

The Union Advocate

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. & J. ANSLAW,

VOL. XI.—No. 46.

Our Country, with its United Interests.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, September 11, 1878.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

WHOLE No. 566.

WAVERLY HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
House has lately been refurnished, and very desirable arrangements made to ensure the comfort of travellers.
LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT, ON THE PREMISES.
ALEX. STEWART,
Late of Waverly House, St. John's. Proprietor.
Newcastle, Dec. 2, 1873.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, NEW BRUNSWICK.
THIS HOTEL is very pleasantly situated, has recently been fitted up in first class style, is in close proximity to the C. Railway Station, and the wants of travellers will be attended to promptly.
Meals served up in every style at short notice.
JOHN FAY, PROPRIETOR.
Newcastle, Oct. 8, 1877.

KIRK HOTEL,
THE SUBSCRIBER has rented the New Building erected by Mr. M. Keen, near the Post Office and Custom House, and having newly furnished the same throughout, is prepared to accommodate the TRAVELLING PUBLIC.
No pains will be spared to secure the comfort of guests.
COACH will connect with the trains. Good stabling accommodation.
D. KIRK, Proprietor.
Newcastle, May 13, 1878.

Canada House,
CEATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.
WM. JOHNSTON, Proprietor.
CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this house to make it a first class hotel, and travellers will find it a desirable temporary residence both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within two minutes walk of the Custom House. The proprietor returns thanks to the public for the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor by courtesy and attention to merit the same in the future.
Good Stabling on the Premises.
May 13th, 1873.

"Wilbur House,"
Bathurst, Gloucester County, N. B.
This House, which has been enlarged and thoroughly repaired, refurnished and refurnished, will be open to the public on Monday next, 12th June.
As regards location, it is located in a very pleasant town, and being in close proximity to the Bathurst and Gloucester Counties, it is one of the very best summer resorts for tourists and families who leave the heated cities to seek the invigorating air of the North. The County excels in beautiful scenery and excellent fishing grounds. The hotel is within easy reach of the International Railway, and every effort will be made by the proprietor to secure the comfort and pleasure of all who may patronize the establishment, which will be conducted in the very best style.
H. WILBUR, Proprietor.
Bathurst, June 6, 1876.

ROYAL HOTEL,
KING SQUARE.
I HAVE much pleasure in informing my numerous friends and acquaintances generally, that I have leased the Hotel formerly known as the "CONTINENTAL," and throughly renovated the same, making it as the "ROYAL" always had the reputation of being, one of the best Hotels in the Province.
Excellent Bill of Fare, First-class Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and superior accommodations. Blackhall's Livery Stable attached.
THOS. F. RAYMOND.
St. John, July 9, 1877.

NORTHERN HOUSE,
CAMPBELLTON.
THE Subscribers having recently bought and fitted up the JOHN McMILLAN Property, is now prepared to accommodate Boarders both private and transient on the most liberal terms.
The commanding view which this House affords of the splendid Restigouche river and adjacent mountains, renders it one of the most attractive Hotels in the North.
Good Salt Water Bathing can be had in the vicinity at any time.
R. DAWSON, Proprietor.
July 1st, 1877.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
RIVER DU LOUP.
JOSEPH A. FOUNTAIN, PROPRIETOR.
THIS HOUSE is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Railway Station, and is well calculated to meet the requirements of travellers, as neither pains or expense have been spared to secure the comfort of guests. Situated on an elevation, it affords a splendid view of the St. Lawrence and adjacent country.
October 24, 1877.

To Mill Owners and Mechanics.
THOS. B. PEACE,
MANUFACTURER OF
ALL KINDS OF SAWS,
Is prepared to fill orders from any part of the country. His saws are now being widely used, are made of the very best quality of English Steel, and are warranted to be equal to the best English or American manufacture. A fair trial will prove the correctness of these statements.
All kinds of Repairing Done.
References by Permission:—
Hon. W. METCALFE, Newcastle;
J. B. SNOWBALL, Esq., Chatham;
D. & J. RICHIE & Co., Newcastle;
J. FLETT, Nelson;
BARKER & Co., North Esk.
SHOP—Water Street, Chatham, N. B.
September, 18 1876.

TRUNK FACTORY,
ESTABLISHED 1862.
MR. W. H. KNOWLES
HAS much pleasure in acknowledging to his many friends and customers that he has returned business to No. 208, over A. J. Lordy's Furniture Emporium, where he will be pleased to attend to all orders entrusted to his care with neatness and dispatch. Repairs promptly attended to.
St. John, Aug. 14, 1877.

WILLIAM A. PARK,
Barrister & Attorney at Law,
SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICE—Over the Store of William Park, Esq.
Castle Street, - - - NEWCASTLE.
May 1, 1877.

L. J. TWEEDIE,
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER
AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
CHATHAM, - - - N. B.
OFFICE—Snowball's Building.
May 12, 1877.

WILLET & QUICLEY,
Solicitors, Barristers, Attorneys,
NOTARIES-PUBLIC, CONVEYANCERS, &c.
ST. JOHN, N. B.
JOHN WILLET, RIC. D. F. QUICLEY, LL.B.
March 24, 1876.

A. H. JOHNSON,
BARRISTER AT LAW,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC,
&c. &c.,
CHATHAM, N. B.
July 10, 1877.

A. D. SHIRREFF,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Life, Fire & Marine Insurance
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Chatham, N. B.
August 29, 1876.

