

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.'

CROWN LANDS.

Now and again in certain quarters a large amount of space, and a great deal of verbiage is used to misrepresent the management of our Crown Lands. The very vagueness of the charges made prove how futile they are. After nearly four years management of the office the present Surveyor-General is to be congratulated that the only charges against him are so flimsy and puerile. He is accused of raising too large a revenue, just as another minister is denounced for having a surplus.

The great charge against Mr. Adams is something he has done in connection with a certain lumberer—Geo. McLeod, Esq. There is no doubt but Mr. McLeod is entitled to the same consideration as other lumber merchants. Every man should be treated alike, and no favor should be shown. But, it is often necessary, in order to protect the interests of the country that some men should be stringently watched, and if they are found to be scheming to manipulate the peoples property to their own advantage, it is only right to draw the reins tight. Mr. McLeod's charges against the Surveyor-General were in the hands of the Opposition last session. These men were on the spot and could easily learn all about them. If they could prove them they would damage the Government, who are responsible, and would undoubtedly have strengthened themselves. If they could prove them they would have brought them forward. But they did not bring them forward, and the only reason for their not doing so must be, they knew that the Surveyor General was prepared triumphantly to meet them. He asked them to formulate their charges, and he would demand a thorough investigation. But they would not do so, and the public can easily judge what weight to attach now to those grievances which Mr. McLeod's friends would not bring before the House of Assembly.

The charges about the hemlock lands are of a similar character. There is the same persons connected with them. The sale of these lands will not interfere except favorably, with the interests of settlers or with the lumber interests of Kent. The Messrs. Miller are too well known here to require any eulogy. Their connection with Kent County will be as beneficial to it, as it has been to ours, and the establishment of a bark factory there, will be of such benefit to the county that the people will soon recognize the benefit of the late sale of hemlock lands.

The calling of hard names is the "last ditch," and when it is reached it proves that galled jade is beginning to wince. When a man gets excited he generally betrays his characteristics, and lays open his true inwardness. Although he may cloak himself with a thin robe of respectability, yet sometimes the old Adam will break through. The calling of a person a "foot-pad" or a "highway-man" only shows that the last ditch has been reached and that for want of argument it is necessary to abuse the opponent. It shows too how thin is the robe of respectability which shrouds the offender and how naturally, when excited the lessons of his early years come to his assistance.

We quite agree that our lumber interest is of vast importance second only to the agricultural, and should be properly protected. For doing so from certain individuals, the present Surveyor General has earned the confidence and esteem of the great majority of the lumberers of the Province.

THE WANTS OF CHATHAM.

The town of Chatham is the second port in this Province, with a large population of working men whose sole means of gaining a livelihood for themselves and families is by working in the ships and mills during the summer, and on the approach of winter they have either to remain idle in town or leave their families and repair to the lumber camps in the woods and take just such wages for their labour as the precarious and fluctuating deal trade will allow the merchant to give them. But when we consider the vast quantities of logs that have been cut in our forests during the last ten or twelve years as well as the increased distance that the operator has now to travel to procure them, but one conclusion must be come to, and that is in a few more

years lumbering will be anything but profitable to either operator or merchant, owing to the poor quality of the logs and the constantly increasing cost of getting and bringing them to market. Now when we look around us and see towns and villages that are neither as wealthy nor as populous as our own, establishing manufactories of different kinds which not only return a handsome profit to their enterprising proprietors but give remunerative employment to large numbers of their labouring population, we are surprised that some of our men of capital and enterprise have not embarked in some manufacturing enterprise long ere this. Neither Moncton, St. Stephen or Windsor are as large, populous or wealthy as Chatham, yet their inhabitants have started manufactories of different kinds, which by giving profitable employment to their inhabitants, not only retain them in the country but keep the money in their own midst that would otherwise have to be sent abroad to purchase the very articles they now manufacture at home. There is no town in the Dominion that has better facilities for carrying on manufactories than Chatham, and we do not know what is to prevent their establishment in our midst. We have both the means and the enterprise to successfully accomplish all that the inhabitants of Moncton, St. Stephen or Windsor have done in that direction, and we feel confident that if some of our prominent and leading men were to take the matter in hand they would speedily succeed in the accomplishment of the object they had in view. What is there to prevent the erection of a spool factory that both summer and winter would not only give profitable employment to a large number of hands but return the proprietors a handsome profit for the money invested by them in the enterprise. A Furniture Factory could also be erected, and as the best qualities of beech, birch, maple and ash are to be found in our forests, we see no reason why its proprietors could not carry on an extensive and profitable business which would give employment to a large number of hands at fair and remunerative wages.

