

NEW BUSINESS NOTICE

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, N. B., every Thursday morning...

MIRAMICHI MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE WORKS, John H. Lawlor & Co., PROPRIETORS.

Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, Mantels & Table-tops, Glass Vases, Etc., etc.

MARBLE WORKS, CHATHAM N. B.

MONUMENTS, TABLETS & CEMETERY WORK.

EDWARD BARRY, For Sale or To Let.

Robert Murray, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, Notary Public, Insurance Agent.

G. B. FRASER, ATTORNEY & BARRISTER NOTARY PUBLIC.

Warren C. Winslow, BARRISTER.

TIN SHOP.

Japanned, Stamped and Plain Tinware.

The Peerless Creamer, ROCHESTER LAMP, SUC ESS OIL STOVE.

PATENT TELESCOPE OVEN.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

of Wild Strawberry.

Cures Summer Complaints.

Complaints.

Wholesale & Retail.

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

VOL. 19. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, AUGUST 3, 1893.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Kerr & Robertson, Wholesale Hardware, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Established 1866. Dunlap Bros. & Co., AMHERST, N. S.

Dunlap, McKim & Downs, WALLACE, N. S.

Chatham Foundry, CHATHAM N. B.

Iron and Brass Castings a specialty for Mills, Steamboats, Railways, etc.

T. F. GILLESPIE, Proprietor.

Miramichi Foundry, STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS, CHATHAM, N. B.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Machinery of all kinds; Steamers of any size constructed & furnished, complete.

IRON PIPE, VALVES AND FITTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

SPRING STOCK! COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions,

Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Dress Goods,

Haberdashery, Carpets, Cutlery,

Hats, Caps, etc., etc.

HARDWARE.

Wholesale & Retail.

J. B. SNOWBALL, CHATHAM.

Miramichi Advance.

AUSTRIAN GLASS. A Fine Exhibit at the Columbian Fair.

MAGNIFICENT SHOWING OF ART.

World's Fair, July 13. [Special.]—Just a month hence will be Austria day at the Columbian exposition.

There are a few things here that money will not buy.

Nothing in the exhibit of the Japanese at the exposition is slighted.

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5,000 HIDES! Five Thousand Hides Wanted.

I will pay cash on delivery for all the hides I can procure.

STORE TO RENT 1st JULY.

Hotel New Netherland.

Hotel Normandie.

Normandie by-the-Sea.

"THE FACTORY" JOHN McDONALD.

MIRAMICHI STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

"STR. 'NELSON'."

General News and Notes.

The Sambre Light-house.

It is at Sambro, N. S., whence Mr. R. E. Hart writes as follows.

It is on human remains, cured in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion.

The coldest place in the United States is the interior of Alaska, 80 degrees below zero.

What Say They?

In popularity increasing. In reliability the standard.

The Best Remedy.

Dear Sir,—I was greatly troubled with weakness, loss of appetite, restlessness and sleeplessness.

LESS THAN \$1 MICROBE KILLER.

The one Great Cause of its popularity is that it makes no unfounded professions.

Perform all that is claimed for it. By its use you not only

TO LET.

J. C. RISTEEN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS

Doors, Sashes, Blinds & Mouldings, Flooring, Sheathing

ALL KINDS OF STOCK FOR BUILDING.

SUPPLY SCHOOL CHURCH FURNITURE.

ALEX. MCKINNON, WATER ST., CHATHAM.

REDUCED PRICES

A nice line of gift cups & saucers, Mugs, Lamps, and a General assortment of Glass and Earthenware &c.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

Piano and Pipe Organ.

TRAINED NURSE.

FOR SALE.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

White Russian & White Fye Wheat.

TIMOTHY AND CLOVER SEEDS.

FLOUR, OAT MEAL & FEED.

FINE GROCERIES & C.

WOOD-GOODS.

FOR SALE

Laths, Pailings, Box-Shooks, Barrel Heading, Matched Flooring, Matched Sheathing, Dimensioned Lumber, THOS. W. FLETT, NELSON.

SPINNING WHEELS MADE AND REPAIRED

WOOD-TURNING of all kinds done at short notice.

IMPROVED PREMISES

Roger Flanagan's

Garden and Field Seeds, and Wheat, Wall Papers, Window Shades, Dry Goods, Ready Made, Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Hats, Caps

Also a choice lot of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

R. FLANAGAN, ST. JOHN STREET & WATER STREET.

Z. TINGLEY, HAIRDRESSER, ETC., HAS REMOVED

SHAVING PARLOR

Water Street - Chatham.

He will also keep a first-class stock of Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, a Smokers' Goods general c

Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded.

Remember it is sold on a guarantee

MEDICAL HALL, J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

Chatham, Jan. 11, 1893.

W. T. CONNORS, Manager.

Chatham, May 9th, 1893.

Chatham, Jan. 11, 1893.

LARD MUST CO. COTTOLINE. At once and waste no time in discovering like thousands of others that you have now...

