

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 YOUR INTEREST TO HIS OWN."

ARE WE SLEEPING?

As the great world outside of us moves to the tune of the progressive spirit that is abroad, we here, and notably in Chatham, lie listless as the seven sleepers. While other people come together at stated times to discuss projects of a public bearing, and to arrange measures for united action—action before which all obstacles vanish—the people here never meet to discuss such measures, each one moving in his own sphere, satisfied with himself, if everybody else is.

This is an age of races, and the horse race and the boat race, and the foot race, are all but types of the spirit of the times;—when he who would reach the goal must run for it. There are energy, enterprise and courage here among our business men, but most of these qualities seem to be latent; and where active they run only in the old time grooves that enthralling people in more progressive communities have long since discarded.

We have suggested two or three times that there should be a Board of Trade here, that the business men might get together now and again to discuss projects of possible advantage to the community. We repeat the suggestion. The invincible enemy of all great enterprises is lack of unity: where there is not public unity of action among the business men of a community, there is no enterprise in that community. The people of Chatham may talk till dooms day about this kind of a factory and that kind of a factory, and how this would pay and that would pay, but they will never have anything more than they have now, unless they organize like in other communities where they do so for the interests of one and all.

Suppose we had a Board of Trade here, and it comprised most of the gentlemen whose names we printed from the tax list in a late issue, it would not be a very difficult matter to get stock enough subscribed for a factory of some sort. Nor ought the people stop at one factory. They ought to have two or three here,—now that better times have returned, and that we have a policy which it is said will make millionaires of the manufacturers.

The employment the lumber trade gives here is capricious, and two or three bad years might leave the larger portion of our laboring people without employment; while even in the palmiest days of the lumber trade, the employment it gives is far from being of a plenary or satisfactory kind. When the mills close down here in the autumn, scores of our young men have to go to the States for a winter's work, or be obliged to walk about at home without employment. If they did not go to the States, the competition for work between the woods parties would be so overdone, that a chopper or a teamster would hardly get wages enough for the winter to keep him in clothes.

Ought not this state of affairs be remedied if the remedy be possible? Is not the possibility of being able to secure employment for our own people home the year round an object well worthy of our best exertions? Suppose we had two or three factories here, when the mills shut down in the autumn the hands thrown out of employment could find work at or in connexion with the factories instead of going away to the States. The young women too who leave here to seek employment in New England factories, would be kept home, while the young lads who do not go to school in winter but persecute their neighbours with snowballs, would also find something to keep them out of mischief. In summer months some factories run on only half or three-quarter time, so that there would be plenty of employment here during the winter for all requiring work if the factories here were similarly conducted.

There is no use in waiting for Mr. Snowball, and Mr. Minlead, and our other big millmen to move in a matter of this kind. They will not do it. It would be against their interests to open up any avenues of employment that might possibly make mill labor any dearer for them. If we had two or three factories here they would have to pay their men more wages, and this is the very thing they do not want to do. For the same reason since Mr. Snowball has

been elected, he has resolutely refused to ask for anything for the County, because all he could get,—if he could get anything for the asking—would come in competition with the labor he employs himself. And so long as he is in Ottawa, it will be his aim to keep all he can away from the County for the same reasons.

The duty therefore, of doing something for Chatham, for the workmen, for the shopkeepers, for every interest save the big millowners, devolves upon our business community; and their course ought to be to organize a board of trade, discuss the project of a factory or two or three here, get the stock subscribed;—and we venture to say for every dollar they secure here, they will get another from upper province capitalists, provided the close enterprise, would be likely to be a good investment.

THE HEMLOCK BARK QUESTION.

The Government have advertised for sale a tract of hemlock land lying in Kent County, and some of the alarmists have written to the St. John papers, sounding the note of warning. The poor lumberman's rights are represented as menaced, and the government is covertly charged with playing into the hands of Messrs Millar, proprietors of the Bark Extracting Factory at Derby, to the detriment of more important interests. These letters have called a reply from Mr. Charles A. D. Millar, of the Millar firm, which puts the matter in its true light before the public.

