

## Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

MIRAMICHI YACHT CLUB is to meet on Monday afternoon.

SNARK THIEVES have been robbing some of the stores and hotels in town.

OUR NAVIGATION season is fairly opened. The steamers are running and foreign vessels arriving.

THE "CLIFTON" arrived yesterday morning in charge of the veteran pilot, Mr. Angus McEachern.

THE "MIRAMICHI" made her first trip of the season down-river yesterday morning in charge of the veteran pilot, Mr. Angus McEachern.

REV. E. B. ILL will preach, all well, in the Temperance Hall, Chatham, on Sunday next. Service will commence at 3 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

OUR THANKS are due to Mr. J. Anglow for courtesies in connection with the meeting of the Grand Division S. of T. and also to the Grand Scribe, Mr. D. Thompson.

BAY VIEW HOTEL, Bay du Vin, offers to summer visitors excellent and comfortable accommodation. Its attractions are not at all over-estimated in the advertisement in another column.

ANGERS are interested in Mr. James McMillan's ad., which is in another column. He has now on hand quite an attractive lot of trout flies and is ready to execute orders for flies to pattern.

THE "ADVOCATE," referring yesterday to the repeal resolutions which passed the Nova Scotia Assembly on Saturday last, treated them as if about to be moved and prophesied their being carried. What a well-informed journal it is, to be sure.

ATTENTION!—No. 2 Co. 73rd Batt. drill again to-night at the Skating Rink. The men are making quite a reputation for themselves as soldiers, and there is no reason why Chatham shouldn't have a first class Company. The Battalion Band will be present to-night.

ROGERSVILLE.—Our esteemed friend, Rev. Mr. Richard of Rogersville, deposes a three and a half column letter to the ADVANCE, which is published in the World. When we have time we will read it and, if necessary, give it further attention.

BLACK BROOK SCHOOL HOUSE.—A correspondent familiar with the circumstances under which the trustees of Black Brook School house declined to allow it to be used on a recent occasion for the purpose of a political meeting, gives his ideas of the subject in another column.

1105.—Miramichi Council No. 441, Royal Arcanum, is opened for regular duty on the first and third Fridays of each month, in their rooms, Messrs. Hall, Chatham, N. B. John S. Benson, M. D., Regent and Medical Examiner, Wm. Wilson, Collector, John Fotheringham, Secretary. Present membership of the order, 62,000.

NEW TUG.—A Campbellton correspondent writes saying that Mr. Henry O'Leary's new steam tug "Christina," built under the superintendence of Mr. Patrick Desmond of Chatham, was launched on Friday last at Mission Point, opposite that town. She is described as a very fine boat.

LIGHTNING'S WORK.—On Tuesday afternoon, 4th inst., lightning struck the Roman Catholic Churches of both Bathurst Village, Gloucester Co., and Baie Verte, Kent Co. The former was damaged to the extent of about \$1,500 and the latter was consumed by fire. It was one of the finest edifices of the kind in the country and was valued at about \$15,000.

PERSONAL.—R. A. Stewart, Esq., is in town.

Among the gentlemen attending Grand Division S. of T. at Chatham, yesterday were John R. Marshall, Chief of Police, St. John and Mr. David Thompson of the same City, S. C. Vroom of St. John, Stephen, S. C. Alward of Havelock, K. C., and Messrs J. Fowler, Edw. McCarthy, W. H. Prior, W. J. Robinson, R. Bell and W. H. Russell.

DEATH OF MR. HENRY WYSE.—Mr. Henry Wyse, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Chatham, died of a paralysis yesterday morning, after a little over a week's illness. The day of his death was the 52nd anniversary of his arrival at Chatham, which he came in 1832 from Grangetown, Scotland. The funeral will take place on Friday at 3 p. m.

NEW BUSINESS.—We have much pleasure in directing attention to Mr. McKinnon's advertisement of his new departure in business, he having established himself in the store recently occupied by the tailoring and furnishing department of Mr. W. S. Loggie's business. Mr. McKinnon has now been thirteen years in Chatham, eight of which have been spent in acquiring a practical experience in the particular line in which he is now starting on his own account.

WAS HE SWORN?—An official enquiry should be made into the conduct of Mr. Enoch Bamford, who presided at the polling place, Blissett, on 26th ult. He opened the poll early in advance of the regular hour and allowed some twenty-seven ballots to go into the box before the representatives of the Government candidates were present—they too, arriving before 8 a. m. When they requested to know who the parties were, who voted Mr. Bamford and his clerk refused to give the information. It can be proved that there had not been half the number of voters present up to the time the twenty-seven were checked. This is not Mr. Bamford's first irregular conduct in such matters and he is clearly unfit for the position to which he was appointed.