HERBERT T. DAWSON, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
OFFICE—In Mr. John Dalton's House;
RESIDENCE,
At Mr. Wm. Greedy's, opposite Office.
Newcastle, March 26, 1877.

Dr. Freeman,
will attend to DENTISTRY in his various Branches, as his other engagements will permit.
Having procured every appliance and the most recent improvements, Dr. F. guarantees perfect success, and gives special attention to the insertion of
ARTIFICIAL TEETH,
Either on Rubber or a new and improved Base called Celluloid.
Being a resident in the County his patients will find no difficulty in having every guarantee made good.
Newcastle, April 18, 1876.

Confectionery &c.
W. C. HOLDSWORTH,
CONFECTIONER,
CHATHAM AND NEWCASTLE, N. B.
Chatham—In Store lately occupied by J. V. Benson.
Newcastle—Head of Public Wharf.
Constantly on hand, a great variety of
Plain and Fancy Confectionery,
(Pure and Unadulterated.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
A large Importation of
Choice Valencia Oranges, Lemons, Dried Fruits, &c.
Newcastle, March 29, 1878.

S. F. SHUTE,
Direct Importer of
Fine Watches, Rich Jewelry, Electro Plated Ware, Clocks, Fancy Goods, &c.
Orders Solicited, and goods sent to responsible parties on approval.
WATCH REPAIRING, in all its branches promptly attended to.
AGENT for the "Pomona" Sewing Machine, and "Lazarus & Morris & Co's" PERFECTED SPECTACLES.
Remember the Place.
S. F. SHUTE,
Queen St., Fredericton.
Dec. 22nd, 1872.

NO EMPTY ASSERTION!
TRY IT.
BY an admirable arrangement of nature, the whole body, each part in its turn, recovers new material to make up for its own waste. This principle accounts for the fact that
HYPOPHOSPHUM
—OR—
Magic Cough Syrup,
a simple vegetable remedy, by speedily removing all impurities from the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, will therefore cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and all Throat, Lung and Liver Complaints.
A Positive Cure for Nervous Debility, Common Cold or Cough cured in 24 hours.
PREPARED BY F. BECKER, NEWCASTLE, N. B.
T. H. Ramsay General Agent and Manager, to whom all communications should be addressed. SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B., Feb. 1878.

INSURANCE BLOCK.
Fire & Marine Insurance Agency,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
Corner of Prince William Street and Market Square.
Application for Fire Insurance may be made to the following Representatives.
NEWCASTLE—A. A. Davidson.
CHATHAM—T. F. Gillespie, W. Wilkinson.
IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1803.
Capital & Cash Assets exceed £2,000,000.
THE AETNA INSURANCE CO'Y,
INCORPORATED 1819.
Cash Capital and Assets over \$6,000,000.
T. HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO'Y,
INCORPORATED 1810.
Cash Capital and Assets over \$2,500,000.
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1858.
Dwelling Houses, whether built or in course of construction, as well as furniture, contained therein, insured for terms of One or Three Years, at low rates. Steam Saw Mills, stocks on the stocks, or in port, Warehouses, Merchandise and Insurable property, of every description covered on the lowest possible terms.

ROBERT MARSHALL,
GENERAL AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC and BROKER.
Jan. 8, 1878.

G. A. BLAIR,
Merchant Tailor,
CHATHAM, N. B.
Always on hand a large and select assortment of
BROADCLOTHS, Doekins,
Cassimers, Beavers, Meltons, &c.
SCOTCH, ENGLISH, & CANADIAN TWEEDS.
Velvet and other Fancy Vestings.
Gentlemen's APPAREL,
Made up promptly, and in the best and most Fashionable Styles.
Orders from a distance will receive Especial Attention.

LATEST FASHIONS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Remember the Stand.
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pullen's Water Street, Chatham.
June 25th, 1878.

CUSTOM TAILORING.
THE Subscriber has opened a FIRST CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. P. H. Anslow, and owned by the Hon. William Mulholland, near Letson's Scales, Water Street, Chatham.
Gentlemen wanting clothes made to order.

ENGLISH & CANADIAN CLOTHS
to select from.
GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS made up under the personal supervision of a First Class Cutter.
Cloth Purchased elsewhere will be made up on the premises.
W. S. MORRIS.
Chatham, April 30, 1877.

NOTICE.
The Subscriber having taken out an
AUCTIONEER'S LICENSE,
IS PREPARED TO
CONDUCT AUCTION SALES
in any part of the Country.
Goods received on consignment and prompt returns made.
SAMUEL U. McCULLY.
Chatham, June 25th, 1878.

STEAM JOURNAL WORKS
AND
FURNITURE FACTORY,
EEL RIVER, - - - RESTIGOUCHE.
T. REID & SON, beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of Furniture on the best terms for CASH.
DOORS AND SASHES
from the cheapest, to the best quality, lower than any House in the Province.
Gothic Work and Ecclesiastical Furniture a specialty.
Eel River, June 22nd, 1878.

SPECTACLES.
LAZARUS & MORRIS' celebrated perfect Spectacles and eye glasses will not tire the eyes or injure the sight, for sale by the Agent,
C. F. BOURNE,
Next Door to "Waverly Hotel,"
Newcastle, Sept. 11, 77.

