

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.'

FREE TRADE VS. PROTECTION.

In their advocacy of Free Trade, the Grit free trade writers of this country altogether ignore the fact, as was shown in a late issue, that it took ages of protection to build up the great manufacturing industries of England. Free Trade was never heard or dreamt of in that country until after the British manufacturers found that they were able to defy foreign competition in the home market, and Free Trade would not only give them cheaper bread but cheaper labour, which was a matter of far more consequence to them. When Messrs. Cobden, Bright and the Cotton Lords of Manchester became fully convinced that Free Trade would give them cheaper labour, and cheaper labour would enable them to successfully compete with the manufacturers of other countries in their own markets, they immediately became converts to it. The conversion of the English people to this new trade doctrine was a difficult task, but as they had a great object at stake, no less than the monopoly of the markets of the world—they decided to undertake the task. So raising the Free Trade cry throughout the length and breadth of England, they, in the course of time, had the satisfaction of seeing it become the law of the land. For a score of years all went well with them, as they had almost the monopoly of the markets of the world for iron, cotton, and woollen manufactures. But as other nations have for some time past been adopting a system of protection to home industries, English goods have been forced out of their markets and English manufacturers find that they will either have to keep their goods at home or find new customers. This protection policy of other countries has raised a new party in England, which, under the name of "Fair Trade" bids fair to bring England once more under the banners of Protection. Now let us take a glance at the commercial state of one or two nations, who, in their trade policy, have pursued a course in direct opposition to that of England. For upwards of three quarters of a century, France has had a high protective tariff. Now if there is any truth in the free-trade doctrine that its Grit advocates in this country are continually dinning into our ears, we are continually dinning into our ears, that protection ruins a country, France should be in anything but a prosperous condition. What are the facts? Why France is one of the most prosperous and wealthy countries in the world, and the great mass of its people have more wealth distributed among them and live better and more comfortably than those of Free Trade England. In addition to this, though the country was overrun and devastated by the armies of Germany some ten years since, and made to pay a fine of a thousand millions of dollars, her trade, commerce and manufactures are in a more prosperous and healthy state to-day than they ever were at any other period of her history.

If we turn to Belgium, one of the smallest and most densely populated countries in Europe, we will find that for a hundred years, she too has pursued a rigid system of protection. According to our Grit free trade theorists, she should be without trade, commerce or manufactures and her people poor and miserable. Such however is not the case as she is rich and prosperous, and has—according to population—the largest foreign trade of any country in the world. The above are some of the facts that the advocates of the National Policy have to advance in favour of this country pursuing a system of protection to home manufactures and industries of every description. If it works well in other countries and is conducive to the wealth and prosperity of their people, we see no reason why it should not produce the same good results in this. Our people are as clever, ingenious and industrious as those of any other country in the world, and we have not the least doubt that if our Government pursue the same policy that has brought wealth and prosperity to other nations, the same good fortune will flow in upon our country and its people.

Chatham has, as yet, made no move in the direction of bringing out candidates for the approaching Council election.

PARNELL'S ARREST.

The most exciting event of the past week was the arrest of Charles S. Parnell, which occurred at Dublin on Thursday last. Gladstone in a speech at Leeds amongst other matters dealt with the Land Bill and vigorously denounced Parnell. A few days after at a land meeting Parnell addressing to Gladstone's speech, catholically denounced his policy, and in vulgar parlance "went for Gladstone lively." But Gladstone took advantage of his position as leader of a Liberal (sic) Government, and by the medium of his Liberal Coroner Act, he answered Parnell's reply by the very Liberal policy of clapping him in jail.

This is one of the most high handed measures of oppression that has occurred in modern European history. A man in the performance of his undoubted right of constitutional agitation, is arrested by the "varrant of blackst F. Stee," because he severely criticized a speech of autocrat Gladstone! The most intense excitement pervaded Ireland, and the reputations of Gladstone, Bright, etc., have fallen to the level of the cowardly tyrants who abuse power simply because they possess it. Parnell in prison is even grander, has when he advocated the great principles of universal toleration and his arrest is a blunder which comes out triumphantly from a Liberal Government of great promises and small performances.

