

CHATHAM, N. B. Oct. 15, '81

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 HIS INTEREST TO HIS OWN.'

PROTECTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

In our last issue we referred to the prosperous condition of France and Belgium, the two most pronounced protectionist countries in Europe, and briefly compared the condition of their people with those of Free Trade England. In our present number, we intend to briefly refer to the prosperous condition of the United States, which, during the last twenty years, has also followed a rigid system of protection. If this system produces all the evils to a country that the Grit advocates of Free Trade would lead us to believe it does, is it not likely that the shrewd, sharp, clever and far-seeing people of the United States would have found it out long ere this, and as they all have votes, compelled their Government to abandon it. In place of this being the case, they are year by year becoming more wedded to it, as they are daily experiencing the beneficial effects it produces upon not only themselves but the country at large. As a proof that we are correct in our opinions we quote the following paragraph which we take from a late number of the *Chicago Journal of Commerce*, one of the leading commercial authorities of the United States:—

"Moreover, it is a fact that all the prosperity enjoyed by the American people—all of it, without reserve—from the beginning of the Union until now, has been under the rule of protective tariffs. It is equally a fact that all the hard times suffered by the American people between 1789 and 1861 existed under the rule of non-protective tariffs. Our experience teaches that the hard times always occurring under low revenue tariffs are ended by a return to protection, and that our prosperity increases with the increase in the degree of protection in the tariff."

If the people of the United States had never declared in favor of Protection there would have been few if any manufactures in the country, as men of capital, means and enterprise would not have embarked in manufacturing speculations, as they would not have been able to compete with the old and wealthy foreign manufacturers who had been in the habit of supplying the American markets with their various productions. So strong were the people of Massachusetts in favor of Free Trade at the time Henry Clay introduced his National Policy that they instructed the celebrated Daniel Webster, who, at that time was their representative in Congress, to vote against it. It however became law, and after a few years experience of its benefits, "from an opponent, the State of Massachusetts was converted into being one of the staunchest and firmest believers in Protection. Since that time the growth of manufactures throughout the country has been wonderful, and in order that our readers may form some idea of the vast amount of money invested in them, we give the following estimates of the value of the goods manufactured by a few of the most prominent States of the Union. In 1860 California produced manufactured articles to the amount of \$68,253,228; Connecticut, \$83,000,000; Delaware, \$10,000,000; Illinois, in 1865, \$63,356,013; Indiana in 1860, \$43,250,000; Maine, \$6,235,623; Massachusetts in 1865, \$249,260,700; Missouri, in 1860, \$41,783,657; New Hampshire, \$37,586,453; Wisconsin in 1867, \$27,840,467; and the aggregate of the Union was \$1,150,000,000. Out of a total 11,000,000 cotton spindles in the United States at the present time, nearly four millions are in operation in Massachusetts alone, and nearly 7,000,000 in the four states of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

The above is the fruit of the protective system of the United States, and when we look at the numerous manufacturing cities, towns and villages teeming with an industrious and thriving people, is it to be wondered that the inhabitants of the country are not only wedded to it but bitterly opposed to change it for that of Free Trade. The Government of Canada, by adopting the National Policy has every reason to expect that it will produce this same good effects in this country that it has in the United States, France and Belgium.

The Windsor Mail understands that Mr. Archibald will remove his knitting factory from Wolfville to Halifax, owing to a difficulty in getting female opera-

THE FISHERY TROUBLES WITH THE UNITED STATES.

In another column will be found an article upon this subject which we copy from the *Montreal Witness*. That the fishermen of the United States will be satisfied with anything else but the liberty to fish when, how, and in whatever manner they please in Canadian waters we very much doubt. If the fisheries of this country are of as little value to the Americans as they attempt to make it appear, what is the use of them making such a fuss about the matter. Why do they not stick to their own valuable waters and leave the worthless waters of Canada to be fished by its own people. The real facts are that it is the waters of Canada and not those of the United States that are valuable and the American fishermen want to get the right to fish within them but they are opposed to their Government paying anything to ours as an equivalent, save that of allowing our fishermen to enjoy the worthless privilege of fishing in their valueless and fished out waters. In another column will also be found the memorial of the Gloucester, Mass. Fishermen in favor of the termination of the Fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty. It remains to be seen whether the Government of the United States will entertain it, as they must be fully aware of the lawless character of the great majority of the men who are interested in the movement. But if they do, we hope that both the British and Canadian Governments when the matter is brought to their notice, will refuse to barter away the rights and interests of this country for a mess of pottage.