EMPIRE SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS,
SHELDON, N. B.
Extra P. T. Soap, No. 1 P. T. Soap, Common Soap and Candles Manufactured and always in Stock, at Low Rates and Good Terms.
T. W. BELL & CO.
Nov. 26, 1877.

General Intelligence.
The Highlanders and Mr. Cartwright.
Last spring an address was presented to Senator Macpherson by the Highlanders of Glengarry, in reference to the attack upon the Highland Scotch by Mr. Cartwright. Below we publish the speech of Sir John A. Macdonald, delivered at a meeting on the evening after the address was presented. In response to the toast of "Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition," proposed by Senator Macpherson, Sir John said:
"If you (Senator MacP.) have been vilified and if the Highland race has been insulted, it has been on account of your generous assistance to my family in what was supposed to be our extremity years ago. I consider that this recognition by my countrymen, men of the same race, blood and lineage as myself, to you, Mr. Chairman, was your due. You came forward in the most manly way to assert that you had not done anything wrong in the first place, with respect to the testimonial to myself. I may say our friendship has been life-long, at all events lasting from our youth. In 1870, when I was stricken down in a moment, when my
LIFE WAS HELD BY A THREAD,
and medical men said there was a million chances against me to one in my favor, Providence gave me that one chance. It was then that you, and my friends, when I was in a state of utter unconsciousness for two months, commenced to make provision, not for me, but for those who I expected I would leave behind me, because they thought that it would be unworthy of them that the family of a prominent statesman should be without those comforts which they enjoyed while I was alive. The consequence of all this is, you have been nothing in your character or antecedents that could be attacked, Mr. Cartwright had the magnanimity to make a jest against you, because you were a
HIGHLAND SCOTCHMAN,
because you were of the same race as myself, and because he wished to attack me, he attacked you. I feel therefore, that this toast is properly limited to those, as being a recognition by you are not wrong in exerting yourself as you did (for which I cannot be sufficiently grateful) for the provision for my family when it was thought that my life was ending. There is another reason why the toast should be limited to me; it is because the attack is made upon our race. This
WANTON, POLISH ATTACK
upon us will ring all through Canada, wherever a Highlander is found, and many a Highlander will remember that "blood is thicker than water," and will think of the Highlander first and the politician afterwards (Cheers). There is nothing in the world I would so much dislike as to suppose we are attempting to make political capital against Mr. Cartwright, or indeed any body else. This is an honest abolition of Highlanders at their race being
TRADED AND INSULTED
in this foolish, waston, and senseless manner. I wonder he did not go on a little further. If he had had any imagination, he could have quoted the satirist, and called us—
"A motley crew of bare-legged beggars,
McLeods, McDonalds, and Macgregors,"
or,
"There's naething up there but wybes and lects,
And lang-legged Hielandmen wantin' the brooks."
(Laughter.) He had not imagination enough for that. He merely attacked us with wanton scurrility and senseless abuse, because, in the first place, he felt as every apostate feels, that every man of honor—and a Highlander is the soul of honor—would despise him for the cold-blooded manner in which he had left his party, and not only his, but
THE FAMILY'S PARTY,
with which they had been connected from their arrival in Canada. As this beautiful address says, the insult was not uttered in an excited moment, but was deliberately repeated, and recorded in a volume of the deliberate opinions of Richard John Cartwright. Verily he will reap his reward. (Cheers.) It is true, as you have said, we cannot use the claymore now. Mr. Cartwright had the folly to say, in one of his speeches, he had heard Mr. Macpherson and myself were going to call on him to account for what he had said. Fight a man like that. (Cheers and laughter.) The people's punishment, the just retribution will be given him in the universal contempt of those that he has insulted. What!