By the way we are sorry to see that when the editor of the St. John Sun, a paper for which we have generally a high respect, is absent, the person he leaves in charge takes a huge delight in insulting the Irish people. He, whoever he is, exposes his dense ignorance of Irish affairs, by a bigotted appeal to the most unworthy prejudices. His venom overdoes itself and we would advise the directors of the company to put a muzzle on the writer, who thus would insult a people whose history and genius he is unable to appreciate. Not only has the Sun suffered from the ravings of this fanatic, but the party which it espouses has to bear its share of the odium which the idiot has sown upon it. Whenever the writer is, his presumption is equal to his ignorance, the first being to attack the latter boundless.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

CHAPTER I.

1. If that dose of hemlock did not kill the monopolist organ it certainly went to its head and made it mad.

2. While the monopolist organ ticks that it is perfectly right for its lord and master to import strangers into our town to take the bread out of the mouths of our working population, it at the same time expresses its abhorrence of those of our business people who have their plantations at St. John and Montreal, when they could be reasonably served by it in Ontario. How consistent it is in the right place. Surely he must be a Protectionist.

3. We have been told by the highest authority to respect an officer in the discharge of his duty, but the organ of "sound moral tone" counsils resistance to him with "deadly weapons."

4. Parties wishing to subscribe to a paper of healthy tone whose editor has always been "free from vile associations" should make enquiries with respect to the man's early associations.

5. There will be a "Journalistic funeral hereabouts" very soon if the "interests" of the monopolist organ are not immediately looked after and promptly attended to. In that case what will be said about "the survival of the fittest."

6. There is nothing like check and puff to advance a man's interest. An editor of that stamp can write about "having vigor and independence of character" and still be the puffing organ of a monopolist.

HOME INDUSTRIES.

The season is rapidly drawing to a close and a month will not have gone by before all the summer employment will be done. The noise of the mills will be no longer heard, neither will the people lend their ears to the numbers of whistles that are now daily heard along our river. Will the energetic men of Chatham allow the winter to creep in before they make an attempt to start such industries as will give steady employment to our laboring population during that period. True, many men will get employment in the woods and a few others will go into the fishing business, but there will be a great many without employment. Why will not some of our enterprising men who have money lying idle on their hands club together and build one or more sawmills. To them the amount will not be very large, but it will do considerable good as it will give steady work to a number of our sawpenners until the spring, and after that the vessels could be engaged in the deep water fisheries and give employment to a number of our hardy fishermen. Others could put their means into a factory, and as many hands make light work, such an enterprise could be started at such an individual cost to the shareholders. One and a lot of us should be prompted with a desire not to amass riches alone but to do something that will merit for us the name of public benefactors.

EDITORIAL CLEANINGS.

THE POTATO TRADE.

The St. John News informs us that the magnitude of the potato shipping business from that city this fall far exceeds the record for any previous year. In the last six weeks not less than 18,000 barrels of potatoes have been shipped by boat, rail or coasters from St. John alone. The utmost capacity of the International steamers have been unequal to the demand for space, and potatoes have accumulated at the warehouses so fast that 3,000 barrels will be ready to send to-morrow morning. In order to accommodate this immense amount, the steamer Falmouth will be entirely loaded with potatoes here and make no stop for freight at Eastport or Portland. The steamer New York, now at Portland, will make an extra trip from Eastport to Boston to meet the deficiency.

HARD WEATHER AT SEA AND A DARING RESCUE.

John Hinds, master of the schooner "Mary Ellen," of St. Andrew's, N. B., reports as follows: Arrived at Liverpool on the 8th inst. Left St. Andrew's on the 4th inst. at 8 o'clock a. m., with a light north-west breeze, lumber laden, bound to Pawtucket Road-Island. Had fine weather all day and all night, and the following morning, when it commenced to blow a gale from the N. N. W. At 12 noon the vessel commenced to leak badly, running under double reefed mainsail and jib, and at 2 p. m. have to under balance reef mainsail. With all her hands at pumps could not keep her free. Threw deck board off, which did not help. At 8:30 p. m. a sea boarder, and washed away board. Vessel was gaining a foot in fore-house. Next morning set whole mainsail and two jibs. Found she would not steer. Tried pumps, seven feet of water. Lowered mainsail and double reefed her. She rolled over on her beam ends. Wind west, blowing, and heavy sea running, washing over vessel fore and aft. Sat colors of distress. A schooner passed us and would not take us off. At 3 p. m., we sighted schooner, Z. Ides, Capt. Thos. Day, of Liverpool, N. S., bound from Boston to Liverpool. They have to, and lowered a boat, sea running mountains high. Robert Harnish and James Lorne manned the boat and after great difficulty succeeded in getting us on board the Z. Ides (five miles). Cape Ann bearing west one hundred miles at the time. Captain Hinds speaks in the highest term of the treatment he received from Capt. Day and crew of the Z. Ides, and says that not one man out of five hundred would have lowered a boat in such a sea. — Halifax Chronicle.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

