

TWO PICTURES.

This is what the great Edmund Burke says of the duty of a Representative. We want Mr. Snowball and his friends to read it:—

'It is the duty of your Parliamentary representative to sacrifice his repose and his pleasures to yours, and above all, to PREFER IN ALL CASES OUR INTEREST TO HIS OWN.'

A LOCAL INDUSTRY.

Our readers will notice in another column a series of arguments by "A Reader," in favour of the establishment of a Woolen Factory in Chatham, which we think is very well. The Tariff has been the cause of putting us on our own resources, as it were, and necessity is the mother of invention. As we cannot get what goods we require that are not made among ourselves without paying high prices, we must learn to make them. Other parts of the Dominion quickly awakened to this fact, Quebec alone, during the present year having established no less than 200 factories. Northumberland is a sound sleeper and is just awaking. A Reader draws attention to the fact that now, the field is clear, but if we do not commence at once some others will, and his prediction is apparently about to be fulfilled and the benefits about to be reaped by others that we should acquire if we do not take hold at once. We hold in our hands a letter of which the following is a copy:—

LUDLOW, VT., Sept. 12, 1881.

SENATOR MUIRHEAD,

Chatham, N. B.

DEAR SIR:—In one of your textile papers, I see you offer a free site for a Woolen Mill, I am intending to start another mill either here or in Canada and think if the present protective policy in Canada is sure to be continued, of giving Canada the preference. If the policy is going to be continued, I would like to know what your offer includes; also how much head and fall of water, how many horse power in the driest season, would it require a dam, how near R. R. Station, plenty of labour. Are Beavers and Doeskins as profitable as any goods to make there? or are they made in sufficient quantities at present, or what goods are most wanted. Should not want less than 150 horse power. If everything is favorable I will come up.

Yours respectfully,

J. S. GILL,

93 Arch Street, Boston, Mass.

Now, let us review this note. Here is a man who evidently finds that one Woolen Mill pays or he would not wish to start another. In regard to the Protective Policy being continued, he need not be the least alarmed, as the experience of the past few years and the knowledge of its action in the United States will convince the thinking portion of the community of its beneficial results long before the next election, and we have not the least doubt but that they are in the vast majority. Now as to the head and fall of water, the question arises, would it be better to have the mill situated three or four miles out of Chatham, say at Napan, where, we are authorized by John Sadler, Esq., to say that he will give a piece of ground on the Hanna property, where there is good water power and an excellent site to build a dam, or in town, with all the concomitant advantages, and rely upon steam as a motive power. We think the latter, as it would have the advantages of being at the head centre of unemployed workmen as well as being near the R. R. Station, shipping and having the benefit of gas for lighting. "Are Beavers and Doeskins made in sufficient quantities?" Alas, poor Northumberland, all her Beavers are made by some nature out in the woods. About duty on machinery, we think that there would not be the least doubt but that Northumberland would do as other municipalities have done and grant an immunity from taxes for a number of years. Coal is very low here and can be had in large quantities as low as \$2.50 per ton, which is a strong argument in favor of the town location. We understand that the Hon. Mr. Muirhead (who is a man of his word), has answered the above letter and sent a description of an eligible site on the station road, so that if any of our capitalists intend to make a move in the matter, they must do so at once or the American Eagle will be there before them and they will be left to their usual occupation of sucking their thumbs and bewailing the poverty of the country. Capitalists who hoard up their money do not deserve to have it as Goethe beautifully expresses it in the following language:—

"Nobody should be rich but those who understand it. They should own who can administer not they who hoard and conceal, not they who the greater proprietors they are, are only the greater beggars; but they whose work carves out work for

more, opens a path for all. For he is the rich man in whom the people are rich, and he is the poor man in whom the people are poor, and how to give all access to the masterpiece of art and nature is the problem of civilization."

THE POTATO BOOM.

One of our townsmen now in Chicago, has written to one of our prominent Commission Merchants for from one to ten car loads of Early Rose Potatoes. Owing to the partial failure of the potato crop in our county this year, this kind is scarce in the market, and before he advises with his correspondent he should like to hear from some of our farmers as to the amount of Early Rose Potatoes that could be got. Any farmer wishing to ship a car load would do well to communicate with this office at once. As good first-class potatoes are worth \$2.25 in the Boston market, we would advise some two or three of our farmers to club together and send on a car load there some reliable agent. It is worth the venture as it would leave them, after paying duty and all expenses about \$1.25 here, for each barrel. We would advise our farmers by all means to embark in ventures of this kind, as it will not only give them independence of spirit but make them less beholden to that miserable system they have so long followed of giving credit for an article that is a money producing power in every other country but our own.

