swamped, and as he turned in his seat and looked ahead, he saw the danger in a moment and resolved to cut Beach right out of the race. Heading the boat right across Beach's course, he put on a magnificent stroke that passed the bows at a marvellous speed. He had then put between four and five lengths between himself and his opponent. To the spectators this seemed to give the race to Haunan to win as he liked and the few incidents which occurred in the rowing just afterwards were interpreted as acts of bravado, when, as Haunan now states, they were signs of distress. After he had finished his great spurt he half dropped his left scull, but recovered himself almost immediately. He did not get a quarter of a mile further, but made a special stoppage, entirely missing his stroke. This gave the impression that he was pulling well within himself, that he had gassed Beach's power, and he had said that he would make a special stoppage, entirely missing his stroke. This gave the impression that he was pulling well within himself, that he had gassed Beach's power, and he had said that he would make a special stoppage, entirely missing his stroke.

Haunan's explanation after the race was over is that, in that big spurt, when he cleared the steamer, he exhausted himself, and that, so far from showing off, he was in a distressed condition. This statement is borne out by Beach, who states that when Haunan went so far to the front on that occasion he began to regard it as a hopeless contest with Standard VII, and that he had the power of selecting legislators to rule us. I do not think we ought to let that out of our own hands. I think we ought to retain the right to select our own representatives, and the right of his opponent's face showed clearly that Haunan was giving out. This sent the thought through Beach's mind like a flash of lightning: "The race is mine." Acting under this impulse, as well as in accordance with his trainer's directions, he put on just such a spurt as Haunan had done. With half a dozen quick and powerful strokes he brought the boat right down on Haunan, who had worked across into Beach's water, and so was exhausted that he could not respond to Beach's pace and pull out of the way, the boat which was a foul. The boats did not touch, but Haunan's left scull and Beach's right scull crossed each other and prevented both from pulling with equal force. Both boats were on a dead level, and either man had an equal chance of getting away first; in fact, when they drew their interlocked sculls they could have restarted on exactly equal terms, but Haunan was not equal to the emergency, and held up his hands to claim a foul, by which he clearly lost a stroke. There he halted for a few seconds, as if hesitating whether to go on or give up the race. This gave Beach a lead of five or six lengths, which he never really lost during the rest of the race. Once Haunan made a false attempt to restart Beach, and actually got within three boat's length, but his condition then appeared to give out, and he fell away. Beach pulled hard, but he was never nearly pushed, there is every reason to credit his statement that he could have pulled much harder. He certainly finished in a fine condition, which is more than can be said of Haunan.

Beach passed the flagboat nearly six lengths ahead, and as though as the umpire's boat came up Haunan pulled alongside and said: "Mr. Clark, I claim a foul." Mr. Clark promptly responded: "You got over into Beach's water; that caused the foul, and I gave the race to Beach."

Afterward the two men met in the most friendly manner. Haunan looked a little carworn and discouraged, as was only natural under the circumstances. The conversation, of course, turned upon the race, and Haunan, in a manner which was pleasant to see, said, shaking hands with Beach: "Well, you are a better man than I am, and I hope you don't blame me for the foul, which was principally caused by the steamer coming down on us. I could not help it."

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT occurred at Warren's furnace, in Hickman County, Tenn. It was a rule to give a signal before tapping the furnace, that the blast might be shut off and men get out of danger. The tapper, through neglect, tapped the furnace before the signal was given and three men standing near were covered by a scorching blast of molten iron, and were burned to death instantly; the other man attempted to get out of the way and waded through the molten iron, but was over 100 yards, and lived two hours and great agony. The flesh dropped off of his body, and he died in a few days. The tapper was also burned fatally. A man standing near was principally caused by the steamer coming down on us. I could not help it."