THE SHORT LINE.—The Fredericton Central says: The final survey of the Short Line Railway to connect Montreal with Moncton, via Fredericton, is now in progress, and that section between Sherbrook and Magalloway will be completed within a few weeks. From Harvey station to Moncton, crossing the St. John at Fredericton, by the proposed route, is only 112 miles, and is the last link wanted to complete this line. As soon as this survey is finished the work will be commenced and contracts let during the month of May. Mr. William McLellan, late contractor on the Northern and Western Rail Road, left on Friday afternoon to take a contract on the central section.

## Grand Division S. of T.

The Grand Division, Sons of Temperance of New Brunswick, met in semi-annual session in the Hall of Northumberland Division, Chatham, on Tuesday evening, 11th inst., at 8 o'clock.

The Grand Officers present were—Bro. C. N. Vroom, St. Stephen, G. W. P. Bro. David Thompson, St. John, Grand Scribe; Bro. W. C. Whittaker, Grand Treas.; Bro. W. H. Prior, Moncton, Grand Secretary; Bro. John R. Marshall, St. John, Grand Scribe; Bro. Geo. Stothard, Chatham, Grand Conductor.

Six new members were initiated, and after these brethren had signed the roll, attendance stood as follows:—Bro. N. Vroom, Howard No. 1. W. J. Robinson, I. C. R. Div. No. 243. W. H. Prior, do. David Thompson, Albion No. 14. John R. Marshall, do. Robert Marshall, do. W. C. Whittaker, do. W. C. Anslow, do. D. P. Macdonald, Northumberland 37. Geo. P. Johnston, do. Jas. Firth, do. Geo. Stothard, do. D. T. Johnston, do. S. C. Alward, Havelock 251. W. H. Russell, Chatham 126. R. Bell, Sackville 40. J. Fowler, Valley 254. W. Watson, do. 5. A number of members were, on motion, admitted upon giving the quarterly pass word.

The Grand Worthy Patriarch submitted his report, which shows the order to be in excellent working condition. That officer congratulated the Grand Division upon the fact that 25 new divisions have been instituted since the last session in October. Two old Divisions have also been reconstituted, making a total of about 40 per cent, on the number then reported—a larger number than ever organized in any previous half year in the history of the Order in this Province. This good work has been done mainly through the disinterested labors of members of the Order. There are now 93 Divisions in the Province, distributed as follows:—In Westmorland Co. 18, Charlotte 16, Kings 12, St. John 11, Clinton 5, Kent 5, Albert 5, Restigouche 5, Queens 4, Northumberland 4, York 3, Gloucester 3, and Miramichi 3.

The report refers to the legislation given the temperance people by our Provincial Legislature at its recent session as a step in advance, and those localities which have appointed Inspectors under the act then passed are having a better enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act than before. The report recommends that this Grand Division petition the Dominion Parliament against the proposed amendment to the Canada Temperance Act in favor of light wines and beer, or any amendment calculated to weaken the prohibitive character of the Act.

The report of the Grand Scribe deals with the condition of the Order, which he says is decidedly encouraging, and that the tide of property has been flowing beyond our most sanguine expectations, for which we should feel deeply grateful. The names of twenty new Divisions being initiated during the term ending March 31st are given, among them, "Louis," 297, River Louise, Restigouche; "Campeleon," 300; "Campeleon, Restigouche Co.; Dundee 302; Dundee, Restigouche Co.

The report also deals with the great progress made during the last four years, and the credit to the order, and the interest, and the achievement of grander triumphs in the future.

A touching reference is made to the death of Bro. D. Allen, P. W. P. 5—a faithful and much-respected worker in the cause of Temperance.

The Grand Treasurer read his statement signed by him, showing a balance of \$745.82.

These reports were referred to the usual committees.

Adjourned at 10.30 to meet again on Wednesday next.

On Wednesday, the audit committee reported upon the report of the Grand Scribe and Grand Treasurer, finding them correct.

Bro. V. C. Anslow reported from the committees on the Stat. of the Order and Enrollment.

Bro. Marshall reported from the committee on petitions, etc., in which a reference is made to the action of certain gentlemen on the eve of the recent State election in St. John.