On Wednesday last there was over one thousand barrels of potatoes sent over the Intercolonial Railway to St. John. They were sent by shippers along the line of the railway and from P. E. Island, and were intended to be forwarded to Boston by the steamer "City of Portland," which sailed for that city yesterday.

TARIFF NOTES

The other day Tuckett & S. N., the well known tobacco manufacturers of Hamilton, raised the wages of their employees ten per cent. The act was entirely voluntary, and without solicitation, and is attributed not only to the generosity of the firm, but also to the N. P., which enables them to be generous. In Hamilton at any rate—Gritty as it used to be—not many workmen's votes will be cast in favor of any party which advocates free trade. There is no fear of any "reaction" there.

EDITORIAL GLEANINGS.

COUNTESS OF DESMOND ECLIPSED.

Everyone has heard of the aged Countess of Desmond, who is said to have died at the beginning of James the First's reign, at the age of one hundred and forty. She had danced with Richard III. in his youth, and was married whilst Edward IV. was king. Her death after all was accidental, as the Irish poet relates:

"Ay, as old As that Countess of Desmond of whom I've been told, That she lived to much more than a hundred and ten, And was killed by a fall from a cherry tree then! What a frisky old girl!"

A much friskier, if we may believe a Brazil paper, died at Piomba in August, also by an untimely mishap. Joaquina Caranona, a mulatto woman was born in 1694, under the Government of Don Fernando Canca tre, and was therefore 187 years old when her career was cut short by a fall from a bench, not a cherry tree. It is related that when 100 years old she lost her sight, but renewed her youth and regained it afterward. But for that unlucky bench, she might have soon entered upon the third century of her existence. Who's the next?

BRIBERY IN INDIA.

A vast system of bribery and corruption has been unearthed in India in connection with the transport and commissariat services during the Afghan campaign, and a number of influential native bankers have been arrested in connection therewith.

BUSH FIRES.

Bush fires have been raging for several days along the St. Lawrence and Ottawa railway. Great damage has been done by the destruction of fences and timber.

LABRADOR FISHERIES.

Official advices received state that the fishing in most parts of the coast of Labrador and Anticosti has been above the average, but in some places where the catch was short, owing to the want of bait, great destitution prevails, more especially in some parts of Anticosti.

THE PRESIDENTS MURDER.

The Grand Jury at Washington, on Tuesday last handed in their presentment in the Guitea case, and on Wednesday the indictment was brought into court. The assassin was informed that his case was in the hands of the Grand Jury, and the news seems to have brought him to his senses somewhat. He now appears to realize for the first time that he is involved in the toils of the law, and that there will be no escape for him.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

A London despatch bearing date Oct. 5, informs us that the Standard states that Sir Patrick Macdougall, Commander at Halifax, N. S., will go to Ottawa

on the departure of the Marquis of Lorne for England, and will be sworn in as Administrator of the Government of Canada during the Governor General's absence.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

Russia thinks that the question of what is to be done with Egypt is not an exclusively English one, or even merely an Anglo-French one, but that it is part of the general Eastern question. We do not remember Russia ever to have taken English or French advice in regard to the Eastern Question, unless it was presented in the very practical form of missiles propelled by power. If England and France decide on a course in Egypt, the question for Russia will be that once put by a since deceased American "statesman," "What are you going to do about it?"

CANADIANS LYNCHED.

Two Canadians named McDonald, the one from Belleville and the other from Deseronto, have been lynched by a mob at Menominee, Mich. They had been arrested on a charge of murder and confined in the goal, whence they were forcibly taken and hanged.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW ISLAND.

Capt Meyer, of the German schooner Phoenix, at Callao, from San Jose de Guatemala, September 12, reports having discovered a new island in latitude 7 deg. 48 min. south, and longitued 83 deg. 48 min. west, about one hundred miles west of Punta Aguja, the nearest land. It is said to be of volcanic origin about fifty feet high at the highest elevation, one mile long and one mile wide. Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Kingfisher, United States steamer Alaska and Chilean transport Chile have gone to verify the new addition to the geography of the world.

LORD LORNE ARRIVES AT FORT GARRY.