Upon the question of provincial rights he argued for the Federal principle, and was heard of ground of its special applicability in a country of such great territorial extent as Canada, and having within its bounds such varied interests as those of the several Provinces. He argued that the people of Ontario accepted Confederation because it was supposed to give them absolute control of their own affairs. He urged the people to have no share to insist that if they were to have a Federal union they must have one in reality. The people might go wrong sometimes, but for his own part he was willing to trust the wisdom of the Government, and showed the anomalies in its nature and the miserable results of its operation. The tariff, he showed, could not benefit the farmer—only the flimsiest pretence made that it would—while even of those whom it was intended to benefit, a few were helped temporarily, but were left far behind in the long run. He was promised that there would be a "home market" from which the good wife could make her husband rich by selling at high rates the chickens, butter, vegetables, and smaller products of the farm. They were to have factories at every cross-road. He asked them how these promises had been fulfilled. "It is true they have enlarged some of the factories," he said, "but the men who have enlarged the factories are about the sickest and saddest over the change." He pointed out an essential difference between the manufacturers and farmers—the first could combine to put up prices, but the latter could not. (Loud applause.)

At this stage of the address a good natured looking Conservative began to question. "How is it," he asked, "that we get cotton and sugar so much cheaper now than we did before?" Catching the interrogator's eye, Mr. Blake smilingly replied: "Do you suppose that you get cheaper sugar because of the N. P.?" A burst of applause and derisive laughter showed the opinion of the audience upon the question. "I believe," proceeded Mr. Blake, when silence had been restored, "that sugar is cheaper all the world over than it has been before within the memory of man. Does my friend know that the raw material brings such small prices that in some places where the cane is grown large tracts remain in which they will not sow, and others where they will not even get the standing crop because it will not pay for the cost and trouble? (Applause.) Does my friend suppose that our little Act of Parliament revolutionized the sugar industry of the whole world?" (Cheers and great laughter.) As a matter of fact sugar is dearer in Canada than in the rest of the world. Sugar in England is only about two-thirds of the price in Canada." (Retained cheering.) He proceeded to discuss the taxes of the country, showing how much greater they were than the Government had promised they would be. He had hardly entered upon this subject, however, before the upholder of Sir John Macdonald came cheerfully to the front again. "Where was that money spent?" he asked. "Well," responded Mr. Blake, "you tell your crop by sample, I suppose, I can't give you the whole expenditure, but I can give you a couple of samples." Breaking in upon the line of his argument, he then quoted the figures which he had given to other audiences, showing the increase in the superannuations and civil service expenses, Mr. Macdonald's expenditure upon which was so strongly condemned by the Conservative leaders in 1878. The audience cheered again and again as the speaker ironically dealt with the "reductions" made by the "economists" who no help, however, a Superior School, provided a class room is attached, and the standard of the daily average attendance of pupils is 30 or upwards. For such schools a special course will be prescribed.

THE CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

A good deal is said and written about the visit of Sir John A. Macdonald to England, and the papers on the Government side are even further astray respecting its chief object than those in opposition.

It is not in a position to support the trip to a dozen or more ministerial purposes, and as each theory advanced will be accepted by a certain number of people as correct, the occasion will be fruitful in the accumulation of quite a little "pot" of that sort of political capital.

It would of course, not do for the Government papers to admit the fact that they are not informed of Sir John's purpose in so suddenly leaving the country. We are, therefore, informed by one set of them that the "grand old man" has been ordered away by his physician, that his departure was occasioned solely by consideration for his health.

It is, no doubt, true that the Premier's health is not as good as his many friends wish it were; yet it is no worse than it has been at times for several years. He has had the care of the best physicians whose solicitude in his behalf has done much to counteract the mental and physical wear and tear incident to his trying position—a position of more than ordinary exactions because of the varied elements he has been obliged to harmonize, in order to hold together the many-headed party of which he is the crafty leader.

It is an open secret among the best-informed of the Government's friends that a serious crisis is threatened at the next session of Parliament. The supreme question in Dominion politics is, as we all know, the position of the Canada Pacific Railway Company, in whose success or failure the fate of Sir John and his party is involved. Notwithstanding the liberal treatment the Company received last session at the hands of Parliament, it finds itself unable to carry out the design of its chiefs to control the railway interests of the Dominion.

It is to be regretted that the Government's guarantee of interest on its stock, backed by the enormous sums given and loaned to it by the Government—amounting to \$85,000,000 for a road which was officially estimated by it last year to cost \$38,000,000—to realize millions on its stock and land sales. Owing, however, to the questionable character of some of its outside operations being exposed and, perhaps, exaggerated through the direct and indirect agency of its great rival—the Grand Trunk—it has been disappointed. It needs the millions its principal members have pocketed as dividends on the stock allotted to them, and the other millions spent in acquiring connecting lines, to carry on the work of building the road for which Parliament gave it such liberal grants.