It is now known that His Excellency the Governor General will arrive in Ottawa to-morrow, and will leave for England on the 22nd inst., where he will remain for about two months. The Prince will return from England with Lord Lorne, but this matter is not yet determined, as her medical advisers oppose her return to Canada before next spring at least.

ST. JOHN COTTON MILL.

The St. John News informs us that the report of the Common Council Committee to which was referred the cotton mill question was adopted by the Council at its meeting on Wednesday afternoon without discussion. The conclusions arrived at by the committee are of a liberal character previously described, and are as favorable to the cotton mill enterprise as its projectors could reasonably expect. The Council by its acceptance of the Committee's suggestions, prompts the Cotton Mill Company to commence operations for twenty years if their mill be located within city bounds on non-Corporation property; or a twenty-one years lease at \$200 a year, with renewal covenants, and exemption for ten years for a site on Corporation property at end of Mecklenburg street; or a twenty-one years lease at \$100 a year and ten years exemption for Corporation ground at Lower Cove; or, finally, the lease of a Corporation four hundred feet square block at \$500 a year and exemption for twenty years. One or other of these conditions ought to satisfy the company. But it seems rather slow in arriving at a decision on the matter.

HUGHESDEN'S NEW TENANT.

The new tenant for Lord Beaconsfield's historic mansion at Hughesden is not Madame Elie, the famous B-gent streamer, as was at first announced, but Sir Samuel Wilson, an Australian millionaire. The new knight, who has thus stepped across the threshold of a house which the great English Conservative leader and premier loved so well, has had a wonderful run of luck. Thirty-four years ago he was a clerk at £75 a year, and an Irish clerk to boot. He emigrated, joined the gold rush, bought sheep with his money, bought land with the sheep, and bought houses with the land. The net result to-day is the ownership of Lord Beaconsfield's seat comes of age—one of the most interesting spots in English soil, a knighthood, and a fortune of about \$25,000,000.

RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

British Columbia's immense resources in forest, mine, and sea-product, are attracting attention in an increasing degree. Every week some item of information relating to the development of these resources appears, to prove that the narrow views of Mr. Blake about that interesting portion of the Dominion only proceeded from empty pride on his part to weigh with accuracy the various opinions of British Columbia which were affixed at an earlier period in the history of the Dominion. The "sea of mountains," as an early writer, indulging in a flight of imagination, called the country on the

western slope of the Rockies, is proving to be rich, wonderfully rich, in all that civilization wants just now.

NEW WORKS IN CANADA.

Twenty millions of francs, or four million dollars, have been subscribed in Paris for the construction of the St. Lawrence tunnel and South Shore railway, and a staff of engineers will be immediately despatched from France to make surveys, and report on the scheme.

Kingston capitalists are talking of organizing a joint stock company for the purpose of constructing a graving dock, to cost seventy thousand dollars, at the Limestone City.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Have been greeting each other in the persons of their sovereigns at Valencia de Alcantara, which is in Spain but very near the Portuguese frontier. There is no reason why the two countries should not be very friendly. They have no rival interests and many in common. Portugal is happy in having no history of late years, for it is the trouble and not the prosperity of countries which is generally chronicled in histories. Spain had had trouble enough and therefore history. The Spaniards are not homogeneous. Different races and formerly different kingdoms and aspirations as to government have torn them apart, but they are again united, or at least at peace, the various provinces with each other. No doubt the fact that the boundary between Spain and Portugal is a natural one, a mountain chain, makes it much easier for them to be friendly. If it had been merely a river, or an imaginary line, they might not have been on such good terms with each other.

IMPORTANT TO IMPORTERS.