men of real, pure, solid Government economy?—
Kindling wood for the coal engines of the Intercolonial Railway is needed at Saint John, and for this purpose slabs, edgings, deal ends and other saw-mill refuse are used. Where do our readers suppose the kindling comes from in St. John is purchased? From mills at or near Saint John? No! From mills between St. John and Moncton? No! But from a point 170 miles distant, to wit, from the sawmill of Jabez B. Snowball, Esq., at Chatham, the Grit candidate for Miramichi! This refuse is purchased from Mr. Snowball, who receives a "paying" figure for it. The Government pays about \$4 a car load for hauling the refuse from the mill to the Chatham Branch Railway depot, (and it is fair to assume that Mr. Snowball makes a profit on that.) It next pays about \$4 a car-load for freight over the Chatham Branch, of which Mr. Snowball claims to be the proprietor. We presume Mr. Snowball receives a profit on this part of the transaction also. To this we must add the cost of transportation from Chatham Junction to St. John, which, at a rate paid over the Chatham Branch, would give us a "sum total" for freight expenses which would make this refuse lumber pretty dear "kindling" by the time it has been thrown into the locomotive furnace at St. John.
It appears that for the last two years Mr. Snowball's mill has been supplying this kindling for Moncton, Sussex and St. John stations—the three points on the Western Division where such wood is needed, and in that time a very large quantity of the wood has necessarily been consumed.
It may fairly be asked what are the peculiar properties of the Snowball slabs, the Snowball edgings and the Snowball deal ends, that they should be hauled 180 miles to kindle fires in St. John and Sussex and Moncton, when there is an abundance of refuse at the mills nearer home? Does the North produce the famous pitch pine, whose resinous properties are an aid to rapid heat and illumination? And has Mr. Snowball a monopoly of this valuable wood? Or are the Snowball edgings drier, or more lasting than those produced in Southern New Brunswick? We do not understand that there is any essential difference; and hence we must look elsewhere for an explanation of the wonderful economic gains of the brilliant operation. As the Telegraph would say, this is "a burning question." The pockets of taxpayers appear to be well burnt, and we dare say that some of them would like to understand the compensating advantage. We hold that it is especially important that the journals that have been attacking Mr. Tilley on the subject of the route of the Intercolonial Railway should explain the great advantage of hauling refuse lumber for kindling wood from Chatham to St. John, when there is no necessity to do so. It may only have been one of those means adopted by the Government to illustrate their "economy" and show the country by what extraordinary methods they expect to succeed in conserving the revenues of the country. Whatever the cause, the Government papers should give the electors a full explanation, as up to the present moment, the true inwardness of the transaction has not been fully revealed.
[Concerning the above the paper published in Mr. Snowball's interest at Chatham has the following. This defence, coming as it does on the eve of the election, will of course be received with caution. We publish it, however, as we do not desire to do Mr. Snowball any injustice. The electors can judge between the two statements.]—**EDITOR ADVOCATE.**
"The above is all based on the fact that after the gross earnings of the Chatham Railway were handed over to the Intercolonial there was a large balance still due and Mr. Bridges took, as part payment, dry deal ends, known as mill wood, at \$2 a cord, delivered at Chatham Junction. The Intercolonial pays nothing for the hauling to the station or transportation over the Chatham Railway to the Junction. The Railway man who furnished that item to the Sun was therefore simply indulging in falsehood."
The Sun of Friday, 6th, responds as follows:—
"It appears from this that the Chatham Branch Railway Company owed the Government of Canada money, and the debt was paid in deal ends, from the mill of a Government supporter in St. John, by mail or telegraph, in a few hours, and he or they should explain without further delay."
Sad Disaster.
AN EXCURSION STEAMER RUN DOWN, AND 600 LIVES LOST.
Yesterday despatches brought intelligence of a sad disaster—the sink-

ing of an excursion steamer, and the loss of between 500 and 600 lives.—The steamer was the "Princess Alice," returning from Gravesend to London. The colliding steamer was the screw collier "Bywell Castle." The despatches say the "Alice" was one of the largest saloon steamers of the London Steamboat Company. She left London about eleven o'clock Tuesday morning for Gravesend and Sheerness, many excursionists being induced by the fine weather to go for a holiday trip. The vessel left Gravesend, on return, soon after six in the evening, and arrived within sight of the Royal Arsenal Woolwich about eight. The Bywell Castle was then approached on the opposite course. The steamers were near the middle of the stream, just off the city of London Gasworks at Isleworth, and below North Woolwich Gardens, almost the precise spot where the fatal collision occurred between the "Metis" and "Wentworth" ten years ago. All that is known, amid the maddening excitement is that the screw steamer struck the "Princess Alice" on the port side, near the fore sponson. A sense which has had no parallel on the river ensued. Very few persons clambered on the other vessel, but nearly all rushed to the port side of the Princess Alice. As the bow subsided gradually under water, the shrieks were fearful; and nothing could be done to save life. There were a dozen or more life buoys and some boats swinging in the davits, but even if they could have been got at they would have been of little service. Within five minutes the Princess Alice heeled completely over and went down. Some small boats hastened to the scene, and the Duke of Teck, another steamer belonging to the same company, which was also on the passage up the river, with excursionists, went to the rescue, but the river for a hundred yards was full of drowning people, screaming in anguish and praying for help, and as it was growing dark not much could be done. It is believed that not more than 150 escaped out of the 800 on board.—The steward of the Princess Alice states that after the collision the other steamer proceeded without attempting to render aid. He estimates that there were 700 persons on board the Alice. She sunk bow first five minutes after she was struck.
The drowned included an extraordinary proportion of women and children. Several of the survivors speak of having lost as many as three, five and six children. They describe the waves as covered with hundreds of shrieking people. The captain and nearly all the crew of the Alice were drowned; they had no time to lower the boats, and there were but few life buoys on the steamer. A passenger who scrambled on board the Bywell Castle says that she threw ropes to people struggling in the water. The number lost is still uncertain. Comparison of various accounts seem to show about 550. The Alice was a paddle wheel steamer with raised saloon. Her gross tonnage was 251 and that of Bywell Castle 1,376.

The Opposition Platform as Explained by the three leading Exponents of the Party.
SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.
"We can well understand that we may raise the duty on woolen, cotton and other goods, but lower the duty on articles of general consumption which we cannot produce, and the volume of taxation may be LESS IN FACT, although higher than it was before. If a man were obliged to pay a cent more for his cotton, and had a cent taken off his tea, it would be found, by calculation that he was a gainer by the operation."—**Sir John in Parliament.**
HON. MR. TILLEY.
Mr. Tilley then took up the public expenditure, showing that an average expenditure of \$22,500,000 was all that was necessary, and the expenditure ought to have been kept within that, instead of an average, as it has been, of \$24,000,000. The policy of the Opposition was NOT INCREASED TAXATION, as it has been stated by their opponents, but a **reduction of the tariff and REDUCED EXPENDITURES.** These were the planks in their platform, together with encouragement to our manufacturing industries; ship's materials, raw materials, machinery not made in the country; 15 PER CENT. on non-manufactured articles; and an increase of the tariff on such articles as we can produce in the country, giving employment to our people and a HOME MARKET FOR OUR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.
HON. DR. TUPPER.
"I trust I have satisfied the House that IT IS NOT a question of high or low taxation, any further than this, that, inasmuch as we governed the country with a small taxation, and inasmuch as we are prepared to govern the country again without those extravagant expenditures made by the present Government, since they have been entrusted with power, all we ask is, NOT THAT THE TAXATION OF THE PEOPLE SHALL BE INCREASED, because