DOMINION EXHIBITION.

The formal opening of the Dominion Exhibition at Halifax took place on Tuesday last. The day was fine, and long before the hour for opening had arrived the building and grounds were crowded with visitors from all quarters of the country. Lieut. Governor Archibald occupied the chair while surrounding him on the platform were Lieut. Governor Haviland, of P. E. I., and a number of the most prominent men of the Maritime Provinces. Owing to illness, Mayor Tobin was not present and the opening address was read by Professor Lawson, the manager of the Exhibition. Lieut. Governor Haviland of P. E. I., Hon. Wm. Wedderburn, of New Brunswick, Hon. Mr. Holmes, Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia and Mr. M. H. Richey, (M. P.), delivered brief addresses, after which Governor Archibald briefly declared the Exhibition opened and the occupants of the platform dispersed to inspect the show. The number of visitors present during the day was estimated at about six thousand, and the general opinion of all was that it was a splendid show and compared most favorably with any that has preceded it. It is impossible for us to give even a brief sketch of the articles exhibited, enough for us to say that during the past week the Halifax and St. John papers have been filled with lists which embrace every kind of machinery, and manufactures of every sort and description. On Thursday the city was crowded with strangers and in addition to the attractions of the Exhibition there was a grand review and a sham fight on the Common during the morning and a successful programme of athletic sports on the Exhibition grounds in the afternoon. In the evening there was a brilliant pyrotechnic display from boats in the harbour, which together with the electric light which was shown from H. M. S. Northampton and Georges Island, is said to have been one of the most magnificent sights ever witnessed in Halifax. Yesterday the Exhibition closed.

GLOUCESTER SILVER MINING COMPANY.

We have received a neatly printed pamphlet containing the Prospectus of the above company which was incorporated under the laws of the Province of New Brunswick on the 10th September last. The officers of the company are well known to our readers, and consist of R. R. Call, President, John Sadler, Vice-President, W. A. Hickson, Treasurer, John Sivewright, Secretary, Samuel Adams, General Manager. The general office of the company is in Bathurst. The property of the company is

situated on the Niagadoo River, in Gloucester County, about sixteen miles from Bathurst, and about six miles from the Intercolonial Railway. It is easy of access at any time, and can be worked at any season of the year.

The capital of the company is \$250,000 divided into 50,000 shares of \$5 each. The company has secured a tract of 640 acres of land, lying in the Quebec group which is the great metaliferous formation of North America.

The geological reports of the northern section of the Province contain evidence of the importance of this district for many purposes, and it is beyond doubt that a quantity of wealth lies hid in the bowels of the Niagadoo district. A company composed of shrewd and successful business men, such as constitute the "Gloucester Silver Mining Company," are sure of success.

GRIT TARIFF NOTES.

The only industry that the Grit lumber merchants of the country wish the Dominion Government to protect is their own, and while they speak in opposition to the Government levying a protective tariff on foreign goods coming into the country to encourage home manufactures they are loud in their demands upon the same Government to protect them in their business by giving them a drawback of 60 cents a thousand on the lumber they export. Consistency is a jewel, but it is not to be found among our Grit lumber merchants when there is anything to be gained by pursuing an inconsistent course.

EDITORIAL GLEANINGS.

A WATERLOO HERO.

Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, whose death was lately announced, was one of the soldiers of Waterloo. During the battle he was stationed with 18,000 men to cover the Duke of Wellington and protect Brussels in case any sudden turn that way should be made by Napoleon. There are not many survivors of those days now. The Emperor William of Germany is one. He took part in the campaigns against France even earlier than the Dutch Prince who has just died. The Emperor was in the field in 1813, and entered Paris in 1814 with the conquering allies. He is a month or so younger than Prince Frederick of the Netherlands was; both were born in 1797.

CORSET FACTORY IN QUEBEC.

A late number of the Quebec Chronicle gives an interesting account of a new corset factory which has been in operation since July last. It employs over sixty persons, mostly women. The encouragement received is such that the proprietors intend to increase the number of looms. The manager, formerly a Parisian manufacturer, says he could easily reach a yearly production of 300,000 corsets. In this instance we see what the N. P. is doing for women. It is enlarging their sphere of labour, giving them work to do, and making them feel that they have a place in this work-a-day world.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE.

An Elmira, N. Y., despatch of the 25th says: A hurricane struck the city at 4.30 this afternoon, accompanied by a severe storm. A vast amount of damage was done in about two minutes time. The Rathbun House was unroofed; the spire of the Methodist church was blown across the street into a yard and about three tons of brick were deposited in the organ. The First Presbyterian church and several brick buildings had holes blown clean through them, scattering the bricks in all directions. The river bank is full of debris of roofs blown from buildings, including chimneys. Immense trees were snapped at the roots like pipe-stems. Hardly a street is now passable from the number of trees blown across them. Workmen are busy with axes and teams clearing away the ruins and the firemen have been called out to care for endangered buildings. S. A. Manwaring was blown from his buggy and seriously injured. The spire of the Colored Church was blown upon a house adjoining and crushed it in, but no one was injured. The roof of the palace carshops was blown clear over the Post Office several hundred feet. The streets are full of people and the greatest consternation prevails. The storm was preceded by an earthquake and now there is a perfect calm. The rain fell so heavily that the pipes were insufficient to carry off the water and immense damage was done by this means. It is impossible to estimate the damage, but in the city alone it will reach thousands of dollars.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT.

A Washington despatch of the 28th inst., gives the following startling intelligence:

It is reported a plot to assassinate President Arthur has been discovered. Later.—The rumor that a plot to assassinate President Arthur has been discovered arose from a sworn statement filed in the Police Department by a man named Bayley, an attaché of the Army Medical Museum of the Surgeon General's department to the effect that while lying in bed at his room, on Monday night, he heard two men standing in front of the house plot the assassination of President Arthur. One asked the other if he would swear to do it; the other answered he would kill him within a month. Bayley says he saw the men as they walked off and can fully recognize them. No arrests have been made.

