The North Star.

CHATHAM, N. B. Oct. 12, '81

J. E. COLLINS..... .....EDITOR

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."

PRECEPT *VS.* PRACTICE.

The great Liberal party of England, as far as their professions and their acts are concerned, are very much like their Canadian namesakes. When in the cold shades of opposition, how ably and how eloquently have its leaders in both countries dwelt upon the evils entailed upon the people owing to Conservative misgovernment; and while bidding for power, they are no less profuse in their promises having, like the quack doctor, an infaliable remedy for each and every political and commercial ill under which the country happens to be suffering. When however they obtain power they forget altogether about the fulfillment of their promises, but when they undertake to cure any of the evils they so loudly denounced while in opposition, the remedy that they prescribe in many instances turns out like the quack's nostrums, equally as bad as the disease. In 1873 the Grits, with a large majority at their back, assumed the reins of power in this country and their friends and partizans were loud in their predictions of the great things they were about to accomplish for the good of the country. But as time went on their incompetency to govern the country became so apparent that, not only the people but their most ardent supporters became disgusted with their rule. At every opportunity the people got they returned men to oppose them and when the next general election came round it was eagerly seized by the electors of the country to hurl them from the positions that they had shown by their acts that they were unfit to fill. If we take a glance at the state of political affairs in England we will see the people of that country pursuing the same course towards Mr. Gladstone and his Liberal Party. It will be remembered that previous to the last general election in that country, Messrs. Gladstone, Bright, etc., stumped the British Isles and while they in the most violent language condemned the policy pursued by the Beaconsfield administration, they were loud in their promises of what they would accomplish for the benefit of the English people if they would once more return them to power. Their programme was a brilliant one as it embraced all that could be either wished or desired by the most ardent and devout advocates of reform. Of the many questions that Mr Gladstone pledged himself to bring before Parliament the following are a few.—

"He promised to deal with London municipal reform, and with county government. He was to extend household suffrage to the English counties and the Irish boroughs; the liquor laws were to be amended; there was to be a reform in criminal law procedure; the responsibility of employers on account of the injuries received by their work-people was to be materially increased; a reduction of public expenditure, and an effective mode of dealing with the probate duty were promised. Such eastern questions as the opium revenue, Indian finance, and the working of the home government of India were to be settled. The city companies, the medical profession, and church establishments were all to be dealt with in an alarmingly earnest spirit; the abolition of the burial laws, together with those affecting entail and settlement, were shadowed forth: property was to be revalued, and an end put to corrupt practices and heavy expenses at elections. The revenue departments were to be reorganized, the currency readjusted, and the seats of Parliamentary representatives redistributed; and the law of primary education was to be considerably revised."

Those were the brilliant promises of the great Liberal statesman of England, but how has he fulfilled them during the time that he and his party have held power. Why but four Government measures of any consequence have been brought before Parliament and made law, and of these the Coercion and Land Acts were not contemplated at the time the appeal was made to the country. As in Canada, the bye-elections have all gone against the Government and there is a growing feeling among the English people anything but favorable to the long life of the great Liberal administration of Mr. Gladstone.

The revisors of votes will meet in Gogan's hardware store on Tuesday, 25th inst., to adjudicate on the propriety of adding some fifteen or twenty names to the list of qualified voters.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

In our last issue we dealt briefly with the need of establishing some new industries in our county. We pointed out that the establishment of a Factory, such for example as a Woolen Mill would give employment to a large number of people, give an impetus to trade, and largely benefit our farmers. We have been too long depending on a single industry, and no matter how much the lumbering interest may be written up by interested parties, the people of this county know to their cost that it is to them, an unprofitable and unreliable one. It has been truly described as a waning industry. It is now practically in the hands of monopolists. The small lumbermen are crowded out, and only those with capital can now embark in the business. Each year its benefits are felt less and less and it is now a matter of difficulty for a laboring man to exist, who is depending on the lumber trade. Even the business of stowing ships has fallen into the hands of monopolists, and where a dozen men formerly made comfortable livings, a single individual now reaps the profit, and every dollar squeezed from the laborer adds to the ten per cent. of the monopolist. To hear those men who thus restrict and control labor talk of Free Trade is sickening.