we do not require so much money as the hon. gentlemen opposite, as we have shown by our economy in the past, and which we are prepared to practice in the future, but that the money shall be levied in such a way as TO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT FOR THE PEOPLE AND PROVIDE THE MEANS OF PAYING THE TAXATION THAT IS LEVIED UPON THEM.
The Opposition Policy.
The following resolution, which was moved in the House of Commons by Sir John Macdonald, represents the commercial policy of the Opposition:—
"That this House is of opinion that the welfare of Canada requires the adoption of a national policy, which by a judicious readjustment of the Tariff, will benefit and foster the Agricultural, the Mining, the Manufacturing and other interests of the Dominion; that such a Policy will retain in Canada thousands of our fellow countrymen, now obliged to expatriate themselves in search of employment; that it will prevent Canada from being made a sacrifice market; will encourage and develop an active inter-provincial trade; and moving, as it ought to do in the direction of a reciprocity of Tariffs with our neighbors, so far as the various interests of Canada may demand, will greatly tend to procure for this country, eventually, a reciprocity of trade."
A Few Years of Prosperity will result from a National Protective Policy.
What Mr. Mackenzie says.
"There is no doubt that wherever a Protective System is adopted, it will for a time increase the production of a country, the manufactured products of a country, and in doing so will, if the sources of revenue are not dried up, induce a seeming prosperity."
Toronto Speech.
What Mr. Cartwright says.
That Protection would, in this country, for a few brief years, enable manufacturers to make "enormous profits," and would create a temporary general prosperity.—**Halifax Speech.**
Dr. Farrell Agrees with Them.
"It cannot be denied that a Protective Policy carried out effectively produces a few years of apparent prosperity, in which a few grow rich, and all appear to be doing well."—**Letter to Organ.**
Mr. Mackenzie is generally supposed to be the owner of an immense tract of land at Port William. The terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway is at Port William. Mr. Mackenzie is Premier of Canada, and placed the terminus there. The connection is obvious.—**Exeter Times.**
Friend Foster gets some Rails.
Mackenzie having agreed to subsidize the Canada Central Railway to the extent of \$12,000 per mile, his friend ex-Senator Foster had the contract, and delivered some iron rails in September and October, 1875, for which, without any information as to quality, (App. No. 2, p. 16, Journals 1877,) he was allowed \$48 per ton, and \$68,000 paid on them. Mr. Reynolds testifies that he bought steel rails a few months after at \$37.71 (p. 31.) Mr. Mussen, the engineer who laid some of these iron rails, testifies: "I consider the quality poor." "I don't think I have ever seen worse rails." (p. 28.) In June, 1876, Mr. Mackenzie loaned Foster 100 tons of these rails, but in April, 1877, an engineer was sent up to see what was taken, and it was discovered that he had been allowed to carry off 2274 tons (p. 27.) Although the rails were to have been returned in three months, and neither Mackenzie nor his Deputy knew whether the bonds they had taken in security were worth anything! (pp. 19, 21.)
This is how the business of the country is being managed, in the interest of the Premier's friends!
Reform "Watchwords."
Says the Toronto "Globe" of the 27th:
"Parity and vigilance must be the watchwords of Reformers during the next three weeks."
Said the Hon. George Brown to one Simpson:
"We must make a big push on polling day. Will you be one to come down handsomely?"
And said Mr. Holland, the Manager of Simpson's Bank:
Ottawa, Jan., '74.
"MY DEAR SIR:—We are very largely interested in the success of the present Government, as their continuation in power will add largely to the success and prosperity of the bank; and through them of the business people of the community. Our president, the Hon. John Simpson, is calling upon all our friends to give us a hand for Mr. Cameron."
Doomed Industries.
Among the victims of the present Trade policy may be mentioned Ontario Woolen Mills, Cobourg; Norval Cotton Mills, Woodville; Millis at Cornwall; The Sherbrooke Woolen Mills, the largest in Canada, employing over six hundred hands. The managers of these manufacturing establishments have sent American manufacturers who have sent their surplus stock of woollen goods to this country to be sold at prices with which the Canadian manufacturers cannot compete; in the words of Mr. Routh, one of the most prominent of these manufacturers: "There must either be a change of tariff, or the factory hands must leave this country."
Betting on Elections.
BETTING ON ELECTIONS.—Mr. Blake's "Act for the Repression of betting and pool selling," assented to on the 28th April, 1877, provides as follows: (1) In case any person who uses or knowingly allows any part of any premises under his control to be used for the purpose of recording or registering any bet or wager, or selling any pool or (2) keeps, exhibits, or employs, or knowingly allows to be kept, exhibited, or employed, in any part of any premises under his control any device or apparatus for the purpose of recording or registering any bet or wager or selling any pool, or (3) becomes the custodian or depository of any money, property, or valuable things staked, wagered or pledged, or (4) records or registers any bet or wager, or sells any pool;—upon the receipt (2) of any political or municipal election, or (b) of any race, or (c) of any contest of trial of skill or endurance of man or beast—such person is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to be imprisoned in any county jail for any term less than one year, with or without hard labor, and his fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.
The Montreal Election.
It is impossible to exaggerate the effect of the complete flinging up of the Grit sponge in all the Montreal constituencies. At the last election Montreal went Grit allection. At the Local election the Rouges carried two out of three constituencies by large majorities. For weeks past the Grit press has been crying out that the Montreal constituencies would return Grits. And yet here, two weeks before the elections, by the candid, melancholy confession of all the Grit press, the whole three constituencies are given up as lost to Mr. Mackenzie! It is the note of doom. It is but a strong sign of the terrible reaction which is making way all over this country. From one end of the Dominion, to the other, from British Columbia, from Manitoba, from Ontario, from Quebec, from Nova Scotia, from Prince Edward Island, there comes but one cry, "Let us have a change! Let us have a few years of Prosperity!" Let our friends keep working! The battle is ours beforehand; it is only a one day's fight, and our enemies are overthrown, and the country will be saved from five years more of disaster and depression.—**Herald.**
From Kingston, the following news is published:—The speech made by the Catholic Convention in Toronto by Mr. John O'Donohoe, a Reformer, and a leader in the Catholic League movement, in denunciation of the Mackenzie Government, which is recently supported, causes a sensation here. In political circles, the outspoken condemnation of Mr. Mackenzie's maladministration by a prominent local Reformer, is also a topic of conversation. He makes no secret of his disgust and disappointment. The friends of Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Gunn are actively at work. Each side, as usual, predicts success for its candidate. Some of the Grit canvassers have been endeavoring to coerce a class of voters by telling them that the ballot papers are numbered, and that it can be found out for whom they vote. The "News" exposes the falsity of the statement, and denounces the disgraceful act.
Listen to what Hon. George Brown, owner and editor of the Toronto "Globe," said in 1865 on the question of Reciprocity and a National Policy: "Far be it from me to say I am no advocate of a coercive commercial policy—on the contrary, entire freedom of trade, in my opinion, is what we in this country should strive for. Without hesitation, I would, to-morrow, throw open the whole of our trade and the whole of our waters to the United States if they did the same to us. But, if they tell us, in the face of all the advantages they get by Reciprocity, that they are determined to put a stop to it, and if this is done through a hostile legislation, I should be as lion'd regret that this should be the first use made by the Northern States of their new found liberty—then, I say we have a policy, and a good policy of our own, to fall back upon."
The Montreal "Post," Roman Catholic organ, says: "No candidate can, with any chance of success, present himself for Montreal as the champion of a Free Trade policy. The people here will not hear of it, and while there may be differences of opinion in regard to this question in other constituencies, in Montreal there is none."
The Police Magistrate at Montreal has committed that notorious Grit Standard Bearer, E. H. Goff, to prison for "feloniously forging and uttering counterfeit minutes of a Board Meeting." He will get to be able to help Mr. Mackenzie this election.—**Herald.**
How they do it.—We have it on reliable authority that parties in this city, interested in retaining the Grit Government in power, are offering laboring men a barrel of flour and 8 or 10 lbs. of tea for the sum of \$1.50. This needs no comment.—**Reporter.**
Yes; and an independent elector in a suburban district of Halifax was offered a load of coal for 25 cents by a person who had been, the moment before the offer was made, loud in the praises of Jones and Power.—**Herald.**