Move, that the Grand Division at the Temperance Convention to be held in London this summer. Carried.

The unanimous thanks of the Grand Division were tendered to the Grand Scribe, and the Grand Division at the Temperance Convention to be held in London this summer. Carried.

Bro. Whittaker referred to the probability of a grand gathering at St. John this session, and moved that a committee of this Grand Division be appointed to act in concert with other temperance bodies in connection with such gathering.

Bro. W. C. Whittaker, the Grand Scribe, and Bro. John R. Marshall, were appointed said committee.

Minutes were read and the Grand Division adjourned sine die, to meet at Moncton in October next at annual session.

(St. John Globe)

The Executive and Northumberland.—"Northumberland has the number of the Executive shall be reduced," "that Northumberland shall hold a portfolio in the Government." These are two of the demands made in the platform on which that County has elected four representatives in opposition to the Local Government. In other words, Northumberland, while desirous of seeing a reduction in the whole number of the Executive, actually and absolutely demands that she shall have one seat at the Executive board, and that the holder of that seat shall also have a portfolio. Really, Northumberland is a most modest she elects four men against the Government. She asks that one of these shall be taken into the Government, and that seats shall be taken away from other Counties for her purpose. We must be very grateful to the Northumbrians that they do not demand that the whole number of the Executive shall be reduced to one and that they shall have that one. There can be no doubt that a Government can be constructed in this way, and the County that stands on such a narrow platform is likely to find it hard work to keep the true balance. The Province will watch with interest Northumberland working out her destiny.

## (Continued from second page.)

Bank assets per head of population. Total Assets of Banks. Scotland.....\$7,735,573 \$145.92. Australia and New Zealand.....\$2,233,624 about 500,000,000 154.62. Ontario and Quebec.....\$3,323,215 194,611,807 58.40. Lower Provinces.....\$60,889 23,678,789 28.53.

Here we have in Scotland a commerce which amounts to \$145 per head of the population, in Australia \$154 per head, in Ontario and Quebec \$58 per head, and in our highly favored Provinces of \$26 per head.

If the Government do not soon stop their insane policy the money available for commerce in these Provinces will be reduced to such an extent as to call on the first revival of trade, for the creation of new banks. But, as we have shown, we have already so many banks that they are crushing each other out of existence.

The creation of new banks will not meet the difficulty. No bank can live without deposits, and deposits are not to be had at a rate which commerce can pay, while the present state of things lasts. Nothing but the unparalleled depression of our industries and a corresponding reduction in the use of floating capital has prevented a crisis from overtaking us long ere this.

And for what end is this folly insisted on? What is gained by it? Is the terrible injury inflicted on the banks and the commerce of the country compensated for by any corresponding benefit to the Government? Let us see.

According to the latest quotations in the English Economist, London 34 per cent subscribed stock was quoted at 96 to 97. This means that a 4 per cent. loan of the same kind would sell at 109 5-7, or in other words, that the Government can borrow on the London market at 3.64 per cent. They could bring a large amount of fresh money into the country at that rate without disturbing any home interest. What do they pay for the money which they are getting at home? They will say 4 per cent. It is 4 per cent. to begin with, but who pays the expense of collecting it? Has any return ever been furnished to Parliament of the expense of collecting this 4 per cent. money? It would be a most interesting return, although it would not tell one-half the story. It would no doubt give the salaries of the various agents as such, but every other expense would probably be ignored. Stationery, rent and taxes, express charges, cash revenues to meet immediate liabilities all go to swell the cost of obtaining these deposits; and although some of the items may be shouldered on the unfortunate chartered banks they are all there, and have to be paid for.

A recent writer on the subject of the proposed Postal Savings banks in the United States has the following:—"It is conceded that unless the Government proposes to establish a charity the rate of interest allowed to depositors must be 'low' not exceeding, say 2 per cent. It is estimated that the Government may obtain 33 per cent. for the money of 'which it undertakes the charge. This is doubtful, but let us concede its possibility. Then, if 2 per cent. is to be paid to depositors we have 14 per cent. remaining to the Government for the 'pense. It cannot be done for that. In 'Great Britain the cost is about 1.4 per cent,' and goes on to argue that the expense would be much greater on this continent where population is not so dense as in Britain.