Sir Leonard Tilley in Albert

In response to an invitation Sir Leonard Tilley visited Albert, on Tuesday last, where he received a warm and enthusiastic welcome from a large body of the electors of that county. At 3 o'clock he was presented with two addresses at Hopewell Corner, and the Moncton Times gives a lengthy report of his speech which is a lucid and convincing defence of the policy of the Liberal Conservative Government. Owing to our being unable to give a full report we give the following which we have condensed from the Times. After referring to the flattering addresses that he had just received he made a graceful and a pathetic allusion to the lamented death of the late President of the United States. He next gave a history of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, its abrogation by that power and the unsuccessful efforts that have since been made by the Dominion Government to have it renewed. For thirteen years they taxed Canadian goods 30 per cent, while theirs was admitted into this country duty free, but in 1878 Canada reciprocated with them in taxes since they would not give her any other kind of reciprocity. His Government had asked and obtained power to take off taxes on certain products whenever the United States would do likewise, but so long as they will not do this the Canadian Government feel that home industries must be encouraged and they intend to shape their policy so as to foster such manufactures as can be carried on to advantage in the country. This policy, the opponents of the Government say is for the benefit of the few and the oppression of the many, and to prove this Mr. Blake made his Maritime tour, but in his opinion, Mr. Blake is wrong and the Government is right. Mr. Blake had said that \$600,000 was lost to the revenue by the change in the sugar duties, but he was prepared to show that there was \$60,000 more received last year than for the average under Sir Richard Cartwright's tariff. He stated that the people were now buying Moncton Sugar cheaper than it could be imported under the old tariff. There however was a grievance and that was the refinery had made large profits. But what of that if sugar is cheaper and the revenue derived from it equally great, and he would ask them if they were not better satisfied that the profits on refining should go to Moncton in place of Scotland and the United States. One million dollars less had been sent out of the country last year for sugar than in previous years. Now where did this amount go to? Our opponents say that it goes to the refiners, but the truth is it goes largely to give employment to vessels, barrel makers, mechanics and others. In the five refineries in Canada we have 800 men employed, representing a population of 3,000 to 4,000 people. These people hire horses, buy goods and in other ways help to circulate money and make a market for the farmer. In regard to cotton goods the tax is only 20 per cent. (the increase being 2 1-2 per cent. only,) but as the coarser cottons are made in Canada they can be brought here as low as they can in the United States or England. Woolen goods are sold here cheaper to-day than ever before, and made from our own wool. But while our policy thus reduces the cost of the working man's clothing which can be made here, and is made here, what did our opponents do when Mr. Blake was in power? How did they show their sympathy for the working man about whom they are now so anxious? We had taken the taxes off tea and coffee (which could not be produced here and on which the duty must be paid by the working man) and Mr. Blake and his friends put it on again. Mr. Blake did not tell his hearers of this nor did he tell them that while his Government had put 17 1-2 per cent. duty alike on cottons and silks, the present Government had made a distinction and taxed silks 30 per cent, thus making a real distinction between the goods consumed by the rich and poor.

With respect to agricultural implements the whole of Canada is now enjoying as a market for these articles and the result is an enormous increase in the numbers made (one firm having increased the number of machines manufactured in one year from 1800 to 4000). By thus giving the Canadian market to Canadian producers, they greatly increase their sales, and in consequence are enabled to sell at lower prices, because in all manufacturing work the larger quantity can be made at less cost than the smaller. Almost no agricultural implements are now imported and no one complains of the prices being too high, the prediction of opponents in this particular, as in so many others, having proved groundless. And what is true of agricultural implements, cottons, woollens, sugar, etc., is true also with respect to a great variety of other articles, the effect of the N. P. being to stimulate their production, keep our money at home and lessen the cost to the consumer. But it is complained that flour is higher; that formerly our coarsers could go to the States and bring back flour but now the duty has to be paid. But there is no ground for this complaint, the fact being that Canadian flour is being held in bond in Boston and New York, and anyone who sends his products to the States can get Canadian flour back without paying any duty. The trade in bonded flour through American ports had indeed become so great that Sir Charles Tupper found it necessary to reduce the freight rates on the Intercolonial in order to secure the traffic for the railway. The cry of hardship, therefore, in connection with the im-

portation of flour is without foundation. It is quite easy to get Canadian flour to any point in Canada as good and as cheap as American flour could be got if there was no duty.