men of real, pure, solid Government economy?—
Kindling wood for the coal engines of the Intercolonial Railway is needed at Saint John, and for this purpose slabs, edgings, deal ends and other saw-mill refuse are used. Where do our readers suppose the kindling comes from in St. John is purchased? From mills at or near Saint John? No! From mills between St. John and Moncton? No! But from a point 170 miles distant, to wit, from the sawmill of Jabez B. Snowball, Esq., at Chatham, the Grit candidate for Miramichi! This refuse is purchased from Mr. Snowball, who receives a "paying" figure for it. The Government pays about \$4 a car load for hauling the refuse from the mill to the Chatham Branch Railway depot, (and it is fair to assume that Mr. Snowball makes a profit on that.) It next pays about \$4 a car-load for freight over the Chatham Branch, of which Mr. Snowball claims to be the proprietor. We presume Mr. Snowball receives a profit on this part of the transaction also. To this we must add the cost of transportation from Chatham Junction to St. John, which, at a rate paid over the Chatham Branch, would give us a "sum total" for freight expenses which would make this refuse lumber pretty dear "kindling" by the time it has been thrown into the locomotive furnace at St. John.
It appears that for the last two years Mr. Snowball's mill has been supplying this kindling for Moncton, Sussex and St. John stations—the three points on the Western Division where such wood is needed, and in that time a very large quantity of the wood has necessarily been consumed.
It may fairly be asked what are the peculiar properties of the Snowball slabs, the Snowball edgings and the Snowball deal ends, that they should be hauled 180 miles to kindle fires in St. John and Sussex and Moncton, when there is an abundance of refuse at the mills nearer home? Does the North produce the famous pitch pine, whose resinous properties are an aid to rapid heat and illumination? And has Mr. Snowball a monopoly of this valuable wood? Or are the Snowball edgings drier, or more lasting than those produced in Southern New Brunswick? We do not understand that there is any essential difference; and hence we must look elsewhere for an explanation of the wonderful economic gains of the brilliant operation. As the Telegraph would say, this is "a burning question." The pockets of taxpayers appear to be well burnt, and we dare say that some of them would like to understand the compensating advantage. We hold that it is especially important that the journals that have been attacking Mr. Tilley on the subject of the route of the Intercolonial Railway should explain the great advantage of hauling refuse lumber for kindling wood from Chatham to St. John, when there is no necessity to do so. It may only have been one of those means adopted by the Government to illustrate their "economy" and show the country by what extraordinary methods they expect to succeed in conserving the revenues of the country. Whatever the cause, the Government papers should give the electors a full explanation, as up to the present moment, the true inwardness of the transaction has not been fully revealed.
[Concerning the above the paper published in Mr. Snowball's interest at Chatham has the following. This defence, coming as it does on the eve of the election, will of course be received with caution. We publish it, however, as we do not desire to do Mr. Snowball any injustice. The electors can judge between the two statements.]—**EDITOR ADVOCATE.**
"The above is all based on the fact that after the gross earnings of the Chatham Railway were handed over to the Intercolonial there was a large balance still due and Mr. Bridges took, as part payment, dry deal ends, known as mill wood, at \$2 a cord, delivered at Chatham Junction. The Intercolonial pays nothing for the hauling to the station or transportation over the Chatham Railway to the Junction. The Railway man who furnished that item to the Sun was therefore simply indulging in falsehood."
The Sun of Friday, 6th, responds as follows:—
"It appears from this that the Chatham Branch Railway Company owed the Government of Canada money, and the debt was paid in deal ends, from the mill of a Government supporter in St. John, by mail or telegraph, in a few hours, and he or they should explain without further delay."
Sad Disaster.
AN EXCURSION STEAMER RUN DOWN, AND 600 LIVES LOST.
Yesterday despatches brought intelligence of a sad disaster—the sink-