There is little doubt but when the land is offered the Messrs Millar will buy it, though anybody else who wants it, has the same chance as the Messrs Millar. They want it for the hemlock bark that grows up on it, the spruce and pine timber they will let lumbermen have at government rates. And should any individual, or a colony of such individuals admire the land they purchase, for settlement purposes, we have no doubt but the Messrs Millar will likewise sell to them, too, on terms as good as the government's. Suppose this tract of land falls into Messrs Millar's hands? What will the hardship be? The Messrs Millar will still, as now, employ men to strip and haul the bark, and pay cash for the labor. More than this they will establish another factory on the ground, and largely increase the facilities of the poor people living in the neighborhood for earning money peeling and hauling the bark. Those who now cut bark on their own account get more for their cord of bark than they will get after the lands have gone to the Messrs Millar, but counting in the stumpage they now have to pay, they do not get more than they will then get. The object of the Messrs Millar, in plain terms, is, to prevent the exportation of raw bark, a practice that would in five years denude our entire forests. What would not supply the wholesale raw exportation for 5 years, will supply two or three extract factories for 20 or 30 years, and give nearly five times the employment by the year to the people.

The Shaws who have bark of their own in the Maine forests which they will not touch, go like voracious wolves through our hemlock lands, employing men to peel the trees and ship the raw bark off to their extract factories across the line. If the Messrs Millar can save us from the Messrs Shaw, they are provincial benefactors, and if the government can assist them to do so they deserve well of the people. The case in short terms is just this:

Which is it better to have an industry extending over thirty years, helping to support say 4,000 people each year? or

To have an industry extending over five years, and helping to support about 800 people each year?

The Messrs Millar represent the former, the Messrs Shaw and the raw exporters the latter.

SENATOR THOMAS McKAY,

The Chatham Star (Conservative) has the following:

THE PATRIOTIC MR. M'KAY.

The Colchester Sun publishes Mr. McKay's resignation card. Mr. McKay was the M. P. for Colchester County, N. S., but Senator McLellan having entered the Privy Council, the M. P. resigns, and the new Senator is highly applauded all through the Province, but we over here, shall say nothing till we see whether Mr. McKay is going to get the vacant Senatorship or not.

Ah! That's the sore part. Mr. McKay is "going to get the vacant Senatorship." And so heartily ashamed are the Nova Scotia Tories of the fact that they cannot be induced to refer to it.—Haitian Chronicle.

We cannot see what "Nova Scotia Tories" would have to be "ashamed" about should Mr. McKay go to the Senate; indeed we believe when he does go, as he most assuredly will, they will light bonfires in their editorial columns, and trump up a volume or two of political history about him. For our poor selves we do not care who goes to the Senate from Col-

chester, as it makes precious little difference to us, nor did we intend our paragraph to have the meaning which the Chronicle gives it; but what we did mean, and we now repeat it is, that so long as Mr. McKay was promised the Senatorship, very probably, as the condition of his resignation, there was very little reason why the Colchester Sun and the not very decent Herd should have made such a wind storm about his "patriotism."

The head of a dragon's horse was cut off the other day in Ireland and stuck on a pole. An old man collected a crowd around it by shouting "Three cheers for an English head on an Irish stick."

The Americans are so jubilant over the American horse taking the Derby stake that the old brass eagle in the Union Capitol could with difficulty be restrained from clapping his wings.

EDITORIAL CLEANINGS

THE LAND LEAGUE TO BE SUPPRESSED.

The Times says it is believed that the Irish Executive strongly represents to the Cabinet the necessity of adopting measures for the suppression of the Land League. If the League is permitted to continue its work it will bring the masses of Irish people into physical conflict with the British Crown.