But, let us take this as the probable cost. Then we find that our wise government are paying \$40 per cent. for money which they could obtain for 3.64 per cent. That is to say, they are paying 12 per cent. more for nineteen millions of money than they need do, or throwing away annually the sum of \$366,717. They throw away that sum every year, and the consequences are what we have seen, no interest benefited, but on the contrary, a country swept of its capital accumulations and its commerce threatened with extinction.

And this is the protection the lower provinces are getting to their native industries? Heaven save the mark! If it goes on much longer native industry in these parts will become a thing of the past. We demand that what money is left to us after our inordinate taxation is satisfied be allowed to remain in our own country so that we may at any rate have some chance to develop what resources it has. It will most certainly never be done by any other means. He demands that the rate of interest on Savings bank deposits be immediately reduced to 2 1/2 per cent, they will then cost more than a Government loan. And if money is required for national purposes let the Dominion Government go to the London market, as any intelligent Government would, and get what they want. The public exchequer will be saved and the country enormously benefited.

As for the people who are taking advantage of the Government's folly, what shall we say of them? Not the laboring class be it remembered (although even they have no claim to gifts at the public expense) but the well to do and the rich. They have been enjoying a first-class investment for their floating temporary funds at a higher rate of interest than the rest of the world can obtain for permanent loans on inferior security. But of course this has to be paid for, and out of the public purse—taxation of the poor for the benefit of the rich. It will hardly be said we owe these people anything.

Strangers visiting our country are often puzzled to know why we have made so little of it. We would ask how the country would be improved or the people made more active and enterprising by holding out inducements to the farmer to put every dollar he can save into the Government savings bank instead of into his land? If more than 4 per cent. cannot be made on capital invested in farming and fruit growing in these provinces, do not let us be so cruel as to invite immigrants to the country. And the same must be said of every other industry. Instead of inducements being offered to forsake enterprise it should be the task of a wise government to do everything in its power to develop the country's resources by stimulating the energy of the people. And if our natural resources, with honest labor, are not calculated to yield us a good deal more than 4 per cent., after making every allowance for mishaps, we had better vacate the country en masse.

But fortunately there is no need to do so. We have a country with which any people might well be satisfied, and all that it requires to make it the home of a population five times its present number is enterprise by means of capital and development. Instead of trying to increase our active capital and promote the development of our country, we have seen that the Government are doing their utmost to clear the country of every floating dollar, and with marvellous success, while they are at the same time heedlessly dulling the edge of enterprise.

We appeal to every patriotic citizen to insist that this outrageous blundering shall cease.

LOWER PROVINCES.

## Burglary at Newcastle.

Quite a sensation has been created at Newcastle by burglaries on a scale altogether unusual on the Miramichi. Messrs. Sutherland & Creighton and James Fish were committed at the store of Messrs. Sutherland & Creighton and James Fish on Thursday night last and were evidently the work of no "pretence" hand. They appeared to have been committed by a stranger calling himself J. C. Bell and hailing from St. John, where, of course, he does not belong. According to the Advocate to which we are indebted for particulars, Bell arrived at Newcastle on Thursday morning and registered at the Waverley. He appeared to have plenty of time on his hands, amused himself by inspecting the town, and took a particular interest in the leading stores, several of which he subjected to a close exterior scrutiny, and entered for a closer examination inside, purchasing some trilling article, and making good use of his eyes while doing so. He paid his bill at the Waverley about noon, apparently intending to leave town, but such was not the case. He went over to the Union Hotel, kept by Mrs. Desmond, where he had his dinner, and in the afternoon came to Chatham. Here he bought a pound of powder, and after spending the best part of the afternoon returned again to Newcastle.

As soon as the burglaries were discovered Bell was suspected. His strange movements in town—paying his bill at the Waverley, at noon, and then remaining in town—his conduct at the table at meals, showing that he was not accustomed to the company he was in—his close scrutiny of some of the stores—his combined seemed to make a case against him. As soon as suspicion rested upon him Mr. Chas. E. Fish went up to the Railway station about 8 a. m. to find out whether Bell had purchased tickets there. He had not done so, but Mr. Fleming remembered that a person answering Bell's description had come to the ticket window the night previous, had asked a number of questions about trains, and had then backed away from the window without buying a ticket. A message was at once forwarded to conductor Olive at Campbellton, and in a few minutes the answer came back that a person corresponding with the description had got on the up express at Bathurst station, paid his fare to Campbellton, and there purchased a ticket for River du Loup. A message was at once sent to the conductor of the express, but up to two hours of the time for the arrival at River du Loup no answer was received. Mr. Fish then proceeded to telegraph to High Sheriff of Kamouraska, instructing him to arrest Bell, which telegram was signed by Mr. Chas. E. Fish, J. P. The message was just "on time" and no more. When the train reached River du Loup station, Bell proceeded to the ticket office and had purchased a ticket for Point Levy and the ferry ticket from thence to Quebec, when Messrs. Victor Chamberlain, Bailiff, and Paul Dupuy, High Constable, arrived. The latter, who has attained an enviable reputation as a prompt and quick-witted officer, recognized him from my story. The safe was not broken. The gas had been lit, he thought, from the fact that the gas had been turned on at the meter, and that from a jet in another part of the store the gas was escaping. A match was found on the bed under the desk jet which had been lit. The notes were left behind on the floor, and the drawers of the safe were left in the safe undisturbed.

