



August Flower

I had been troubled five months with Dyspepsia. The doctors told me it was chronic. I had a fullness after eating and a heavy load in the pit of my stomach. I suffered frequently from a Water Brash of clear mucus. Sometimes a deadly sickness at the stomach would overtake me. Then again I would have the terrible pains of Wind Colic. At such times I would try to belch and could not. I was working then for Thomas McHenry, Druggist, Corner of Western Ave., Allegheny City, Pa., in whose employ I had been for seven years. Finally I used August Flower, and after using just one bottle for two weeks, was completely relieved of all the trouble. I can now eat things I dared not touch before. I would like to refer you to Mr. McHenry for whom I worked, who knows all about my condition, and from whom I bought the medicine. I live with my wife and family at 59 James St., Allegheny City, Pa. Signed, JOHN D. COX.

G. C. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

SAL DOMAN Walnut - Salary and expenses paid. Bowers Box Co., Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

RAISINS.

75 BOXES OFF STALKS VALENCIA RAISINS.

FOR SALE LOW TO CLOSE THE LOT.

C. M. BOSTWICK & CO., ST. JOHN.

1892--New Brunswick--1892 2nd ANNUAL Provincial Exhibition!

UNDER MANAGEMENT OF Agricultural Soc., Dis. No. 34, ON

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 5th, 6th, and 7th. At FREDERICTON, N. B.

Cash Prizes in all Departments. Horse, Cattle, Agricultural, Horticultural, Poultry, Sheep, Swine, Fruit, Dairy Products.

Honey and Apiary Supplies, Fancy Work, &c., &c.

Plans and specifications of the Exhibition will be sent on application to the Secretary and special attention of which due notice will be given.

Carriages at Driving Park each day. CHAS. B. MORLEY, A. S. MURRAY, President, Fredericton, August 21, 1892.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. Tenders for Steam Ferry Boat.

QUALIFIED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and marked on the envelope "Tenders for Steam Ferry Boat" will be received until TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12th, 1892.

Plans and specifications are to be seen at the Railway Office in Montreal.

The amount to be completed and delivered will be stated in the specifications.

All the conditions of the specifications must be complied with.

D. FORTINER, Chief Superintendent, Railway Office, Montreal, N. B., 24th September, 1892.

FALL 1892. MORE NEW GOODS

LOGGIE & CO'S. Old lines getting sold out. Nothing but new, fresh goods opening to order.

DRESS MELTONS. All shades, from 12 cents a yard up to 50 cents.

Serges from twenty to forty-five cents.

Towels from ten to fifty cents a pair.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF Cottons (in grey and white),

Ginghams, Shaker Plannel, Sheetting Cotton, Grey and Red Flannel, etc.

BALANCE OF HAT RIBBONS AT COST.

LOGGIE & CO. PIERRE BLOCK.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, are notified that they are required to pay their accounts on or before October 30th, to his agent JOHN ROBINSON, Esq., at that date all outstanding claims will be barred.

JOHN ROBINSON, Newcastle, Sept. 29, 1892.

BOISTOWN CRIST-MILL.

Parties having Wheat, Barley or Oats to mill, are notified that the subscriber has made arrangements to mill such grain at Boistown, N. B., at the following rates: Grain to be milled by the following rates: per 100 lbs.

Between Chatham and Boistown, etc. each way. Chatham to Boistown, 10 cents. Boistown to Chatham, 10 cents.

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The grain will be taken from the stacks and returned free of charge and receive prompt attention.

W. M. REICHERD, 25-26-27.

MITCHELL HOUSE FOR SALE.

The property known as the Mitchell House, opposite the Masonic Hall, Newcastle, is offered for sale. The house has been

Repaired & Repainted.

It is thoroughly good, one of the best and most convenient places on the Miramichi for a hotel business, and is well situated for the tourist trade, and is a most desirable investment.

Further information apply to JOHN ROBINSON, Esq., Newcastle, Sept. 29, 1892.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., OCTOBER 6, 1892.

A General Election.

The dissolution of the Legislature of this Province has been announced and writs have been issued for a general election. Nominations take place on the 15th Oct., and election on the 22nd. By this dissolution an end is put to the Legislative Council and for the future New Brunswick will have but one chamber and that directly responsible to the people. By the abolition of this body the Province will save from \$8,000 to \$10,000 a year, the amount it costs to maintain this branch of the legislature.

We have not the least doubt that the government had the best interests of the province at heart and was actuated by the purest of motives when it decided upon dissolving the legislature and appealing to the electors of the country. In their addresses to the various constituencies of the province we will be very much mistaken if its members are not only able to make a successful defence of the government's policy but in addition prove most convincingly that if the government wished to continue honest and consistent there was no other course left for it to pursue than the one that it has taken.