The St. John Sun furnishes the following information which we have no doubt will give general satisfaction to our mercantile community. "A controversy has raged for some time between the importers and the Customs in regard to the duty at which certain kinds of cloths, known as custom cloths, should be entered, the Customs maintaining that they were principally wool they should be classed with woollen goods and charged twenty per cent, and 7 1/2 cents per lb. The importers held to the contrary, claiming that they did not come in competition with Canadian woollen manufactures and were only liable to 20 per cent. Mr. Sinclair, of the Dominion Appraisers, who is now on a visit to the principal Maritime importing centres, has given it to be understood within the past day or two that the Customs, finding that the import of the goods does not affect home manufacturing interests, has conceded a liberal interpretation of the Tariff and is willing that such goods may be entered at simply twenty per cent. We are glad to know this concession has been made, since the relations of the importers and the Customs authorities will be considerably improved thereby and no home industry is likely to suffer.

BUFFALO RETURNING TO THE NORTHERN PLAINS.

The Saskatchewan Herald says one of the immediate results of the surrender of Sitting Bull and his removal from his position on the boundary line is the return of buffalo to the northern plains. The camping ground of his band lay directly on the route of the buffalo in their annual migration, and whenever they attempted to cross the line they were met by the whole of the band and driven back. Recent advices from such Lake say that hunters from that vicinity have returned from the plains with their carter heavily laden with fresh meat, and bring the gratifying news that the birds are moving north. The animals are not in great numbers, but immense numbers are scattered over the plains, each apparently independent of the others, but all feeding along in a northerly direction. The route they are following is the one usually taken in the past in their annual migrations.

FRENCH CAMPAIGN IN TUNIS.

France has been repeating the Crimean mismanagement in her Tunis campaign, and with far less excuse, for Tunis is not so inaccessible to France as the Black Sea was to France, and especially to England, twenty-five years ago. The troops on landing found themselves without blankets, water, bread or medicine. No wonder in the face of this that the garrison at K. K. the key of Tunis on the Algerian frontier, from which it is distant twenty-seven miles, had neither drugs, surgical appliances nor ammunitions for nearly three months. The sufferers lay baking in tents, with temperature at fifty five degrees centigrade, and the officers would not let them be sent home in fear that the truth would become known to the French people. The story is undeniably a good deal of exaggeration, perhaps by the Radicals, whose meeting a week or two ago to oppose the Tunisian policy of the Government was such a significant feature. However, there must be some fire where there is so much smoke, and the reports indicate that French military management is not much better under the Republic than under the Imperial system, when the system broke down in the Franco-German war.

THE ARKANSAS TRAIN ROBBERS.

The case of the men who robbed the passenger train on the Iron Mountain Railroad on the night of Sept. 2, 1881, and who were captured on Sept. 28—one in Texas and two in the Indian Nation—and brought to Washington, assumed a new and sensational phase in the Special Term Court held on Friday, when each of the robbers pleaded guilty to fourteen indictments, making the term of punishment seventy years for each man. The pursuing party that captured two of the robbers—Stephens and Delaney—con-

sisted of four men, named Huddestone, Belvines, Moore and Dallabode. When arrested the robbers had about \$9,000 in their possession. Huddestone proposed to his comrades to divide the money among themselves. Belvines objected, saying that the money ought to be returned to the railroad company; but he finally agreed to its being equally divided among the four officers in the presence of Stephen and Delaney. In consideration of the latter two keeping the matter secret, each of the four officers took an oath that he would annually pay to the family of the train robbers \$100, and leave no means untried to secure their release from the penitentiary after conviction. The reason for not releasing them at once was that a reward awaited their delivery at Hope. While en route Belvines continued to manifest dissatisfaction at the transaction. The party reached Hope, turned over the prisoners to the authorities, and came to the city, where they received \$1,000, the reward offered by the State for the capture. All the captives appeared at the trial in Washington on Friday last, when Belvines divided the whole matter to Superintendent Buchanan of the Iron Mountain road. Huddestone, Moore and Dallabode were examined separately. Each made affidavit that he knew nothing of the whereabouts of any of the money. Subsequently Moore approached Mr. Buchanan and said that the money could be procured.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SURRENDER OF YORKTOWN.