We want some kind of competition. We need something that will give winter employment to our people. And to acquire these we must make use of the resources which Providence has placed within our reach. We have at hand the means of bettering our condition and it will be our own fault if we do not utilize them.

Let us glance at a few figures from the Trade and Navigation returns. We find that during the Fiscal year ended 30th June 1880, Nova Scotia exported $4,353,441 worth of fish. What did New Brunswick export during the same year? Only $631,746 worth. Our export of lumber during the same year was valued at $3,546,952, or nearly a million dollars less than the value of fish exported by Nova Scotia. Here on our sea board are some of the most valuable fisheries in the world. Here also we have the facilities for building and equipping a fleet of fishing vessels. We have also the men to man them. Yet *not a single vessel* is fitted out in Miramichi for our deep sea fisheries! Strangers from abroad come and reap the harvest while we sit and suck our thumbs and wait for something to turn up. Is not this shameful? Our mechanics are among the best in the world, we have plenty of wood, etc., right at hand, yet we have not a single fishing vessel owned in our port. Is it any wonder then that we are driving our young men away! We earnestly hope that this winter a start will be made. It will not cost much to build a good sized Fishing Schooner. The building of it will give employment to a few of our mechanics, and next year, employment will be given to 15 or 20 of our young men. And we have no doubt but that once the start is made it will result in others following. Instead of one we would like to see twenty vessels of from 50 to 100 tons built this winter.

We could enlarge on this but leave further observations for a future issue.

EDITORIAL GLEANINGS.

MEETING OF CROWNED HEADS.

The Emperor of Austria and the Czar of Russia are shortly to have an interview. Late telegrams say that the secret has oozed out that the meeting is connected with a violent suppression of the eastern question by the arbitrary annexation of European Turkey to Austria and Russia, with a promise of neutrality to Germany in the event of war next spring with France. Constantinople is to become a free city.

CROPS IN QUEBEC.

Late accounts from Quebec inform us that the crops throughout that Province have been unusually good this season. In the Saguenay Valley particularly is this the case, and such an abundant yield of all sorts of grains has not been known, it is stated by parties well versed in such matters, for some thirty years. In the district last named, it is said that the farmers have grain sufficient to last them two years, and the only ground of complaint is that in distant sections they have not the means of transporting their abundance to market. A noticeable fact is the increased production of wheat, which is becoming more prominent from year to year of late. In early colonial days this was a great wheat growing section, but as in other parts of Canada, over-cropping exhausted the wheat-bearing properties of the soil, and for years past Western flour made nearly all the bread consumed. The land, however, has now had a long rest, and to those who follow these matters closely, the increased amount of which it produces from year to year has become a very noticeable fact. Root crops have also yielded well, and the only short crop is hay, which suffered from the long continued dryness of early Summer. It is needless to say what a beneficial effect the abundant harvest will have upon trade generally, and wholesalers generally anticipate an active Fall's business in consequence.

THE MANUFACTURING HUM.

The Toronto Monetary Times informs us that a decided improvement in business has taken place in Guelph, especially among the manufacturers. The Messrs Bell & Co. shipped, last month, we are told, 44 organs to England and 33 to Australia. One day last week this firm received a letter from England asking for 56 more instruments of different styles. The Raymond Sewing Machine Works are running night and day, and still the machines cannot be supplied fast enough. Extensions are being made in the premises of Messrs McCrae & Co., in order to keep pace with the growing demand for their yarns and knitted goods. The Carriage Goods Manufacturing Company, which made such extensive alterations in its works last year in order to supply the demand, again find themselves heavily taxed to turn out their goods when wanted. The Raner Piano Works find the demand for their instruments brisk, and they are as busy as they can well be. Engine and farm implement manufacturers in that city report a similar position of affairs. The abundant harvests, the growth of the country and the N. P. all have to do with this condition of business, which appears pretty general throughout Canada, and for which we should be thankful.