It has been the fashion to deny, but it is now generally admitted that times are better than before. If proof was wanted it might be found in the enormous increase of deposits in the Savings Banks as well as in all the official returns of trade and traffic. No doubt good crops and the blessing of Providence has contributed to this result, and for this we should be thankful, but the N. P. had also done a great deal and was doing a great deal, as no unprejudiced man can fail to see. The N. P. is to day giving employment to 14,000 people who but for it would not be employed, and these 14,000 working men represent a population directly sustained by it, of about 40,000 people, and a moment's reflection will show that the consequence of this must be highly beneficial to the country in every respect. The National Policy may be trusted to do its own work and to justify the wisdom of the Government that inaugurated it. He had no fears on that point, and he firmly believed to-day that what he told Mr. Blake (to which Mr. B. alluded at Halifax) that if he wanted to get into power he better drop the N. P., would be correct. He believed the people would sustain no party that threatened to destroy this policy and he had evidence that all around people who had previously doubted were coming to the same opinion. In St. Stephen a cotton mill is going up and in consequence property is going up and the people are realizing the advantages of the policy, and all over Canada the same thing was going on, and he felt no misgiving as to what the people would do with any party that proposed to change a policy that had borne such good fruits. The Telegraph this morning had given him a text to speak from, and he would gladly avail himself of it. It had kindly reminded him that he had said in St. John in 1878 that he did not want increased taxation but such a readjustment as would bear equitably on all classes. It was true he (Sir Leonard) had been in error—he had been deceived by the statements of Sir Richard Cartwright, which he supposed reliable. But when he went into office he found that Sir Richard had been all astray, that his estimates were not realized, and that some increase of taxation was necessary to sustain the credit of the country. Perhaps he did wrong in placing any value on Sir Richard's statements but if so that was his only serious fault in this matter. The Telegraph had also referred to a prediction he had made that under the Quebec terms a per capita tax of \$3.00 per head would meet all expenditure required. But the truth was that the provisions of the Quebec arrangement had been greatly supplemented to the advantage of this Province. Since that estimate was made New Brunswick had been allowed an increased debt of \$2,000,000, and an increase of cash subsidy of \$100,000 a year. These were special advantages to New Brunswick and while they increased the average Dominion taxation they prevented an increase that would have been inevitable in some other direction. He wished also to state, as he did for the first time, that we in the Maritime Provinces have received and expended more money from the Treasury than we have contributed, so that we have not paid a cent for the North-West, the Canals, or the Pacific Railway. This very fact he wanted carried home and remembered.

Another impression that existed was that the new tariff bore heavily on the Maritime Provinces. The fact was that since 1879 we in New Brunswick have not paid as much per head for Customs and Excise as we had under both previous Governments. Our opponents have given some facts, showing the extravagance of the Government, and he (Sir Leonard), would give a few more. They referred to the post office expenditure, though they know this must increase for the rapid multiplication of post offices, particularly in the North-West, but there was less difference between the receipts and expenditures last year than there was in 1878 when the Grits were in power. They say there are more men employed in the Civil Service than 1878. So there is. Many officials were transferred to the Civil Service, the result being to swell the amount under that head, while reducing it under others, but really adding nothing to the expenditure. An increased number of officials were of course required by the development of the country, but this was not unavoidable.

The Telegraph speaks of \$30,000,000 of receipts but \$6,000,000 of this was not paid by the people. It came from canal tolls, railway receipts, etc. Objection is also taken to our surplus, our opponents don't like it, perhaps because they never knew what such a thing was in their day, and they fear we will squander it. But how had he used the surplus. He had taken the \$4,000,000 surplus and \$1,000,000 from Savings Banks, and \$1,500,000 he got by increasing the note circulation and these amounts \$3,500,000, he used to redeem debts for the Pacific Railway and other purposes, for which we had authority to borrow, and otherwise must have borrowed, thus saving interest by keeping down the debt. He did not propose to continue raising a large surplus. He stated in Parliament that it might not be wise to reduce the taxation on products of Canada, but he might take it off tea and coffee, and it would be done next year. In '79 and '80 our necessities would have been 10 cents a head less than the expenditure of our opponents in five years. Our controllable expenditure was \$200,000 less than average for the years 1873 to 1878. That is the answer to the charge of extravagance.

Yet we spent \$100,000 for relief in Ireland. We are running 127 miles of railway (the Riviere du Loup branch) that they didn't run—all requiring increased expenditure. They said that their smallest in one year was \$23,400,000 and largest \$24,500,000 while the present Government's was \$25,000,000 but they make no allowance for the rapid growth of the country and subsequent increasing necessities. The man who ran one farm one year and two the next would find his expenditure increased, but his receipts ought also to increase as ours had. The true test was to take the per capita of controllable expenditure and this was in our favor.