Dr. Quincy wrote a paper called "Murder as a fine Art," wherein the greatest virtuoso in the trade of man killing was he whose victim fell at the stroke never to move again. In a like spirit the British Government have endeavored to be virtuous in their attitude towards Ireland. It was not enough to withdraw the British safeguard of "habeas corpus" from the Irish people, but now it must contemplate making orderly, peaceful and lawful meetings, held for perfectly legitimate purposes, held with a view to improving the down-trodden condition of the people, criminal. If they do this they ought immediately then pass a law, offering a reward for every Irishman a policeman or a soldier can kill. It would be just as merciful to shoot down the people at once as to strip them of the privileges which even the subjects under the worst autocracy in the world enjoy.

A further account from Clonmel says that the late riot commenced in the following way: When Mr Goddard, agent of the Emergency Committee, was leaving the court, he was received with groans and hisses. A priest was passing out of the building, when the crowd made a rush to enter. A policeman in the confusion laid his hand on the priest's arm, and at once a cry went up that Father Maher had been arrested. The crowd grew fearfully excited, and the authorities at once concentrated with a force of military and constabulary before the Court House. Bottles, stones and bricks poured in on the police and soldiers. Capt. Slack resident magistrate, threatened to read the Riot Act, and at that moment a policeman was knocked senseless at his feet with a stone. Captain Slack produced the Act, and several priests implored him not to read it, as the consequences would be terrible. The stone-throwing did not cease, and as Captain Slack, after reading the Riot Act, pronounced the words "God save the Queen," a stone smashed the skull of another policeman standing beside him. The unfortunate man died on Tuesday evening. The police charged on the people with fixed bayonets, and at the same time the cavalry dashed among the crowd. A scene of frightful confusion followed. The charge of the cavalry down the short streets was so impetuous that several horses and riders dashed through the shop windows at the end of the street. It was filled with stones and bricks, and frightened shopkeepers, who were endeavoring to put up their shutters, were hurled to the ground and ridden over. Several Hussars were unhorsed by the crowd and were trampled on by the horses of their comrades coming behind them. The several charges through the streets lasted fully half an hour. A portion of the crowd fled, while others faced, charged the horsemen and battered in their helmets with stones. The Hussars used the flat of their swords freely, the point and edge being strictly forbidden them. One Hussar, in charging around the corner, met with a serious mishap. His horse stumbled and fell, and five or six of his comrades, who were following swiftly, fell over the prostrate horse and rider. Before the men could recover themselves their horses had galloped up the street, and the men had to defend themselves from the mob till they were rescued.—Owing to the exertion of the priests, several of whom received many hard knocks, the people were induced finally to disperse. A soldier of the 48th regiment was so seriously injured that his life was despaired of. The doctor states that if he recovers he will be insane. About 30 citizens were seriously wounded. The War Office has ordered the barracks at New Ross, now occupied by a troop of Hussars, to be fitted with port holes for musketry. A despatch from Ennis, Co. Clare, says it is rumored that six persons were shot dead at Tulla, near Ennis, by the police during a riot.

A CHANCE FOR A POEM.

Mr. George Chandler of Dorchester had a narrow escape from drowning in Baie Verte on Tuesday night. He with others own a new schooner just launched from Davinson's Yard, in Tisbury, and Mr. Chandler with a Mr. Chappell tried to go aboard in an old gunning boat, which filled when they reached deep water. They climbed on top and managed to keep their heads above water

until rescued by a boat from shore.—Post.

This is a perfect God-send to Mr. Chandler the Tautouan poet. We understand on Saturday evening last he had 734 lines composed upon the subject. We have secured a copy of them

'Twas in a leaky boat George Chandler went about The night it was 0 so fine so fine, so fine!" He saw the moon 'way up in the skies, And the wind being calm, it made no noise, As his barque shot out upon the brine, Says he of a sudden 'We're sinking!—"

The rest of this admirable poem which is one of Mr. Chandler's very best, we shall publish according as he makes it. He told a friend confidentially, he need not be surprised if he "saw two thousand lines in it, when it is finished." It is marvellous how the muse does endow some men to be sure!

AN AMERICAN HORSE WINS.