IMPREDICATED ATTRACTION! OVER ONE-QUARTER OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes...

THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING. At the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, Tuesday, August 30, 1893. Capital Prize, \$75,000. 100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS. On which we will give the lowest possible rate of commission. Address PAUL CORNARD, 100 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO SALMON-NET OWNERS. I hereby give warning that compliance with the law respecting salmon nets is to be enforced without further notice...

M. S. N. CO.'Y. The M. S. N. Co. will run excursions for forty days on the Atlantic coast...

DRS. G. J. & H. SPROUL SURGEON DENTISTS. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anesthetics.

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, N. B., AUGUST 3, 1893. Shall we Ever Reach Independence? III. Up to the breaking out in the Civil War in the United States in 1861, notwithstanding its wonderful increase in wealth and population, the country was looked upon as anything but a military power.

Up to the breaking out in the Civil War in the United States in 1861, notwithstanding its wonderful increase in wealth and population, the country was looked upon as anything but a military power. But as that terrific struggle progressed and a million and a half of men were put into the field by the belligerents, British statesmen commenced to study the problem of their being able to defend Canada in case of its being invaded by the forces of the United States.

This opinion is confirmed by a number of circumstances but the most convincing is the contents of a book published in 1866 by Lord Bury. It is entitled the "Western Exodus," and much of its space is devoted to the "New Dominion" then about being erected. He advocates the passage of the "North American Act" on the same ground as that taken by the London Times and a number of the leading members of the British parliament.

In the eyes of Imperial statesmen there is a great and a wonderful difference between imperial and colonial interests. While they are prepared at all hazards to defend the former the latter are immediately sacrificed when it is found that their defence would be likely to embroil Britain with another nation. No matter how much the late and present Premier of the British Empire differ upon the home and foreign policy of the Empire there is no difference in their views when colonial questions demand their attention.

While still Prime Minister of the Empire, Lord Salisbury in replying to a deputation of the Imperial Federation League which waited upon him in London in 1892, in referring to some remarks of Sir John Colomb on the necessity of a comprehensive system of Imperial defence, said that in discharging the functions of foreign minister he was especially sensitive of the large proportion of foreign questions that involved foreign complications, which arose entirely from England's relations to the colonies, and the effect is that from time to time we have to exercise great vigilance lest we should incur dangers which do not arise from any interest of our own, but entirely from the interests of the important and increasing communities with which we are linked.

In the House of Lords in 1870, Lord Grey said that "the principles laid down by successive colonial secretaries must necessarily lead to a dissolution of our colonial empire." Mr. Chamberlain, while in Canada a few years ago said that "England would not take the field in behalf of Canada against the United States." And in doing so he voiced the opinion of the commercial and manufacturing classes of Britain. John Bright, in his life, entertained the same opinions and he asserted in his place in parliament that "there is no statesman in England who will venture to bring about the shedding of one drop of blood" in defence of British North America. After Lord Monck had returned to England, having discharged his duties as governor-general of Canada, he delivered a speech in the House of Lords upon Canadian affairs during which he said that Canada "should be taught to look forward to independence. The true mission of Canada is to proclaim its independence." The Right Hon. W. E. Forster favored imperial federation, but he "recognized a common belief that some day the colonies must become independent."

into which she has blundered! but this may say: that the time is rapidly approaching when Canadians and Englishmen must have a clear and distinct understanding as to the hopes and obligations of the future. It is our duty to cover the whole ground, upon the faith of which our forefathers settled and improved, then let us understand, and we know what to do. But if shadows, clouds and darkness are to rest upon the future—if thirty millions of Britons are to board their "rascal colonies" within two small islands, gather round them the troops and warships of the empire, and leave four millions of Britons to face forty millions, and to defend a frontier of thousands of miles, then let us know what they are at, and our future policy will be governed by that knowledge. No cabinet has ever shaped a thoughtful and give it utterance. Leading newspapers have told us that our presence in the Empire is a source of danger, and that the time for separation is approaching if it has not already come. Noble lords and brilliant commoners have sneeringly told us that we may go when we are inclined. As yet, however, the true mission of Canada is to proclaim its independence. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster favored imperial federation, but he "recognized a common belief that some day the colonies must become independent."

For many years the statesmen of the mother country have seriously considered this colonial question, and as early as 1823 the Colonial Secretary thought that "the time has come for a separation of Canada from the mother country, and her assumption of an independent state." About the same time Lord Howick, speaking in the House of Commons said: "We ought to provide for colonial separation, not by fortifying the Canada, but by preparing them to become independent." In 1854, the Earl of Ellenborough said in the House of Lords, "I hope the government will communicate with the North American colonies with a view to separation." During the same debate Lord Brough said, "I am one of those who desire a separation of Canada from the mother country." And Lord Ashburton and St. Vincent who also spoke gave utterance to the same opinions.