We are also pleased to learn that increased activity prevails in the manufacturing industries of Quebec. It is most observable in the tanning and boot and shoe interests as all the factories in these lines are being worked to their full capacity, and several of the largest have recently been adding to their facilities. A considerable quantity of leather is now being shipped from there to England, and as the prices realized are very fair, there are prospects of this trade growing. A factory for the manufacture of the finer grades of ladie's and misses' shoes is about being started by J. E. Woodley, who expects to begin operations in about a fortnight, with a present capacity of from twenty to twenty-five cases a week. Several other factories of smaller calibre have been started within the year, and orders from jobbers as far west as Winnipeg have flowed in freely.

One of the most important and growing industries of Toronto, and one which has felt the impulse given to manufactuies in the last year or two, is the Toronto Bridge Company. It was at first at great disadvantage owing to undervaluation of American made bridges, but since that practice has so increased and grown that this summer it was absolutely necessary to increase the room and facilities. This has just been done; another railway switch was put in, two large shops built and new machinery added, altogether doubling the former capacity, the Company has orders in for months ahead of which the following are instances, making in the aggregate 2,500 feet railway bridging; one span for the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, and two for the South Eastern, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental R. R., ten spans, Toronto, Grey & Bruce seventeen spans; Canadian Pacific Railway, six spans. These spans range from 70 to 230 feet each. In addition to this there are a number of highway bridges in various places, making over 1,500 lineal feet altogether of highway bridging. The principal ones of these are two trestle bridges in Rosedale, the picturesque suburb north-east of Toronto; one is 60 feet high, 365 feet long, and the other, over the Don ravine 120 feet high and 600 feet long. Iron roofing, railway turntables, bridge bolts, as well as iron bridges are made by this growing concern. The work already turned out is of a quality and appearance that gives promise of continued prosperity.

A glass Works manufactury has lately been erected in New Glasgow, N. S., and we learn from late exchanges that it has just sent its first consignment, consisting of over fifty cases of lamp chimneys to Halifax. It has a wide field before it as the imports of glass and manufactuies of glass into the Dominion during the year amounts to over $650,000. In another column we have given a lengthy account of the progress that has been made during the past few years by the Oxford, N. S., cloth and homespun manufactury. If this manufactury can do a large and profitable business, we cannot see what there is to prevent a manufactury of the same kind carrying on a flourishing and remunerative trade in Chatham.

EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES.

Exports from Ottawa to the United States for the quarter ended with September, were of the value of $883,029, nineteen-twentieths of them being either sawn lumber, or materials connected with the wood trade. Rock phosphate is the item next in amount.

Guelph's export to the United States for the quarter ended with September were valued at $218,189, of which $105,929 worth was shipped that month, $61,435 in August and $50,835 in July.

Hamilton's exports to the United States for September last were of the value of 71,422, Animals, wool, lumber and malt were the main items.

WHERE IS THE MONEY.

What should be high authority asserts that the wealth of Great Britain is accumulating at the rate of £200,000,000 per annum—but the Liverpool *Mail* wonderingly enquires, What becomes of the money? That billion of dollars is nearly £6 for each man, woman and child in the United Kingdom, and yet people are complaining of depression of trade! The *Mail* thinks there is a bulrush somewhere, for trade cannot be dull when profits are placed at such an enormous sum yearly. It should be remembered that it is not the gains or profits that provide for the expenditure, but the yearly accumulation of wealth that is being asked about. Our contemporary says that it knows large sums are made by a variety of operations (some of a very questionable character), but these gains are for the most part squandered in extravagant living, and cannot therefore form any part of the accumulated wealth of the country. Still it "eminent statists" assert that the country is richer each year by £200,000,000, the *Mail* admits that it must believe them; and yet it doubtingly asks—merely as a matter of curiosity—(1) How do we make this money? (2) Who are its envied possessors? (3) Where does it find investment? The answer is given that "it cannot be to any great extent the profits of home trade, because the bulk of our productions, agricultural and manufacturing, go to supply our daily necessities of consumption, and the surplus, of course, figures in our exports. Do we, then, after balancing the profits and losses of our export trade, realize a clear profit of £200 000 000 on our foreign commerce? But here, again, we are brought up with a round turn, as the Yankees say, when we know that the profits of exports have to be used to purchase in the foreign market those imports which we demand for home consumption—so that again the £2,000,000 elude our anxious enquiry." If Mr Gladstone knows anything of this accumulation, an excellent opportunity is afforded him of paying off the national debt fund instead of making it an easy burden, have no burden at all. And radicals, too, should desist from talking of confiscating the lands and the tithes, when this vast accumulation of wealth, which must or should be in hard cash or bonds or securities of some kind, and comes at able somewhere, is or ought to be available for satisfying the national creditor. There is a wonderful attraction about figures. What splendid calculations might be wrought out from these accumulated and still accumulating millions. The *Mail* enters into some of them. It says:—"Just as the Americans sometimes amuse themselves by calculating what the population of the States will be in 1990 and 2000 A. D., so one may calculate what England's accumulated wealth will be should we be fortunate enough to keep the wasteful and extravagant Tories out of power. Our present hoard amounts, according to the best authorities, to about £10,000,000,000; adding £200,000,000 per annum, in A. D. 2000 we shall be worth £34,000 000,000!"