The race for the Derby stakes at Epsom Downs, Tuesday, was won by Lordillard's Iroquois; Peregrine, 2nd; and Townmoor, 3rd. Jockey Archer, who rode Iroquois, received a tremendous ovation on returning to weigh in. Iroquois won cleverly by half a length with two lengths between Peregrine and Townmoor. The time of the race was 2 min. 50 sec. The race for Epsom Manor Stakes, two years olds five furlongs, was won by New Haven Stags; George, 2nd, Mr. J. R. Keene's North Star 3rd. Immense crowds went to the races. 19,000 went by rail from Victoria Station alone, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and a large party of friends. Iroquois' victory created considerable excitement and rejoicing among a large number of Americans present.

YOUNG MAN DROWNED IN THE HARBOR.

A young man named Angus McKay, deaf and dumb, hired a small boat from one of the market boatmen, named Bourbeau, yesterday morning, ostensibly for the purpose of having a sail. He left in the boat alone and went some distance up the river; he either accidentally or designedly fell into the river, the sailors of some of the shipping seeing him going over the side, and the boat was found tenantless, with the man's coat in the bottom. McKay is stated to be about 26 years of age, and came here from St. John, N. B., about three weeks ago, stopping at Mr. Demere's boarding house, on the Finlay Market, where his effects now are waiting to be claimed. He is, it seems, a printer by trade, and had expressed his intention of leaving for Boston next week.—Quebec Telegraph, 28th May.

THE FORTUNE BAY AFFAIR SETTLED.

A Washington despatch says; Mr. Blane and Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, have concluded the prolonged negotiations relative to outrages upon American fishermen at Fortune Bay, Nfld., in January, 1878, and at a later date at Aspy Bay, Cape Breton. The American claims for losses by fishermen aggregated \$103,000. The agreement between Mr. Blane and Sir Edward Thornton is that the British Government shall pay £15,000 sterling, and the U.S. Government will give a receipt in full. The money will be paid some time this week, and promptly distributed among the right ful owners, who mostly reside in Gloucester, Mass.

THE REVIEW AT SUSSEX.

The Governor General and Minister of Militia will visit the military camp at Sussex, N. B., on Dominion Day, when a review will take place. The camp, which forms on June 21st, will be composed of the 8th regiment of cavalry, the Newcastle and Woodstock field batteries, the Brighton engineers, the 67th, the 71st, 73rd, 74th and 78th battalions of infantry.

ORDINATIONS.

A number of ordinations took place at High Mass, in St. Roche's Church, Quebec, on Sunday, 22d, ult. Among others, Mr. Francis Bradley, of the diocese of St. John, N. B., was promoted to Sub-Deaconship. On the morning of Ascension Day, the same named gentleman was ordained Deacon at the Basilica. His Grace, the Archbishop officiated on both occasions.

THE VICEREGAL TRIP.

According to the Saskatchewan Herald the arrangements of the Viceroyal party for their trip through the North West are as follows:—The Governor General and seventeen of his suite will leave Winnipeg on 1st of August, and come by steamer to Fort McLeod and back to Edmonton, returning by steamer to Carleton, and if possible by river to Grand Rapids, and so on to Winnipeg.

SITTING BULL.

A letter received from Qu'Appelle on Saturday announces the arrival of Sitting Bull with 20 lodges of Sioux Indians. He is in search of Major Walsh, who is in great favor with Sitting Bull, and unless he succeeds in seeing that officer there may be trouble between the Sioux and native Indians before they return South.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA.

The Colonial register thinks by persistent attention that Canada could open a trade with the South of Africa, sending agricultural implements, stoves, and wooden ware generally, in return for which we could get arrowroot, ostrich feathers, ivory, cape wines and raw sugar. The Toronto Mail seems to fall in with the idea.

ACCIDENT.

On Friday last Dr. Beatty, of Vanceboro', was riding on a hand car to McAdam Junction after night, whither he had been called, and his feet striking a sleeper he was thrown in front of the car, which passed over him. His arm was broken

in three places and his ear nearly torn off.