ing of an excursion steamer, and the loss of between 500 and 600 lives.—The steamer was the "Princess Alice," returning from Gravesend to London. The colliding steamer was the screw collier "Bywell Castle." The despatches say the "Alice" was one of the largest saloon steamers of the London Steamboat Company. She left London about eleven o'clock Tuesday morning for Gravesend and Sheerness, many excursionists being induced by the fine weather to go for a holiday trip. The vessel left Gravesend, on return, soon after six in the evening, and arrived within sight of the Royal Arsenal Woolwich about eight. The Bywell Castle was then approached on the opposite course. The steamers were near the middle of the stream, just off the city of London Gasworks at Isleworth, and below North Woolwich Gardens, almost the precise spot where the fatal collision occurred between the "Metis" and "Wentworth" ten years ago. All that is known, amid the maddening excitement is that the screw steamer struck the "Princess Alice" on the port side, near the fore sponson. A sense which has had no parallel on the river ensued. Very few persons clambered on the other vessel, but nearly all rushed to the port side of the Princess Alice. As the bow subsided gradually under water, the shrieks were fearful; and nothing could be done to save life. There were a dozen or more life buoys and some boats swinging in the davits, but even if they could have been got at they would have been of little service. Within five minutes the Princess Alice heeled completely over and went down. Some small boats hastened to the scene, and the Duke of Teck, another steamer belonging to the same company, which was also on the passage up the river, with excursionists, went to the rescue, but the river for a hundred yards was full of drowning people, screaming in anguish and praying for help, and as it was growing dark not much could be done. It is believed that not more than 150 escaped out of the 800 on board.—The steward of the Princess Alice states that after the collision the other steamer proceeded without attempting to render aid. He estimates that there were 700 persons on board the Alice. She sunk bow first five minutes after she was struck.
The drowned included an extraordinary proportion of women and children. Several of the survivors speak of having lost as many as three, five and six children. They describe the waves as covered with hundreds of shrieking people. The captain and nearly all the crew of the Alice were drowned; they had no time to lower the boats, and there were but few life buoys on the steamer. A passenger who scrambled on board the Bywell Castle says that she threw ropes to people struggling in the water. The number lost is still uncertain. Comparison of various accounts seem to show about 550. The Alice was a

Mackenzie, when in opposition, declined to take the field, but when power was taken by the Tories...

The Gov't is already as good as beaten. If its acts were such as to command the confidence of the people...

Mackenzie's steel rails are lying rusting all over the country—bought before they were wanted, at a high figure...

The total surplus under the Macdonald Gov't amounted to \$10,188,288. The deficits under the present Gov't...

Electors mark your ballots for MITCHELL, if you want to be represented by a man of ability and experience...

There is no better sign of weakness of the government than that so many of its supporters are deserting...

Methodist—Service in the Methodist Church every Sabbath, 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Vote against Mr. Snowball, who supports Mackenzie, the statesman who declared that to build the Intercolonial...

For the Counties of Gloucester and Restigouche, Hon. T. W. Anglin and George Haddow, Esq., have been elected...

Vote for Mitchell, who fought for and obtained the Intercolonial by the North Shore.

Married. At St. Mary's Church, Newcastle, N. B., on Monday, the 9th inst., by the Rev. P. W. Dixon...

Newcastle Police Court. BEFORE JOHN SIVEN, P. M. August 20—Michael Hoolahan, Newcastle, drunk on the street...

The Government and its Railway Supplies. Deal Ends instead of Money.

Says the Chatham Advance: "After the gross earnings of the Chatham Railway were handed over to the Intercolonial...