A FEARFUL RECORD.

A late number of the *Chicago Tribune* announces that since the commencement of the present year, it has chronicled in its columns no less than nine hundred and three murders, every one of which had been committed in the United States. The American people have long been loud in their praise of the free institutions of their country as well as its incomparable Free School system, but the above is a fearful commentary on the effects that their teaching produces upon a free people. In giving this fearful total, the *Tribune* does not include cases where "victims were seriously or fatally injured, the results of which were not reported, but only those where the victims were killed outright, and, of course, to this total must be added many cases not reported at all by the wires." Of the 903 murders, fully more than one-quarter of the number were the result of quarrels. And how were the murderers who effected so much ruin disposed of? The *Tribune* supplies the answer, "seventy" only were executed. Forty-nine of the executions took place in the Southern States, and all of the forty-nine culprits, save four or five, were negroes, and these were hanged on very light evidence, and small provocation. The *Tribune* adds:—The enormous disproportion between crime and penalty is shown by these figures. One murderer in about fifteen, thus far in the year, and this proportion only in cases telegraphically reported, has met the extreme penalty of his crime! The figures are sufficient comment on themselves upon the lax manner in which justice is administered.

LORD SALISBURY ON FREE TRADE.

The English Conservative leader has been credited with the chivalric virtues of a knight-errant; but he has also been reproached with the weaknesses, so to speak, of the character. Lord Salisbury's splendid audacity may have its disadvantages, but it is a quality by no means to be undervalued in these days of levelling mediocrity. The head of the Conservative party in England and its leader in the Commons afford a strong contrast on more points than one. Sir Stafford Northcote, who is a dozen years older than the chief of the Cecils, is hampered by old entanglements. He was once private secretary to Mr. Gladstone, and therefore clings to the doctrinaire traditions of a passing generation. Absurdly enough, these have been cast in a quasi-scientific form, and even men of passable courage are afraid to face the stigma of deserting what the pseudo philosophers dignify by the name of axioms.

When the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer made a speech in which he adhered to free trade, but expressed a desire that it should be fair, he was charged with disingenuousness, most unfairly. The truth is that Sir Stafford begins to see through the fallacies of the so-called economical science, but hesitates to avow his nascent convictions. He is far too honourable a politician to espouse a cause, or even commensurate one, in which he does not believe, merely for party effect. But he lacks the courage of his opinions; hence, though he has recanted nothing, he has sunk back from the conclusions he felt impelled to avow.

Not so the Marquis of Salisbury. Like fair-traders in general, he is not a protectionist from choice, but is forced to appear as one from necessity. In the old sense there are no protectionists either in England or Canada; but there is a growing and irresistible tendency, against which ridicule and abuse are alike futile, to learn from experience. Political economy is not an inductive science, as every student of Ricardo is well aware. It is made up—at least so far as concerns present exigencies—of a set of principles logically reasoned, not

practically demonstrated. Tested by facts, now accumulating with overwhelming force, these principles fail; and with their demonstrated failure every man not an economic fanatic ought to be prepared to re-argue the case, and test it in the light of an enlarged experience.

Lord Salisbury has no doubt about the course he will take so soon as the facts warrant a change of opinion. If it be necessary to fight Continental nations with their own weapons, he is prepared to "throw the orthodox formula to the winds." In other words, fiscal theories must, like everything else, stand or fall, not as authority asserts them to be sound or the reverse, but as the plain evidence of the case demands. Free trade began its career by exploding the dogmatism of past ages; it has now become fossilized after the same fashion, and must be content to be reviewed and reconsidered in its turn.—*Toronto Mail*

CAN THE FISHERY TROUBLES BE SETTLED.