A CORRESPONDENT MURDERED.

M. Seguin, the correspondent of the Paris Telegraph in Tunis, was attacked by Arab on Saturday at Begar. He was killed to the earth by stones and stabbed in eight places. He died on Sunday. The murderers were arrested, court-martialed and shot.

HEAVY THUNDER STORM.

A severe thunder storm passed over the south western portion of Nova Scotia on Monday. Robert Reid's barn on Batter's Hill, Yarmouth, was struck by the lightning last night, shivering it considerably and killing a cow.

BRIEFS.

Another Cabinet Council has been called to consider the state of affairs in Ireland.

Lord Dufferin will leave for Constantinople on Saturday next.

Prince Bismarck is confined to his bed by serious illness.

General Wannowsky has been appointed Russian Minister of War.

The news from Ireland today is to be deplored by every right thinking man. The writer in the Sun, who ever he is, might have spared us the coarse brutality he published yesterday morning on the subject.

New Advertisements.

Cheap CASH---STORE.

I now offer for Sale a very desirable line of READY-MADE Clothing: a complete assortment of Gents

Furnishing GOODS.

The Newest and Nobbiest styles in Hats and Gaps, a most serviceable line of Boots and Shoes, and select stock of Fine

Groceries.

As my Goods will be sold at Rock Bottom Prices strictly for cash, it will be to the advantage of all, purchasing the above lines, to call and examine mine before going elsewhere.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods

P. A. NOONAN.

Old Stand, water street, Chatham N.B. Chatham, June, 4th. 3m

Tinware, Tinware!

I beg to inform my friends and the Public in general that I have now on hand a fine assortment of

Granitware, Japanned, Stamped and Plain TINWARE.

All of which I will sell low for Cash. I am also prepared to execute all kind of work in

Sheet Iron and Gas Fittings,

Ploughs and Plough Fittings always on hand.

Parlor and Cooking STOVES.

with patent OVENS. The inside saell can be taken out for cleaning purposes.

ARCH McLEAN, George street, rear of Custom House Chatham N. B. June 4th 1881—3m



TENDERS.

TENDERS for building new wing at Provincial Lunatic Asylum will be received at Board of Works Office here, until THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next.

Plans and specification to be seen at this office after Tuesday next.

P. A. LANDRY, Chief Commissioner. Fredericton, May 28, 1881. Chatham, N. B. June 4. 2

AUCTION OF

Norwegian PRAMS!

On MONDAY, the 6th inst. at 11 o'clock a. m., I will sell at the Guy Beven Dock, in the rear of their establishment Gatham, 12 to 15 Prams, all near new and in Good Order. Terms—Cash. WM WYSE, Auctioneer. Chatham, June 4, 1881—1i

NOTICE.

The subscriber is prepared to accommodate three or four permanent Boarders on reasonable TERMS.

WM. CONWAY, St. John street, Chatham N.B. June 3, 1881.—1m

72 Costly out fit free. Address True & Co., Augusta Maine. mar 12sw7y

Metropolitan Hotel, Chatham, Miramichi, N.B.

This Hotel is very pleasantly situated on Wellington street, and has been lately re-furnished and all possible arrangements made to insure the comfort of Travellers. COACHES will be in attendance at Steam boat landing and Railway Station.

JOHN F. JARDINE,

Chatham, May 18.—2m PROPRIETOR

Photographs BY ELECTRICITY!

No more trouble in getting children's pictures taken. I am now working in connection with my Camera, an ingeniously constructed Apparatus, worked by Electricity, enabling me to produce a beautiful Picture of any child in one second of time—All we need now is a wink from the little folks, and we have a facsimile of them securely made.