As a corporation it says the opposition and misrepresentation it has met with from the Grand Trunk in the money markets of the world have rendered its stock comparatively worthless and prevented sales of its lands to such an extent as to make its receipts from those sources fall short of its reasonable anticipations, by millions. The millions it spent in acquiring connecting lines had, it claims, to be thus invested as a matter of course railway policy and to prevent the Grand Trunk from securing them. The millions absorbed on interest account was money justly due to stockholders, although there had not been a cent of surplus earnings on the portions of the road the Construction Company was the contractor of the work performed by it. The Company will, therefore, say it is not in a position to consent to another Government loan. Considering the promises made for the Company by the Government to Parliament last session, Sir John is afraid that his large and loyal majority will melt before such a proposition. Rather than face the threatened trouble in that form he goes to England with Mr. Stephen, who, under an arrangement that miscarried a few weeks ago, was to have come to Canada in connection with the same business. The threatened danger may, it is hoped by the Government and Canada Pacific leaders, be averted if an understanding can be had with the Grand Trunk magnates. It is believed that Sir John, who, as well as Mr. Stephen, has always been friendly with the Grand Trunk people, will be able to bridge the chasm between the two great corporations and thus avoid the political crisis which the presentation of a new demand for money in behalf of the Canada Pacific would involve. Should the Premier's mission fail it is now said that he will avoid asking for a further loan to the Company, and fall back on either an additional guarantee for new stock or a proposition to allow the Company to unload the remaining work upon the Government, involving the completion of public business. "Nearer, however, to the truth is the journal that announced the visit to be a semi-official one, although the explanations of this theory are very wide of the mark.

It is rather discouraging to know that there is yet no improvement in the prices of New Brunswick spruce and pine deals in the Liverpool market, and to find that up to the first of October the import was only a few pieces less than last year, while it exceeded that of the corresponding period of 1882 by more than twenty-five per cent.

Miramichi Advance.

Why Sir John Goes to England.

A good deal is said and written about the visit of Sir John A. Macdonald to England, and the papers on the Government side are even further astray respecting its chief object than those in opposition.

It is not in a position to support the trip to a dozen or more ministerial purposes, and as each theory advanced will be accepted by a certain number of people as correct, the occasion will be fruitful in the accumulation of quite a little "pot" of that sort of political capital.

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A WOMAN'S FAITH.

Against the faded rose-color of vanishing sunset, the clear, pure profile of a fair young face was sharply outlined. The hair that blew and clung about the low, white forehead was full of shiny waves, but the smooth satiny cheeks were perfectly colorless; the tender but firm lips were drooping sadly, and the soft, pensive eyes were fixed far away upon the sea.

General Business.

and saw Allegra sitting at his bedside. "Why are you here?" he asked, putting out his hand doubtfully, after the first thrill of joy.

General Business.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure. EQUITABLE LIFE Assurance Society OF THE UNITED STATES.

Law Notices, etc.

Notice of Sale. To Peter Logie of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, Carpenter, and Elizabeth Logie, his wife, and to all others whom it may concern.

General Business.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it cures in ten days all cases of Spavin, Strains, Sprains, Swellings, Bruises, etc.

General Business.

International S. S. Com'y. Summer Arrangement. 3 TRIPS A WEEK. Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, at 8 O'clock.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

"ARGYLE HOUSE," Chatham, July 1884! UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS IN SUMMER DRESS GOODS!

WILLIAM MURRAY. Peremptory Sale! \$40,000.00 WORTH OF DRY GOODS MUST GO!

WILLIAM RAE, Upper Water Street, Chatham, N. B. Italian, Scotch, French and Russian Marbles.

IN STOCK AND ARRIVING AND FOR SALE by the Subscriber: Mess Pork, Clear Pork, Prime Mess Pork, Plate Beef, Roll Beef, Extra Mess Beef, LARD IN TUBS, WHITE BEANS, Codfish Large & Medium MOLASSES, SUGAR, Granulated and Yellow, Rankine's Biscuits, Mariners' Tobacco, Prince of Wales Tobacco, Napoleon Tobacco, Myrtle Navy Tobacco, Royal Crown Soap, Princess Louise Soap, Atlantic P. Y. Soap, Newell's Matches, BROWN'S AXES, Cut Nails all sizes, with usual Supply of CHOICE BRANDS Flour, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, at Lowest Rates FOR CASH. John McLaggan, Newcastle, 24th June, '84.