TWO DOLLARS A CORD is the price of good hardwood, cut into proper lengths, delivered at any railroad station...

Was ever such jobbery as this heard of before? We would like to know how many more such "truck" transactions as this have passed between Mr. Snowball and the Government...

Perhaps Mr. Snowball considers this "deal end" transaction a feather in his cap. He probably points to this as a proof of his "influence" with the Government...

It is the "millionaire" Mr. Snowball who has profited by his "deal ends," seeing that no other mill-owner was permitted to share in the "spoils" which belong to the "victors"...

It is a well-known fact that Quinine has been acknowledged by the medical faculty for many years as the best appetizer and tonic known.

What they say of it! A FEW FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—There are but few preparations of medicine which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for a great length of time...

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN "SINGS ITS OWN PRAISES, AND LEADS THE WEDDING." Pronounced by Masters of Music, and most competent critics...

THE NEEBING SWINDLE. Every elector ought to read the exposures of this notorious swindle given in evidence before Senate Committee...

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New Advertisements. Chatham Furniture Lottery. A splendid lot of Domestic Made Furniture, valued at \$534.70...

List of Prizes. 1st. 1 Parlor Suit, \$50.00. 2nd. 1 Parlor Suit, \$30.00. 3rd. 1 Parlor Suit, \$20.00.

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TO THE Electors of Northumberland, N. B. GENTLEMEN:—As the Writs for a General Election for the House of Commons of Canada have been issued...

It is unnecessary, with my past Parliamentary record of 22 years before you, to enter in detail into my political views or refer to my past services to the County; they are well known to you, I may, however, state that I am opposed to taxation on the food of the working man...

I will address the Electors in the several Parishes and will give them in detail my views on the various questions of public interest.

I have the honor to be, Yours very faithfully, P. MITCHELL.

Miramichi, 27th Aug., 1878.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE. THE next meeting of the Northumberland Teachers' Institute will open in the Presbyterian Academy, Chatham, on THURSDAY, 3rd Oct. next, at 10 A. M.

PUBLIC AUCTION. To Mr. Robert Thomson and all whom it may concern. TAKE NOTICE that in consequence of the death of the late Mr. Robert Thomson...

GOOD FALL SUIT. AS I HAVE NOW ON HAND FULL LINES OF SCOTCH, ENGLISH AND CANADIAN TWEEDS AND COATINGS...

WONDERFULLY CHEAP. EXTRA GOOD Stock of Cloths, in Dozens, Tweeds and Worsted Coatings...

LABRADOR HERRING. ON HAND: 100 Barrels Prime No. 1 Labrador Herring, which are offered for sale LOW FOR CASH.

NEW GOODS! THE first arrival of New Goods for this season is at the "SALTER BRICK STORE," FIFTY PIECES NEW DRESS GOODS...

THE Annual Meeting OF THE Miramichi Ladies' Auxiliary Bible Society will be held in the Mechanics' Institute, Newcastle, on Thursday, Sept. 12th, at 2 p. m.

\$5.00 REWARD. LOST or between Newcastle and "Anchor" on board the sloop "A. W. C. FINE" a small POCKET BOOK or WALLET...

London House. WHOLESALE. August 21, 1878. Received ex Hibernal, the Following FIRST FALL IMPORTATIONS!

108 CASES NEW FALL GOODS. DRESS GOODS. MILLINERY. Black Lustrous; Ladies' Ribbons; Italian; Jeans; Silasias; Canvas; Oxford Shirtings.

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WONDERFULLY CHEAP. EXTRA GOOD Stock of Cloths, in Dozens, Tweeds and Worsted Coatings...

Sutherland & Creaghan, NEWCASTLE. Have much pleasure in notifying their patrons and the people, that never before were SUMMER DRY GOODS offered in Miramichi in such TEMPTING VARIETY, nor at such ENORMOUSLY LOW PRICES.

PRINTS, DRESSES, MILLINERY, MOURNING GOODS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., MEN'S CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &c. Everything to be found in a First Class Warehouse.

NO AGENTS! NO COMMISSION! THE system of employing Agents or Canvassers in high commission has been strictly abandoned by us, it having proved very unsatisfactory both to ourselves and customers.

ESTEY ORGANS!! THE CELEBRATED New and Beautiful Styles. CATALOGUES FREE.

Undertaking. I KEEP in stock and will forward by telegraph or mail orders, to any Station on the C. P. RAILWAY, COFFINS from the best material, and the most elegant in design.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSES. WE are now displaying in our Spacious Warehouses, a stock of goods which, by the richness of their style, construction and finish, and the grandeur of their appearance, is only rivaled by few houses in the United States.

KNOWLES & BLAKE'S STEAM PUMPS. Arranged for either Hot or Cold Water. For Boiler Feeding in Steam Mills, Steam Boats, Factories, &c.

WISDOM & FISHER. 41 DOCK STREET, ST. JOHN. EXPECTED THIS WEEK: OUR SPRING STOCK OF HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, which will be sold at a small advance on COST.

HERBERT M. ROGERS & CO., Market, New York, U. S. A. M. ROGERS. No. 11 Fulton Wholesale Fish Market, New York, U. S. A. ALL KINDS OF FRESH FISH.

WHOLESALE Dealers in SHIPPERS OF FRESH FISH. T. R. JONES & CO. Received ex Hibernal, the Following FIRST FALL IMPORTATIONS!

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