Word has been received describing the trip of the Governor General and his party from Battleford to Fort Garry, where they arrived September 12. The journey across the plains, so seldom undertaken, was successfully accomplished, though it took longer than was expected. A half breed and an Indian acted as guides, and took a more southerly direction than was anticipated, and so no trail existed, the long grass and occasionally bad water were very trying to the horses. Sounding Lake was reached on the 31. The weather for the next two days was very cold with several degrees of frost at night. Recent traces of buffalo were found on the 5th and on the 7th a herd of thirteen was seen, when a hunt was quickly got up, and three bulls were killed. The same day Red Deer River was crossed, and it was fortunately low enough to ford, thus saving much time. The river runs through a deep ravine at the spot, which was so steep on the south side that the wagons had to be hauled up singly by double teams. On the high table land the severest storm of wind and rain, lasting twelve hours was encountered. The horses suffered from the effects of the cold and rain.

Blackfoot Crossing was reached on Friday evening the 19th. Twenty-one hundred Blackfeet and four hundred and fifty Sacs were encamped here, and Lord Lorne held a council early next day, the old Chief, Crowfoot, being at the head of the Indians. About eighty of these mounted and went through a small field day. In many respects they seemed to be a more organized tribe than any yet seen. They left Blackfoot Crossing the same evening. Next day, about twenty five miles from Fort Garry, Lord Lorne was met by Lieutenant Colonel Irvine and Captain Colton, who brought some fresh horses, and by one o'clock the party were encamped within full view of the snowy peaks of the Rocky Mountains. A portion of the plain traversed in the long journey of 340 miles through a country hardly fitted, except at intervals, for agricultural purposes, almost without exception adapted for grazing. For some days the route traversed was 3,000 feet above the level of the sea and thickly intersected by creeks and gullies. The conduct and exertions of the mounted police, escorts and drivers under Lieut. Colonel Herckmer were beyond all praise.

GORED BY A BULL.

While Mr James Shaw, of Quispamsis, was crossing a field on his farm Wednesday afternoon, he was attacked by his bull, a savage brute, and severely injured. The bull ran one of his horns into Mr Shaw's mouth, lacerating his cheek terribly, cutting the roof of his mouth and bruising his face in a shocking manner. Mr Shaw was knocked down and trampled upon by the bull before the animal could be driven away. After being cared for by his friends as well as they could, Mr Shaw was brought to this city and taken to Dr. S. Z Earle's office. Dr. Earle rendered such surgical aid as was in his power, and after alleviating his sufferings for the time, sent him to the Public General Hospital. As Shaw entered that institution, he remarked to the doctor that his brother, David Shaw, had died there the year after the Fire from injuries caused by being thrown from his wagon.—St. John Sun.

THE FISHERIES.

Late arrivals from Labrador and the Straits do not bring encouraging reports from those quarters. Many of the fleet that had gone north were returning badly fished. On the southern shore the fishing continued fairly successful, but a large quantity of the catch was being spoiled by the bad weather. Among losses of vessels reported are; Messrs. Munn's schr. Helen McGregor, with supplies; Capt. Fitzgerald's schr George S. Fogg, with a quantity of fish, and Messrs Patterson & Foster's schr Ornament, with a full load of fish. The intelligence from the westward is also without en-

couraging features. With the exception of Fortune and Hermitage Bays, where the catch is reported as being fair, little or nothing has been had, the prevalence of rain and fog making the people quite indifferent about catching fish, which they have no hope of being able to cure. The St. John's North Star says: "In this vicinity fish has been plentiful enough, and a good deal was taken during the three or four tolerable days of the past week. But the unsettled state of the weather is very disastrous in its effect upon all industries, and the misfortune is that here are no indications whatever of improvement. Indeed the season is now too late for that; and all the appearances indicate an early fall and a long winter as pretty closely at hand."

CROPS IN THE AROOSTOOK.