It will not be long before the fishery question, which has been such a fruitful source of international trouble between Great Britain and the United States, will again come up for settlement. The Washington treaty settled, or rather was intended to settle the matter for twelve years, at the end of which time if either nation had given six months' notice of its desire to end it, it was to terminate. Ten of the twelve years have now gone by, and the time is fast approaching when it will be necessary for one of the two nations to take the initiative step in order to the termination of the treaty. That the treaty in its present form has failed to accomplish the object for which it was framed, namely, the allaying of international irritation between fishermen, cannot be denied. Since it was signed contentions have been worse than before between the governments, press and people of the two nations. Hard words have been interchanged by the governments and the press of both countries, and even hard blows between the people most interested. Neither nation is satisfied, and what is curious the interested classes in both countries seem equally discontented with it. The United States believe that they paid too dear for their privileges or rather that they paid for privileges for which they granted superior privileges. Canadians, on the other hand, believe that they have not paid as much as they should have done, and that anyway no amount of money could compensate for the destruction of our fisheries which is threatened by the American system of fishing in our waters. That the Canadian fishermen who reap no special advantages, or none at any rate which they value highly, should be dissatisfied is not wonderful inasmuch as they have to bear competition of the keenest and most unscrupulous character, and the compensation for depleted fisheries goes into the treasury of a people of whom they are but a very small class. But that the American fishermen—who have been granted privileges for which the nation has paid five millions, and some of whom have made small fortunes out of a single trip by provoking the Newfoundland fishermen to attack them, and then appealing to the generosity of the British Government—should be crying out loudest of all for its termination is surprising and is indicative of an ill feeling that might lead to the worst results. As was the case with our insolvency law when every one was dissatisfied with it, it may be a very easy matter to sweep the treaty away, but that would only, as has been found by painful experience since the insolvency law was abolished, be to revert to the former misery which made a treaty of some sort necessary. Before the days of the treaty the blue and green hulls and white cotton sails of the "Yankee fishermen" were to be seen on every Canadian sea and were constantly getting driven by stress of weather into places where as fishermen they had no business. It is by no means an agreeable business for Britain to do police work in our waters. It is expensive, but the expense is nothing in the minds of the English people compared with the danger of quarrelling. The Canadian Government doing the same service would certainly be bullied. It would be better if possible to get a treaty passed which would put an end to disputes. This we acknowledge will be extremely difficult, but if it can be done history points to one man as the right one for such a task, namely, Sir Alexander Gait.—*Montreal Witness*.

EDITORIAL GLEANINGS.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

The *Halifax Chronicle* informs us that on last Saturday week, a young man arrived in that city and took up his quarters at the Halifax Hotel, where he registered himself as James Whitford, from New York. He gave Mr. Hestlin a bag of coin and a pocket book to be deposited in the safe for him. Since then he has intimated, to different friends, he made about the hotel, his intention of staying in Halifax for the winter, and with that object in view thought of seeking a comfortable private boarding house. He telegraphed to his parents to send on his clothes to his address at the Halifax Hotel. The telegram must in some way have come to the knowledge of the police authorities in the United States, for on the afternoon of Thursday last, the City Marshal received a telegram from the New York Chief of Police asking him to arrest one James A. Lankburg, alias James Whitford, who would be found at the Halifax Hotel under the latter name, as he was wanted in Rochester, New York, for bank forgery. An officer was en route for Halifax and had left Boston yesterday morning to take charge of the prisoner. A des-

cription of the suspected man was also given. The City Marshal and Detective Hunt at once went to the hotel and were making enquiries about Whitford when he came in and the Marshal at once arrested him as answering the description of the party wanted. His property was handed over to the Marshal. He had obtained his pocket-book from Mr. Hestlin, leaving the bag of coin in the safe, but the pocket-book was found on him. It contained drafts on the Rochester, New York, National Commercial, and other New York banks, to the amount of between \$2,000 and \$3,000, and some drafts filled in, with the amount left blank. The coin in the bag amounted to about \$600. He had also a very handsome gold watch and chain. The authorities here have no particulars as to what the nature of the forgery was, nor do they know anything about the arrested party. He looks a mere boy, but the despatch said the man was 22 years old, and looked much younger. He expressed his intention of fighting the matter out at home. He has retained Ald. Motton to watch his interests here.

A DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Three men were fishing off Tracadie, P. E. I. recently they ran into a school of black-fish. One of them gave the boat a blow with his tail, almost splitting it in halves, when she immediately began to sink, and the men had to take to the water. One of them, named Rude, was unfortunately drowned, the other two being rescued by another boat's crew, after floating, with the aid of oars, for nearly an hour.

STIR IN AMHERST.

The last issue of the *Amherst Gazette* says:—Our quiet town has been quite astir this week, and it is quite evident, from the numerous herds of bullocks and flock after flock of sheep that were continually being driven through our streets, that something of unusual importance was taking place. Such was really the case, as we are gratified to state that Mr. Wm. Buckley, of this town, is slaughtering for shipment to England this month some 3,000 head of cattle, under his contract arranged with Mr. Horace Sedger, of Cambridge, G. B., and it is with much satisfaction that we are able to chronicle the fact that this enterprising gentleman and those connected with the undertaking have not left a stone unturned, and are working with a true will to start this long deferred business on a firm and lasting basis.