Our opponents complained, too, that we had made a ruinous bargain for the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway, but when he told them that he could, on the 30th June last, have paid the whole liability incurred for that work without borrowing a dollar of money or reducing grants to other services, they would see it was not so intolerable a burden as was asserted. Under the contract the Syndicate is going on rapidly with the work, and early next spring 1000 miles will be completed and before 1890 there would be continuous rail connection between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The Syndicate terms for disposing of land were very favorable and their freight rates were better by 19 per cent than those of the government. The late Government were solemnly bound to build the road by 1890 and expend \$2,000,000 a year thereon, and then to run it at a cost, as estimated, of \$6,000,000 a year; and when these facts are considered the value of the arrangement made by the Government will be appreciated.

Sir Leonard then showed up the bogus Syndicate offer and in an eloquent perceptive spoke of the magnificent future evidently in store for this country, and the pride with which the descendants of those who had part in it would look back upon the work of their fathers.

RIFLE COMPETITION

The annual competition of the Northumberland County Rifle Association took place at their shooting range, Wellington road on Thursday last. The following is a list of the winners with their titles, number of points made, and amount of money received.

Table with 3 columns: Ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards, 7 shots at each. Points. 1st prize Sgt Jas Pallen, 71 N. B. P. R. A. silver medal and \$5.00. 2d Lt. A. J. Laggie, 67 4.50. 3d Sgt M C Clark, 64 4.00. 4th Gun. H Pallen, 63 4.00. 5th Pvt. D M Loggie, 60 3.50. 6th Bom. D. P. Johnson, 59 3.50. 7th Pvt. John Pallen, 59 3.00. 8th " John McRae, 59 2.00. 9th " L Ransbury, 59 2.50. 10th Sgt Andrew Hay, 58 2.00. 11th " C S Russell, 58 1.50. 12th Pvt. D McNaughton, 56 1.50. 13th Sgt Geo McKnight, 53 1.50. 14th Bom. F W Russell, 51 75. 15th Pvt. Dan Morrison, 49 75.

SECOND MATCH—AFTERNOON.

Table with 3 columns: Ranges, 400 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each. Points. 1st Prize, Sgt M C Clark, 42 \$4.00. 2d do " C S Russell, 39 3.50. 3rd do Pvt. John Pallen, 38 3.00. 4th do Bom. T H Russell, 36 3.00. 5th do " D T Johnston, 35 2.50. 6th do Pvt. Jno Pallen, 34 2.50. 7th do " L Ransbury, 33 2.00. 8th do " D M Loggie, 33 2.00. 9th do " D M Naughton, 31 2.00. 10thdo Gun. T Fitzpatrick, 31 1.50. 11thdo " H. Pallen, 30 1.50. 12thdo Pvt. A J Laggie, 29 1.00. 13thdo Pvt. Geo Fowler, 29 1.00.

BOSTON MARKET.

For the information of our readers we publish the following quotations from the Boston market on the 28th September—

Table with 2 columns: No. 1 Mackerel, \$16.00 per bbl. No. 2 do 7.50. No. 3 do 5.00. A Nova Scotia lot sold for the following prices: No. 1, \$9.00. No. 2, 6.75. No. 3, 5.50. Split Herring in demand at \$4.75 per bbl. Codfish are worth \$4.75. Alewives are worth 2.25. California Salmon, 14 cts. 1 lb. can Lobsters, per doz. \$1.32. Mackerel, do 1.00. Cod Oil, 40 cts. per gallon. Early Rose Potatoes, \$2.25.

MASONIC.

At the annual convocation of Mount Lebanon Royal Arch Chapter, Chatham, the following were the officers elected, for the ensuing year.

- Thomas F. Gillespie, Principal Z. Geo. L. Brittain, " H. Arthur Johnston, " J. John Forthingham, Scribe Ernest Hatchison, " John Johnston, Treasurer, Isaac Harris, 1st Sojourner, James Neilson, 2nd " Wm. C. Smyther, 3rd " Wm. C. Anderson, 3rd " Wm. C. Anderson, 3rd " Wm. C. Anderson, 3rd "

\$100 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. 130 sewly