An Aroostook correspondent says that the farmers there have recently completed harvesting their graincrops, and are now busily engaged in digging their potatoes, which later by the way is turning out very lightly indeed. The yield per acre is not more than half of what it was last year, though at Hartland, down river, the results are better. The high price for potatoes will partly make up for the failure of the crop.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

Since the return of Sir Charles Tupper from Europe a few months ago, he has had not much time to spare. Almost immediately after his return he entered the political arena and had two pitched battles, one in Pictou and the other in Colchester where the Grits put forward every effort to wrest those constituencies from the Government, but only to be routed horse, foot and artillery. Sir Charles next undertakes a trip to British Columbia to inspect the progress of the Canadian Pacific Railway beyond the Rockies, taking along with him in a private car of the Intercolonial, Lady Tupper, Collingwood Schrieber, L. K. Jones secretary, and a distinguished party of ladies and gentlemen. After reaching San Francisco by rail, the party took passage by steamer to the mouth of the Columbia River, up which they proceeded to Portland, the capital of Oregon. From thence they proceeded by rail overland to Tacoma and Seattle, thence by boat to Puget Sound to Victoria. The Minister was greeted everywhere with enthusiasm, both on the Island and mainland. After inspecting the works being vigorously prosecuted by Mr. Odedonk, he returned to Victoria where he was presented with a civic address by the citizens in the Theatre Royal, to which he made an able and an eloquent reply. The party sailed from Victoria on the 10th of September direct to San Francisco, coming over the Central and Union Pacific Railway to Omaha, thence by Sioux City and St. Paul to Winnipeg. From Winnipeg the Minister and his party went West as far as Brandon to inspect the line of the C. P. R., with which they expressed themselves highly pleased as well as with the country through which they pass. The party next visited Rat Portage, the Minister viewing the progress of the work on Section 15 of the C. P. R. now approaching completion, and also that on Section B, which the Minister now believes will be completed by July next year, thus giving a continuous line of railway between Winnipeg and Thunder Bay. Having completed the object of his visit on the eastern division, the party returned to Winnipeg and left for Ottawa the following Wednesday. Since his return, Sir Charles has, in addition to attending to the business of his department, arranged with Sir Leonard for holding a few more meetings in this Province and Nova Scotia before the winter sets in. Our Grit friends are very anxious to know whether the tour will include Chatham.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FACTORIES IN CHATHAM.

To the Editor of the STAR, MR. EDITOR.—In your last issue, I noticed a few remarks in reference to the establishment of a factory in our midst and advising some of our enterprising fellow-townsmen to try a woolen factory as likely to be the most profitable and also productive of most good to the community. Now Mr. Editor I heartily coincide with that idea and with your permission will say a few words on the subject, hoping thereby to add my mite towards stirring up some of our capitalists to a full conviction of their own interest in the subject. Our town is admirably situated to become (and there is no reason that it should not except want of enterprise), one of the great manufacturing centres of the Dominion. We are placed between the worlds, two great highways, a railway communicating with the whole Continent and a harbour communicating with the whole world. We have abundance of unutilized water power available for driving any amount of machinery, plenty rivulets and springs capable of supplying steam mills of any size, cheap building material, cheap coal, cheap labor and plenty of idle or unprofitably employed vessels of our own to carry the products of our manufacture to their destination. These things being so and I think one will deny them, why cannot we take advantage of them before others step in and take the bread out of our own mouths. But the first thing to be considered is what kind of a manufactory will be most profitable; not only directly, but indirectly, that is give us the best return for our money and also benefit the community at large in the greatest degree. Now although it has been remarked by some

that what we require most is some establishment to utilize our waste wood that we are daily and hourly throwing away to rot and decay, becoming a nuisance as well as a waste. I cannot concur with them for the following reasons:— 1st.—Because I deny that such is the case. I have been examining our mills and I find that they are now using about all if not all their sawdust in their furnaces instead of piling it up in unseemly and noxious heaps as formerly, or throwing it into the river to obstruct navigation and kill fish. They are also cutting up the most of their slabs, edgings and deal-ends to sell to families for firewood and the balance is consumed in furnaces, the ashes making valuable manure to be distributed on the land in the vicinity of the town, and such wood as is used for the latter purpose is fit for little else.

2nd.—Because I think we have had about enough of the manufacture of wood and its consequences to last for some time. It has nothing to promise us in the future, the immediate and direct profit is all that we are likely to receive from it and that diminishing as competition increases and our supply of the raw material decreases, for all our lumbermen will tell you that our supply of wood is giving out and that rapidly under the slaughtering process that has been going on in our county for the last 40 or 50 years. Let us now look at the woollen manufacturing scheme and see what it has to promise us directly and indirectly at the present and in the future, and let some of our longheaded capitalists compare, consider and act.