In thanking the people of Miramichi for their very liberal patronage during my stay in Chatham, I can assure them in future of getting every better work done by me than in the past. For the greater facilities, greater will be the results. I have just procured at a great expense the very latest improvements in apparatus. I keep on hand a large stock of pictures, such as Oil paintings, Chromos, and Mortoes. Also a very large stock of picture frames and mountings. Pictures framed in any style desired, with but short notice and prices to suit the times. I do not wish as I am the only photographer here to exact unreasonably high prices. Old faded likenesses and pictures that have been taken by inexperienced workmen, can be renewed by me, enlarged and finished in Ink, Oil, Water Colors or Crayon. Rooms—Opposite Masonic Hall. T. R. COLPITTS, Chatham, May 6, 1881—3m Proprietor.

Sheriff's Sale.

To be sold at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 1st day of June next, in front of the Post Office, in Chatham between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 5 o'clock a. m.

All the Right, Title and Interest of Henry Sargeant, in and to all of the several Lot or parcels of Land and premises situated, lying and being in the Parish of Hartwicke and County of Northumberland, bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that lot or parcel of land situate in the Parish and County aforesaid, bounded in front or northerly by the Bay or Bay du Vin, Bay or Shore, easterly by lands owned by John O'Neill, westerly by lands occupied by Thomas Lewis and in rear by the base-line of said lot—having a frontage of 30 rods more or less, and containing 90 acres more or less.

Also, all that other lot or piece of land situate, lying and being in the Parish and County aforesaid, bounded in front or Northerly by the base line of the front lots, Westerly by lands occupied by John Walsh, Easterly by lands occupied by Patrick Walsh and in the rear by wilderness lands—having a frontage of twenty six rods more or less and containing fifty acres more or less, and being the Lot of land and premises on which the said Henry Sargeant at present resides.

Also, all that other lot or piece of land situate in the parish and County aforesaid bounded on the Northerly side by lands occupied by John O'Leary, Westerly by lands owned by Michael Carroll, Easterly by wilderness lands and Southerly by lands owned by the late Thomas Sargeant deceased—being a meadow lot. The same having been seized under and by virtue of Executions issued out of the Kent County Court in the suit of Henry O'Leary against the said Henry Sargeant and Thomas Sargeant, and out of the Northumberland County Court at the suit of Thomas H Fleigher against the said Henry Sargeant.

JOHN SHIRREFF, Sheriff of Northumberland County-Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 16th February, A. D. 1881.

The above Sale is postponed to MONDAY the 6th day of June, inst., then to take place at the same place and hour. Dated this 1st day of June A. D. 1881. JOHN SHIRREFF, Sheriff, etc.

GUNN & O'MALLEY,

PROVISION MERCHANTS, Chatham and Newcastle,

IMPORTANT TO SHIPMASTERS.

Just received, and for Sale by the undersigned in Bond or Duty Paid:— 50 bbls. Extra Plate Beef, a superior article, 50 bbls. India Mess Beef, 100 bbls. Canadian P. Mess Pork, [Expressly packed for Family use.] The whole of the above lately overhauled and inspected.

—ALSO—

100 TUBS CHOICE BUTTER.

Prices moderate and quality guaranteed.

—ALSO—A complete stock of Rope, Canvas, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, and other Chandlery Goods.

GUNN & O'MALLEY.

Chatham, N. B., May 25, 1881. If

TEA! TEA! TEA!

Receiving today Half Chests Best Congou Tea. To be sold low by Mar 16 E. A. STRANG.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Capital, - \$1,000,000, Reserved Funds, 275,000.

DRAFTS GRANTED ON MONTREAL, NEW YORK, BOSTON, and all points in the LOWER PROVINCES, Sterling Exchange Bought and Sold. American Drafts Negotiated. Collections made at accessible points. Interests allowed on special deposits. OFFICE—Rooms formerly occupied by R. R. Call, Commercial Wharf. Hours—10 a. m. to 3 p. m., SATURDAY, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

F. R. MORRISON, AGENT Newcastle, May 25, 1881. 3m

TO LET!

The Two Story Dwelling House on Henderson St., opposite Public Square, will be let to a good tenant for one or five years. For further information apply to

Mrs. ELIZA FITZPATRICK, OR AT THIS OFFICE, Chatham, May 28, '81.