Seriously it asks, "is it not a cruel mockery to talk of a vast annual accumulation of wealth, when landowners, being unable to let their farms, are cutting down their expenditure; when year after year crops are failing, and agriculturalists emigrating to different countries? These are items on the contra side of the account which, if we mistake not, would more than balance the imaginary hundreds of millions derived from trade and commerce."

NORTHUMBERLAND TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Northumberland County Teacher's Institute held at the Harkins Academy, Newcastle, on the 6th and 7th of Oct. Meeting opened at 10 30 a. m., Philip Cox, A. B. President, in the chair. The President opened the meeting with a welcoming speech, explaining his relations with Teachers, how they differed from those of his predecessor. He begged teachers to divest their minds of the feeling that the sums of money depending on their ranking were theirs by right. He also begged them to lay aside timidity and nervousness and devote themselves to the task of making this meeting of practical benefit to all attending it. After the minutes were read and approved and Report of Secretary Treasurer brought in and adopted, election of members were proceeded with. Thirty eight members put down their names and the Institute then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Philip Cox, Esq., B. A., was elected President by acclamation; C.M. Hutchison, Esq., Vice-President, also by acclamation; C. G. D Roberts, M. A., by acclamation, Secretary-Treasurer, and Donald MacIntosh, Esq., Assistant Secretary. Two additional members for Committee of Management then requiring election, four nominations were given. Those of Miss K. M. Williston, and Messrs J. Coyngrahme, MacIntosh and Sivewright. Miss Williston was elected by acclamation, and the Institute then voted by ballot for the second member of the committee; Mr. James Mackintosh was chosen.

Then the subject of Long Division was discussed. Mr. Coyngrahame opening the discussion with illustrations upon the black board of an easy and logical method employed by himself of leading the pupils into a comprehension of long division. Many teachers spoke on this subject, most of them approving Mr Coyangrahme's method.

Second Session at 2 30 p. m.—After calling of roll, the meeting continued the discussion of long division for some time, Mr. Roberts then read a paper on the study of English classics, which was followed by a paper by Mr. Hutchison on sight singing or practical music for schools, with interesting illustrations by charts and blackboard and the voice, Miss Thompson assisted him at the organ. After discussion the Institute adjourned.

The Third Session commencing at 8 p. m. was occupied by an able lecture from Mr. Cox, delivered in the Masonic Hall to a fair audience. The lecture was designed principally to be heard by parents and guardians, and those unfortunately, were too thinly represented.

The Fourth Session beginning at 9 a. m. Friday, was taken up with an animated discussion of the best methods of imparting a knowledge of Canadian History, through the prescribed Text-Book. Many interesting and useful views were elicited, and the teachers appeared warmly concerned in this subject, appreciating its difficulties. Mr. Siveright then gave a very full and practical paper on color, minerals, plants and animals. The Institute adjourned at 1 p. m., before the conclusion of the paper.

The Fifth Session began with the remainder of Mr Sivewright's article, after which a number of ladies and gentlemen discussed the points which he had raised.