In regard to the direct profit I need say but little. The fact that such factories in other places have been carried on during the depressed condition of the times during the last 5 or 6 years and have paid and paid well is sufficient guarantee that there is money in it. There are two such factories in Nova Scotia, and one in P. E. I know, and there may be more that I do not. We are sending them down our wool and buying it back again after it is made into cloth in immense quantities as can easily be verified by calling upon our esteemed fellow-citizen John Brown, Esq. Now why should we pay them for doing what we can do ourselves and make money by so doing whilst our young men are leaving by hundreds for want of employment. We may thus employ all our idle hands and bring many more from other places into our midst, producers and consumers, to buy our goods and produce and to help us to pay our taxes. Our market for finished goods can commence at home and enlarge afterwards.

"As the small pibble stirs the peaceful lake The centre moved, a circle straight succeeds, Another still, and still another spreads; Friend, parent, neighbour, first it will embrace Our country next, and next all human race."

for we have the markets of the world before us. Concerning the actual figures, expenses, profit, etc., I am not at present able to say anything very positive, and will therefore say nothing till I find out the details. Now let us look at the indirect profits arising from the establishment of such a factory in our midst. First we would encourage our farmers to import a better and more profitable class of sheep and take better care of them and feed them better. We would also impart to some of our farmers (and they need it), a little energy by competition among themselves as to the best sheep and the largest returns of wool as they would have the surety of a good, convenient and steady market for their wool as well as being in a position to step in sideways with Ontario in the dead meat market of the old world which they will never be able to do till they get a better class of stock than they have at present. We think also that it would be the means of inducing our farmers to turn their attention to sheep raising more exclusively and diverting it from that of beef and horses, and so they be really better off for there is more money in sheep than other stock. It requires less invested capital and he can invest more gradually as he is able by buying one or more at a time as he is able, and get his returns more promptly as sheep mature quickly and multiply rapidly and require comparatively little care. Sheep also are great destroyers of weeds, far more so than cattle, eating everything before them and returning what would otherwise exhaust the land and become a nuisance, to that land again in the form of manure. Sheep may be kept on poor and hilly land that is fit for little else and do pretty well. Sheep give two returns in the year, wool in the spring and lambs in the fall, and require the less care for shelter during the winter. These are points which our farmers would be led to consider and are a few of the indirect advantages which would accrue from the establishment of such a factory as I speak of.

While writing this I notice by the St. John Telegraph that machinery has arrived at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, for a woolen mill there purchased at Lawrence, Mass., and said to embody the latest improvements and that the building is far advanced towards completion and a stock of wool ready. Now Mr. Editor, I think it is time for our business men to be up and doing before the golden opportunity slips away. They should be early in the field and if they commence at once they might be ready far next year's fleeces. This is just the time of year to commence for if they start a stock list now they can commence the building when the mills stop work and labour is cheap during the winter, and they might have all their machinery on and in its place by the spring ready for work. Hoping that the few remarks I have sent to you may not be

without being followed by some tangible result and asking pardon for occupying so much of your valuable space,

I remain, Yours, etc., A READER.

New Advertisements

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Scott's Northrup & Lyman's Robinson's Pattner's.

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(Opposite Hon. W. Muirhead's Store.) DENTAL ROOMS UP STAIRS. Chatham, October 5

ANTHRACITE

Soft Coal.

The Subscriber has for sale 100 Tons Anthracite Coal, best quality. 500 Tons Soft Coal, in Lump, Stave and Nut Sizes. 500 Tons Blacksmith Coal.

THOS. F. GILLESPIE.

TO READERS OF NEWSPAPERS

EXTRAORDINARY OFFERS!

10 THE Proprietor of the Times, Montreal, N. B., offers to send the Weekly to new subscribers from date of order to 1st Jan'y, '82, for only Ten Cts—more than two mos. for a dime

25 FOR Twenty-five Cents he will send the DAILY edition from the time the order is received to the 1st Dec. next for Twenty-five Cts. Nearly two months for a Quarter!

THE DAILY TIMES was enlarged on the 1st October and is now a 25 column paper, well filled and well printed.

These offers are made to new subscribers only, and the object is to induce those unacquainted with THE TIMES to give it a trial the Proprietor believing that many do so will become permanent subscribers. Ad. dress orders to

H. T. STEVENS, Editor and Proprietor.



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED Tenders, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Engineer's Residence at Dorchester Penitentiary, N. B.," will be received at this office until THURSDAY 13th day of OCTOBER next, inclusively, for the completion of the above works.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Penitentiary, Dorchester, N. B., and also at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, on and after MONDAY, the 3rd day of OCTOBER.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of the amount of the tender which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if failing to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, F. HENNIS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 29th Septe mber, 1881.

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