Lord Cornwallis, on 19th October, 1781, after sustaining a disastrous siege in Yorktown, surrendered his army of 7,000 men to the allied armies of France and America, under General Washington and Count Rochambeau. That surrender mainly led to the close of the war between Great Britain and the States. Next October 19th will be the centenary celebration of the event. And it is now proposed in the New York Herald to mark the cordial relation existing between the two branches of the English-speaking race by a formal salute of the British flag with cannon and popular cheering on that anniversary. It would be a fine thing if our neighbours could "rise to the height of this great argument," and express their good will to England, and their own emancipation from a narrow and puerile provincialism that showed itself in 4th July orations, &c., by doing that which would exhibit a new political creation, when old things have passed away, new purposes truly national have been substituted.

DARING ESCAPE FROM THE PENITENTIARY.

The Sackville Post informs us that on the afternoon of Wednesday last a gang of convicts were working in a potato field back of the prison near the woods. Suddenly two of the convicts bobbed for the brush. The guard sent several rounds after them, without effect, and they gained the cover. One of them was captured at midnight by guards on the Fairfield Road. The other one, a man named Sibens, is still at large. He was in for three years for sheep stealing. He belongs to Kintville, N. S. A reward of \$50 is offered for his return. His description is as follows:—5 ft. 8 in. high, 19 years old, fresh complexioned, slightly tawny, smooth faced, hair light brown.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To Nathaniel Underhill, of the Parish of Blackville in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick. By virtue of a power of Sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated the 15th day of November in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, made between Nathaniel Underhill of the Parish of Blackville, in the County of Northumberland, farmer of the one part, and the honorable Wm. Muirhead of Canton in the County of Kent, merchant of the other part, duly registered in the Registry Office of the County of Northumberland, the 15th day of November A.D. 1875, in volume 37 of the County records, pages 18, 19 and 20, and is numbered 16 in said volume. There will be for the purpose of satisfying the money secured by said mortgage, default having been made in payment of the first instalment thereof with interest thereon, be sold at Public Auction in front of Messrs. W. H. & Co. of the town of Chatham in the County of Northumberland on Tuesday, the first day of November next at 12 o'clock noon. All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being in the Parish of Blackville, in the County aforesaid, bounded on the westerly side by lands owned by John Underhill in front by the Miramichi river, and in rear by wilderness land, being one half lot and contains seventy-three acres more or less, with all the buildings and improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereto. Dated this twenty-fifth day of July, A.D. 1881 L. J. TWEDDIE, W. MUIRHEAD, Solicitor for Mortgagee. Mortgagee. Chatham, 27th July '81.

\$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything capital not required. We will furnish everything, \$10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new recruits wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young men and girls make great day. No one who is willing to work for a few days can make more money every day than can be made at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. Hallock, 20 Augusta, Maine Oct 30th 1881

\$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The business is so easy to learn and our instructions are so simple and plain, that anyone can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as the men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need money should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address True & Co, Augusta, Maine. 139 Sawley

New Advertisements

CARD. TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE PARISH OF NEWCASTLE. GENTLEMEN.— At the approaching Municipal Election, I purpose to offer as a Candidate to represent you at the Civic Board. Should you honor me with your confidence I will use my utmost ability to serve your interests as well as those of the County generally. C. E. FISH. Newcastle, 14th October, 1881.

REMOVAL. DR. J. S. BENSON has removed to the residence lately occupied by A. D. Blair Esq., on Duke Street, where he can be consulted at all hours as usual. Chatham, October 15, '81.



JACOBS OIL. THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY. FOR RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Cough, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Hoarse, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. No Preparation on earth equals Dr. Jacob's Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial convinces but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. Directions in German Language. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE. A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES. Scott's Northrup & Lyman's Robinson's Patner's. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. ALLAN'S LUNG BALM. GERMAN SYRUP. The above standard remedies for Cough and Lung troubles have been received at the NEW DRUG STORE direct from the Manufacturers and we guarantee them PURE AND GENUINE. PRESCRIPTIONS AND FAMILY RECEIPTS CAREFULLY PREPARED AT ALL HOURS. MACKENZIE & Co. (Opposite Hon. W. Muirhead's Store.) 100 TONS UP STAIRS. Chatham, October 5

ANTHRACITE AND 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 NEWS PAPERS EXTRAORDINARY OFFERS! 10 THE Proprietor of the Times, Montreal, N. B., offers to send the Weekly to new subscribers from date of order to 31st July '82 for only Ten Cents—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 end of the next Twenty-five Cents. 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. TREVENS, Editor and Proprietor.