The subject of Elementary Physics, (Hotze), was then taken up and Messrs. Coyngrahame, Matthew, Grindly, and others, gave their methods and experience. It was generally conceded that this eminently useful subject was not difficult to teach. Mr. Moor then read a thoughtful paper on School Discipline and Management, and in the subsequent discussion it appeared that moral suasion had come to be considered the most potent weapon in a teacher's hand.

A communication was read from Mr. Oakes, transferring his chemicals and apparatus to the Institute. The Institute accepted them gratefully, and put them in the hands of the Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer for their own and the Institute's use. It was then decided that the Institute should next meet at Chatham, in July 1882, on the Thursday and Friday before vacation.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Trustees of Newcastle District for the use of the School Room to the Committee of Management, and the gentlemen who contributed papers on the various subjects.

The Institute thereafter adjourned.

OXFORD MILLS.

(From Halifax Herald.)

The proprietors of the Oxford Mills make their usual handsome display—this year surpassing all previous efforts. At exhibitions for the past five years this manufacturing concern has exhibited, each year being an improvement on the preceding one. This year they cap the climax—with an exhibit the finest ever made in the Provinces—of no less than sixty varieties of their manufactures of cloth, &c., made at Oxford, N. S. The exhibit comprises winter and summer tweeds, homespuns, blankets, flannels, shirtings, yarns, rugs, and ladies' dress goods—all manufactured by Nova Scotia workmen and women. This concern started fourteen years ago—the year of Confederation—as a one set mill, and commenced with giving employment to a dozen hands. The first year's operation resulted in the manufacture of some 10 000 yards of homespun. This was the finished article. It was thus introduced to the public. It was received with the same prejudice that all the home manufactured goods of that day were received with. But time and perseverance have killed, or pretty nearly killed that prejudice. In 1871 the business had so increased that a new mill was erected and additional and improved machinery added. Twenty hands were then employed, and some 30 000 yards of homespun manufactured. Now, the Company are running a complete "two sett mill." Twenty hands are employed, and from 75,000 to 80,000 yards of cloths and 10 000 lbs. of yarn will be turned out this year, in the manufacture of which 100,000 pounds of provincial wool will be used. These "Homespuns" are more worn abroad than at home. No less than 30,000 yards of this year's manufacture will be sent up to "Kennedy"—Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, and even as far west as Winnipeg. But the market is not confined to Canada. The Company sent an exhibit to Australia in 1877 and carried off first prize. As a result of their enterprise, they opened up a business, and are now filling orders for "Nova Scotia homespun" from that far off land. A considerable quantity will also be shipped to Europe. The proprietors of this enterprise were well known opponents of Liberal Conservatism and the National Policy. They manufacture an article the protection of which has been violently denounced by Messrs. Blake, Cartwright & Co. But this enterprise shows no sign of ruin or decay, because of the N. P. This year the neat little sum of about $150,000 will be distributed in Nova Scotia—principally in Cumberland County—as the result of their operations. The N. P. has not even restricted their business. During its two years' reign the company have been so over run with orders that they have determined next spring to extend their premises, introduce new machinery, directly employ 15 to 20 extra hands, and manufacture 110 000 yards of cloth. The demand to day is twice as great as they are capable of supplying. They have the hands, the experience, the machinery, the materials, the reputation and the market, and all that is now wanting to make this the largest and most remunerative mill in the country is an increased capital. Mr Blake and his friends say that the "bloated woollen manufacturers" are making as high as 40 per cent., therefore this ought to be a safe investment. Now, notwithstanding the "enormities of the Tariff" in woollen goods, Mr Oxley informs us that there has been no increase in the average price of their manufactures, and while they have largely profited by the benefits of the N. P., their goods—greatly improved in quality as they are—are as cheap as they were ever sold in this country.

New Advertisements

STILL they COME.

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To morrow, at 10 a. m. sharp. [CASH.]

WM. WYSE,
AUCTIONEER

Chatham, Oct. 12.

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EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL.

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Chatham, October 5

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500 Tons Soft Coal,

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TO READERS OF NEWSPAPERS

EXTRAORDINARY OFFERS!

10 THE Proprietor of the TIMES, Moncton, 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 28 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 who do so will become permanent subscribers. Address 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 decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if failure 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. H. ENNIS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 29 September, 1881.

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