CONFEDERATE BONDS.

For some time past there has been quite a rush for Confederate bonds in Europe, and a recent writer in referring to the matter gives the following explanation for the demand. It says that during the war the Confederate Government deposited seven millions in gold in England, which has never been touched, the British Government having refused to recognize the right of the Federal Government to the money. If the bonds can be collected they will probably entitle the holders to the money. A boom in these securities has set in within the last few days in New York, one broker having bought a quarter of a million's worth at the rate of two dollars per thousand.

A BRIDGE TO DARTMOUTH.

Some of the Intercolonial engineering staff have been inspecting in the vicinity of the Narrows, between the harbor and Bedford basin, for a bridge across Halifax harbor to the Dartmouth side. The idea has been entertained for some time, and a bridge would doubtless be of great benefit.

A TERRIBLE RECORD.

The *Halifax Witness* says:—Last year two thousand precious lives were destroyed in Nova Scotia alone by diphtheria. By the aid of an improved public health law and the outlay of a little money the Government can prevent this fearful sacrifice of life. A committee of medical men will shortly wait upon the Provincial and Dominion Governments to urge upon them the importance of immediate action in this direction.

THE FISHERY TROUBLE.

GLoucester, Mass., Oct. 12.—A largely attended meeting in the interest of the Gloucester fisheries was held to-night. Collector Babson presided, and made a speech denouncing the Washington treaty. A committee was appointed to memorialize Congress to the effect that article 33 of the Washington treaty had not only been detrimental to the interests of the United States, but also the unjust and monstrous valuation by the Halifax Commission of the British shore fisheries, and which the experience of the past ten years had shown to be valueless to American fishermen, and praying that the operation of the fishery articles in said treaty, and all other treaty provisions relating to fisheries on the shores of Canada and Newfoundland, be terminated, so that British and American fishermen may each in their own waters enjoy the right to take fish unmolested, and have equal commercial rights in the waters of either country.

THE PRESIDENT'S ASSASSIN.

During the arraignment of Guiteau on Thursday last, the only approach to sensation was made by a middle-aged man, who, during the proceedings, approached several officials and asked for a pistol. Among those asked was a detective, who marched him off to police headquarters. He said he fought in General Garfield's regiment, and showed two gunshot wounds in his leg and a bayonet wound on the side of his head, which he received in the battle of Shiloh. The date of Guiteau's trial was fixed for the 7th of September.

LAND AGITATION IN SCOTLAND.

A late number of the *Bandshire Jour-*

nal shows by the contents of its columns how the land agitation is spreading in Scotland. Unfavorable seasons, American competition and high rents are driving the farmers to despair. They see only two alternatives to save them from ruin—emigration or a radical change in the system of land tenure. Of course there are many who will emigrate, but the great mass of the people will unite to bring about a reform of the land laws. Banffshire may be said to be the garden of Scotland; it produces the finest beef in the three kingdoms; its farmers are among the most thrifty and successful in the world. Still they cannot continue as they have heretofore in the face of the changed conditions brought about by the importation of vast food supplies from America. Meetings have been held at which the conditions and prospects of the farmers were discussed, and the conclusion arrived at that land reform was the only hope of salvation from impending disaster. The resolutions adopted at these meetings demanded that the government take into consideration the depressed state of the agricultural interests of Great Britain with a view to removing the cause thereof as far as legislation can effect it. We also notice that many speakers took strong ground against the fair trade nostrum, sending forth no uncertain sound on that point. They declared that what they want is not protection against competition, but an extension of the free trade principle to the land. Import duties on farm produce they are convinced can only benefit the landlords at the expense of the people; therefore they ask that the laws relating to land be simplified, entail primogeniture abolished, and the farmers given a fair chance to work out the agricultural problem with free hands. The agitation appears to be conducted with great good sense, moderation and without a determination which is prophetic of success at no distant day.

THE MATRIMONIAL BOOM.