If these opinions had been uttered in Canada by any of our public men, the party who style themselves Loyalists would have instantly denounced them as rebels and traitors to their country. If we view this matter from a British standpoint the decision that her statesmen have arrived at is both just and wise. As they have been elected by the people of the British Isles to legislate for their interests and welfare, the performance of that duty should be their first care. But if they were to expend the national treasure and the lives of thousands of their people to maintain a connection with Canada which would be of no benefit to the inhabitants of either country, they would ill discharge the duties they were elected to perform. On the other hand, if this question is viewed from a Canadian standpoint it should be the duty of our representatives in parliament not only to guard the interests of the people but to fearlessly maintain their political and commercial rights and not allow them to be sacrificed or bartered to advance those of any other country whether that country be Britain or the United States. This is clearly the duty of the statesmen and public men of Canada, and if they pursue this policy the future we have no doubt but that it will have the effect of developing a feeling of Canadian nationality among our people. If this is the case it will be likely to embroil Britain with another nation. No matter how much the late and present Premier of the British Empire differ upon the home and foreign policy of the Empire there is no difference in their views when colonial questions demand their attention.

During his life the Hon. Joseph Howe was a reliable authority on both Imperial and colonial subjects, and he has repeatedly upon both and all that he said upon either exerted a large amount of influence in Britain as well as in the colonies. As is well known that he was opposed to confederation and went to London on a deputation to the British Empire, the passage of the British North American Act through the British parliament. He stated that confederation was the first step towards the dismemberment of the British Empire and predicted that the course of a few years it would be the means of the withdrawal of the British North American provinces from the Empire. At the time that Mr. Howe was making these predictions he had not the least idea that the British government would be so completely overruled by the colonies, and that it would be forced to give up the colonies which he had so long and so bravely defended.

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of the subject of Euclid's first definition, "This position without magnification. Such promoters of discord might be called Jetties, but their reputation in this province ought to make a well-informed paper like The Sun hesitate before permitting them to use its circulation for the purpose of publishing mischievous statements which if made over their own names, would have only the value which attaches to such doubtful, if not disreputable, authorship. The subject is not one which any irresponsible scribbler who is afraid of responsibility should be permitted to discuss in a paper assuming to be a first-class one in the province, and we are, therefore, the more surprised over the fact of the insertion of the article in the Sun placing its columns at the disposal of a person of "Truth's" evident character for so questionable a purpose. We have ventured to express the belief that "Truth" is one of those discredited and disappointed creatures who are contently brooding over the results of their own follies, and attempting to be revenged upon the world by means of their rascally designs.

The Government of New Brunswick lately appointed a Commission of three members to collect information and make suggestions on the subject of Municipal Taxation. The secretary, Mr. W. B. Chandler, has issued an interim report, from which we take the following interesting particulars:— On several points the commission considers the present law of Ontario superior to that now in force in New Brunswick, and recommends that the latter be amended accordingly. The following are the changes recommended in this connection:— 1. The exemption of moneys invested in mortgages; and that only the interest received from such investments may be taken as personal property. 2. The exemption of all horses, cattle, sheep and swine owned by farmers. 3. The total exemption of the incomes of merchants or other persons derived from capital liable to assessment. 4. That municipal councils be given the option of imposing a "business tax."

The report contains significant indications of the growing importance of the single tax movement. The commission are made to the question. In their opening paragraph the commissioners say: "The commission have been favored with much information upon the so-called single tax system, and a diploma of warm praise. The debt was noted for the first time in the history of the province, and it is not without reason that the agitation in favor of this system is apparently gaining ground and is being very zealously promoted. The commission do not think that the time is ripe, at all events in this province, for putting in force the principle of the single tax system, but they clearly realize that the elaborate attempts made to tax all personal property—and especially such personal assets as mortgages, bonds, notes of hand, and other securities—have failed to carry out the intentions of the framers of the several acts."

The report proceeds to express the opinion that while personal property cannot under present circumstances be altogether relieved from taxation, yet "the opinion of the Commission is that an attempt should be made to modify the present Assessment Act in the direction of lessening rather than lessening the amount of personal property exempt from assessment, so as to assist as much as possible the farming class in this province, upon whom the burden of taxation is necessarily heavy, owing to the fact that farmers have property more widely distributed than in any other class of the population, and it is not possible to assess their property in a manner which would be fair and equitable to all classes of the population."

Does The Sun think it has followed a fair course in this matter? Its correspondence columns to be used, in the way it has done, for the purpose of helping Jetties out in his attempts to assist those in this province who are laboring in their own and underhanded way to promote disunion and to bring about the dismemberment of the British Empire? It is not possible to assess their property in a manner which would be fair and equitable to all classes of the population.

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POTTERY AND LARD. Glory of Belgium at the Columbian Exposition. HOW BELGIANS ARE LIKE FRENCH. Many of Them Speak the Language of France and their Spoken French is as good as the Spoken French of Paris.

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NOTICE OF SALE. To be sold by Public Auction, on Thursday, the 24th day of August, at 10 o'clock, in front of the Court House, in the town of Chatham, in the County of Kent, New Brunswick, the following real estate, to-wit:—

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