Mr. Donald Sutherland gave evidence substantially the same as that given by his partner, Mr. Creighton. His story was that the prisoner had called into the store on the 6th inst., and asked to be shown some colored shirts. The prisoner looked at the shirts and then asked to see the drawers of the safe. The prisoner was not allowed to see the drawers of the safe. The prisoner was not allowed to see the drawers of the safe. The prisoner was not allowed to see the drawers of the safe.

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vault in the safe were broken open and all the money taken, to the amount of about \$2200. The money was principally Merchants' Bank of Halifax bills, about \$800 in bills of other banks, and about \$14 in silver. Had about \$1000 been taken from the Bank of Halifax, and about \$1000 from the Bank of Nova Scotia, Bank of Montreal, and Pictou Bank bills. My father was the first to discover the robbery. He came into my house and roused me up shortly after 6 a. m. (The witness here examined the rolls of bills and said he could identify the money stolen.) This money was handed us by Jas. R. Bell, who said he was a stranger, made by Mr. Robinson to Jas. Fish was all in \$500 packages but this one (showing it) which contained \$400. I recognized the \$400 package by the first note, by two strokes made with a green pencil diagonally across the face of the note with the figures \$400 between the strokes which he had observed two or three times while handling it. The mark referred to is a Bank mark. Witness continued identifying other packages of money, which he said had been taken from the safe on the night of the robbery.

W. E. Fish and J. R. Lawlor testified that they saw the prisoner at the Waverley hotel on Thursday last.

Mr. John D. Creighton of the firm, Sutherland & Creighton, testified as follows:—

Our attention was called to the robbery by our clerk, Howard McKenney—a lad of about 18. This was about seven o'clock on Friday morning. When I went down I found that three of the back doors had been broken in. The outside door was secured by an iron bolt and a spring lock. The bolt was broken and the lock sprung back. The second door, a very strong one, having three heavy hinges, fastened with three screws, secured with a heavy chain and iron bolt, was taken off the hinges (the screws being taken out) and the door forced open from the hinge side. The door was completely shattered. An attempt was made to get through the office window. I locked the safe the night before, and was astonished to find it open when I went down. It is a common cash box. The safe was not broken. The safe was not broken. The safe was not broken.

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## BAY VIEW HOTEL, BAY DU VIN.

Sea Air. Bathing. Boating. Fishing.

The above well known Seaside Hotel is now ready for accommodation of summer visitors, of whom a limited number will be accepted. It is located in one of the most picturesque spots on the North Shore and fronts on a beautiful bay, which is unsurpassed for its Boating, Bathing and Fishing attractions. The Steamer Miramichi makes regular trips to the Bay View landing, affording close connection with outside points. One of the most attractive little churches in the country is only some two hundred yards from the Hotel.

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W. E. Fish and J. R. Lawlor testified that they saw the prisoner at the Waverley hotel on Thursday last.

Mr. John D. Creighton of the firm, Sutherland & Creighton, testified as follows:—

Our attention was called to the robbery by our clerk, Howard McKenney—a lad of about 18. This was about seven o'clock on Friday morning. When I went down I found that three of the back doors had been broken in. The outside door was secured by an iron bolt and a spring lock. The bolt was broken and the lock sprung back. The second door, a very strong one, having three heavy hinges, fastened with three screws, secured with a heavy chain and iron bolt, was taken off the hinges (the screws being taken out) and the door forced open from the hinge side. The door was completely shattered. An attempt was made to get through the office window. I locked the safe the night before, and was astonished to find it open when I went down. It is a common cash box. The safe was not broken. The safe was not broken. The safe was not broken.

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