The political campaign in this County will be opened in the Masonic Hall, Chatham, this evening, and we would advise the electors of this and the neighboring parishes to attend and give Mr. Tweedie an attentive hearing while he defends the policy of the government from the attacks of its enemies.

In addition to the four old members, Mr. Morrissy is again a candidate for the representation of this County. Our opinion is that the interests of Northumberland would be best served by the return of the four old members. Our reason for entertaining this view is that the four members who have represented this County since the last general election took the responsibility of an important step by which a long-delayed measure of justice was secured, and as a consequence of which, the government was strengthened and enabled to conduct the affairs of the province to better advantage than if it had not been so strengthened and consolidated. Besides this, we have had what none of us can remember our having before, viz.: a united representation through the whole term of the house, and this through agreement and accord between our members has enabled them to make an amicable division of their representative duties, which has resulted in a degree of attention to the wants of the different sections and interests of the County, such as they never received before. To our mind, seemed to be the real object of having local representatives, and if these four agree and desire to go to Fredericton again as an undivided quartette, they must necessarily have claims on the grounds of past services and experience which cannot be overlooked or opposed with any reasonable hope of success.

In another column will be found Mr. Blair's manifesto to the electors of the province. Notwithstanding the hostile criticism it has received from a number of the Opposition journals throughout the province, it is an able and well written defence of the administration of which he is leader. After dealing with and successfully refuting the many charges brought against the government by the opposition, he gives a brief sketch of its record during the time it has been in power and unmistakably proves that it has been one of progress and advancement. This is shown by its liberal agricultural grants as well as the vast sums it has expended upon the roads and bridges of the country which the late government had so shamefully neglected.

From what we can learn from our exchanges the electoral outlook is anything but encouraging for the opposition to the government throughout the province. In the great majority of the counties, the party is in about the same condition as it is in Northumberland, without leaders, organization or candidates. Owing to this, the opposition can expect nothing but defeat in the elections next fall.

From a large majority of the returns of the present administration.

Canada and Newfoundland.

From the present appearance of things in Newfoundland we would not think that the inhabitants of that island would, at an early day, apply for admission to the Canadian confederation. For the last eight or ten years Newfoundland has entertained anything but a friendly feeling towards Canada, and when her demands upon the Dominion were not conceded did not hesitate to threaten that she would close close cause with the United States even if she did not unite herself wholly to that country. Of late a more friendly feeling towards Canada appears to prevail among the inhabitants of that island. We have not the least doubt that this change is due to the substantial expression of sympathy afforded by Canadians to the people of St. John's in the disastrous fire which recently visited that city. In addition to this, the conciliatory policy that the Dominion Government has pursued towards Newfoundland in dealing with the questions at issue between the two countries has caused the people of that island to see that much of the strained state of affairs brought about by party politicians has been their own selfish pretensions. Any arrangement that would bring Newfoundland, the nearest land to Europe, into the Dominion, would be welcome by every patriotic Canadian.

In a recent issue the Toronto

paper has the following interesting article upon this subject: "The intimation contained in a recent number of Sir William Whiteley's official organ, that the dominant party in Newfoundland is now favorable to union with Canada, is exciting considerable comment both here and in the Mother Country. The London Times' writer on colonial politics is of opinion that while Great Britain should not actively interfere, she can yet look on in sympathy with any movement which will complete the union of British America and relieve the 'Ancient Colony' of its injurious isolation."

It is assumed that under Confederation the great mineral and agricultural resources of the island would find a better chance of development, both from Canadian energy and British wealth; that steps would be taken to open up the little known interior, and that in many ways Newfoundland could not fail to share in the "steady and cheerful" prosperity of the Canadian mainland."

On the other hand, Canada would round off her Dominion, increase immensely her fisheries and fishing facilities, develop her naval interest and promote her commerce and territorial compactness, though definitely controlling the mouth of the St. Lawrence river.

It will be interesting, therefore, in view of this discussion, to glance at the general position of Newfoundland, which had a population in 1884 about equal to that of Toronto to-day, and divide principally, as far as religious views are concerned, into 60,000 members of the Church of England, 75,000 Roman Catholics and 48,000 Wesleyans. According to the report for 1880 of Hon. H. R. O'Dwyer, Receiver-General, its trade is summarized as follows:--

Country. Exports. Imports. United Kingdom, \$2,174,324 \$1,214,131 British Colonies, 2,785,537 1,247,686 Foreign Countries, 1,468,794 3,357,869

Total, \$6,428,855 \$6,099,686

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A glance at the following table of imports will also show that the island is an important market for our farmers, and would seem to indicate that in the event of union we could send them most of the goods which they now purchase from the United States:--

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