This "boom" in matrimony reported as prevalent all over the Dominion, is it a good and wise thing to be encouraged, or a danger to be averted by being opposed? The ancients were very much divided in opinion. Tacitus says that early marriage makes us immortal; that it is the sole and chief prop of empire; and that the man who resolves to live without woman, or the woman who resolves to live without man, are enemies to themselves, destructive to the world, apostates from nature, and rebels against heaven and earth. On the other hand, the "greatest, brightest, meanest, of mankind," Lord Bacon, in answer to the question when a man should marry, sententiously said: "The young, not now; the old, never," leaving it to be inferred that he disapproved of April or of December marrying, but June or July ought. That is, that the middle age is the only right age to marry. Whether this is a proof of his wisdom, or of his meanness, we leave it to a jury of our Countrywomen to decide. Punch went still further than Bacon, and without leaving any golden period, gave his famous advice: "To those about to marry—Don't." One thing is pretty plain: Tacitus has more followers than the others, and even if, as the pretty free trade housekeeper of the *Globe* avers, the cost of housekeeping has gone up, still the lads and lasses woo, and marry, because, if housekeeping is a trifle higher, the earnings of the bread-winner are better than before the blessed N. P. poured its richness over the land.—*Toronto Mail*.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. E. Wallace Wais, pastor of St. Andrews Church, Stratford, Ontario, Mr. Charles Gunn, of Chatham, to Miss Lottie I. Johnstone, of the same place.

DIED.

At Chatham, on the 20th September, Jane Johnston, daughter of the late John Johnston, carpenter, native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

At Chatham, on the 5th inst., William Johnston, aged 62 years, son of the late John Johnston, carpenter, native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF

THE PARISH OF CHATHAM.

GENTLEMEN:—At the urgent solicitation of many of my friends, I have decided to allow myself to be put in nomination as a Candidate at the approaching Municipal election.

I elected I will do all in my power to advance the interests of the County, but more especially of the Parish of Chatham.

Yours, Respectfully,

OCT. 19. PETER LOGGIE.

To the Ratepayers

OF THE

Parish of Newcastle.

GENTLEMEN:

On Tuesday, the 25th inst., you will be called upon to elect two persons to represent you in the Municipal Council of the County for the coming year.

As many of my friends are desirous of seeing me in the position of Councilor for another term, I have decided to allow myself to be put in nomination as a Candidate.

My course throughout the past year was thoroughly independent, and my course in the future, if you see fit to elect me—will be equally so.

Thanking you for your generous support in the past, and hoping for a repetition of it on this occasion, I am respectfully yours,

R. D. ADAMS.

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.

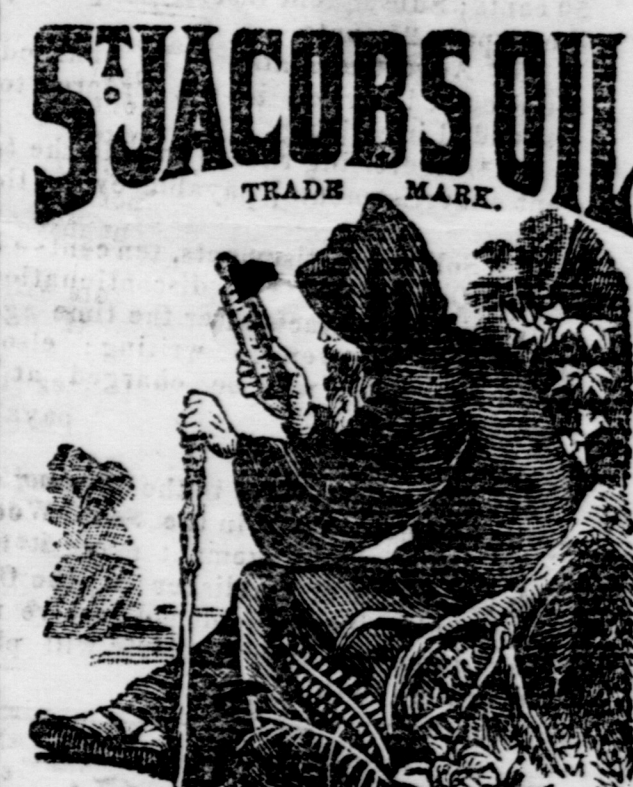
Should you honor me with your confidence I will use my utmost ability to serve your interests as well as those of the County generally.

C. E. FISH.

Newcastle, 14th October, 1881.

REMOVAL.

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



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals Dr. J. S. Benson's as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails 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 Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,
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COMPOUND SYRUP

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Scott's
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AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.
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The above standard remedies for Cough and Lung troubles have been received at the

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PRESCRIPTIONS AND FAMILY RECEIPTS CAREFULLY PREPARED AT ALL HOURS.

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DENTAL ROOMS 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.

10 READERS OF NEWSPAPERS

EXTRAORDINARY OFFERS!

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

25 FOR Twenty-five Cents he will send the Daily edition from the 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 so will become permanent subscribers. Ad. dress orders to

H. T. STEVENS,
Editor and Proprietor.