B. FAIREY NEWCASTLE, N. B. THE CHEAPEST DRY GOODS STORE IN THE PROVINCE. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. FOR CASH ONLY. B. FAIREY NEWCASTLE, N. B. REVERE HOUSE, LOWER WATER STREET, CHATHAM, N. B. GOOD STABLING on the premises. DANIEL DESMOND, New Tea LANDING. 302 Pkgs. New Congou Tea. Teacher Wanted. JOHN McDONALD, UNDERTAKER. CASKETS & COFFINS of all kinds and prices kept in Stock. Metal and Patent Coffins, furnished when required. Badges for Pall Bearers, Clergymen and Physicians, and Burial Robes also supplied.

MIRAMICHI STONE WORKS. NORTHESK, MIRAMICHI, New Brunswick. Joseph Goodfellow, Proprietor. CHATHAM, N. B. JOHNSON & MURRAY BARRISTERS-AT-LAW, Notaries Public, Insurance Agents, ETC. D. G. MACLAUCHLAN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC. DesBrisay & DesBrisay, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS AT-LAW, CONVEYANCERS, & ETC. OFFICES: St. Patrick Street, - - - Bathurst, N. B. WARREN C. WINSLOW, BARRISTER. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Commissioner for Nova Scotia. E. P. WILLISTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Notary Public, Conveyancer, & ETC. R. B. ADAMS, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, OFFICE AT-LAW, Water Street, Chatham. WM. A. PARK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, & ETC. OFFICE - OVER THE STORE OF W. PARK, Esq. CASTLE STREET, NEWCASTLE, N. B. Teacher Wanted.

Mr. J. A. E. Marrell, (late of 98 King Street, St. John). BEST GALLERY, BEST LIGHT, BEST PROCESS & BEST OPERATOR. MASONIC HALL - CHATHAM.

NEW GOODS OPENED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: Ladies' Cashmere Jersey Gowns, Ladies' Kid and Suede Shoes, Ladies' Kid and Suede Shoes, Ladies' Kid and Suede Shoes.

SHAKER BLOOD SYRUP. Cures Completely Scrofula, Erysipelas, Eczema, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Drops and other Blood Disorders of every description.

SAD IRONS. Polished and Nickel-plated. Foot Balls at 1/6 each. H. F. MARQUEZ, 24th June, '84.

WILLIAM MURRAY. SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN, - Public Square, Newcastle. PATTERSON, LOGGIE & CO. 1883. GOODS THAT MUST BE SOLD.

MR. J. A. E. MARRELL. 300 pieces New Silver Ware, 125 Reefing Jackets, 75 Overcoats, 25 Ulster coats, 15 Fur Trimmed Coats, 200 Suits Clothes, 100 doz. Drawers and Linters, 25 doz. Flannel Shirts, 75 assorted Fur Caps, 14 doz. Scotch Caps, 5 doz. Carriage Jackets, 25 pieces Canadian Tweeds, 100 doz. pairs Boots and Shoes, 30 doz. pairs Felt Over Boots, 5 doz. pairs Larrigans, 25 pieces Heavy Flannels, 50 doz. FANCY WOOL GOODS, in Cloths, Hoops, Scarfs, Squares, Mufflers, Breakfast Shawls, etc.

MR. J. A. E. MARRELL. 300 pieces New Silver Ware, 125 Reefing Jackets, 75 Overcoats, 25 Ulster coats, 15 Fur Trimmed Coats, 200 Suits Clothes, 100 doz. Drawers and Linters, 25 doz. Flannel Shirts, 75 assorted Fur Caps, 14 doz. Scotch Caps, 5 doz. Carriage Jackets, 25 pieces Canadian Tweeds, 100 doz. pairs Boots and Shoes, 30 doz. pairs Felt Over Boots, 5 doz. pairs Larrigans, 25 pieces Heavy Flannels, 50 doz. FANCY WOOL GOODS, in Cloths, Hoops, Scarfs, Squares, Mufflers, Breakfast Shawls, etc.

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