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1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his address or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay. 2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

RICHIBUCTO, N. B. OCT. 3, 1901

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES WITH AUSTRALIA.

The fact that there are two or three ships now in St. John harbor loading for Australia emphasizes the interest our people naturally feel in trade with the antipodes. The advices of Mr. J. S. Larke, Canadian commercial agent in Australia to Mr. George H. Hees, chairman of the tariff committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, are therefore moment to our readers. If our manufacturers are seeking markets abroad, he says, they will find that the Australian colonies are most attractive fields to explore. A perusal of his letter leads one to infer that not only the comparatively raw material of lumber which we ship, but almost anything in the way of manufactured goods can be placed very readily among the distributing facilities of the new commonwealth and the outlying islands. Certainly no one would think of exporting wool, mutton or butter to Australia, but there are thousands of articles natural to Canada and desired among our friends on the other side of the world, which it would readily pay us to send them. Mr. Larke's abilities to supply information in regard to the markets under his cognizance, ought to be taken advantage of by Canadians anxious to extend their export trade.—Telegraph.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The British success over the Boers at Fort Itala is now known to have been greater than was at first reported. Two hundred were killed and more than three hundred wounded or captured. A few more defeats of this kind will open the eyes of the Boer leaders to the folly of continuing their guerrilla tactics.

A despatch from Brussels says that Mr. Kruger has abandoned the idea of sending a delegation to the president of the United States, having ascertained that President Roosevelt will pursue the policy of non-intervention. Mr. Kruger should know that any attempt at intervention on the part of any of the powers would not affect the attitude of Great Britain in this matter and that President Roosevelt even if he were so inclined, would not interfere where he must know interference would be useless.

The appointment of Sir Louis Davies to the Supreme Court bench has met with the unqualified approval of all parties, Conservative and Liberal alike. The following comment by the Toronto Telegram (Conservative), expresses the sentiments of that party on the appointment:

"A clean politician was Sir Louis Davies, the retiring minister of marine and fisheries, and he quits parliament free from corrupt entanglements. This quality is mentioned not as excluding pronounced ability from his claims, but by way of emphasizing a virtue which is all too rare among Canada's public men \* \* \* An unsullied character and good legal ability commend Sir Louis Davies to the supreme court, and the judiciary's gain in parliament's distinct loss."

The provincial election for the Province of Nova Scotia took place yesterday and as we go to press no news of the result has been received. The general opinion, however, among Conservatives as well as Liberals is that the Murray administration will be returned to power by a large majority. The opposition is weak and without any recognized leader, while the Government has to its credit a good clean and economic administration. It is not a wise policy to change governments merely for the change, and nothing can be said against the past record of the present government. For this reason we confidently expect that the people of Nova Scotia will give the Murray government a renewal of their confidence for the next four years.

Mount Vesuvius is again spouting lava. During the last century the eruptions, some 20 in number were more numerous than ever before. Whether this indicates that the mountain's internal fires are dying out or are preparing for the tremendous outbreak, no one can foretell. The last eruption of Vesuvius was in May last year. There was also an eruption in 1898. Since the terrible eruption, the first recorded, in A. D. 79, when the elder Pliny perished, and the cities of Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiae were blotted out, many have been recorded. The most celebrated in early years were in A. D. 472, 512, 685, 1036, 1139, 1631 and 1638.—Exchange.

American newspapers have been so boastful about the situation in the Philippine Islands, and so unfair in discussing South African matters, the latest news from the Philippines will be some what of a surprise. It is now officially admitted that instead of peace there is war in the new island possessions and that there is an insurgent army in the field whose latest venture is to annihilate an entire company of United States infantry, capture the supplies and all the rifles except three. Possibly the Americans will now understand what a guerrilla warfare means in an unsettled territory, and be not so certain that protracted restoration of peace in South Africa is proof of British military incapacity.—Transcript.

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Wood's Phosphodine is sold in Richibucto by Estate W. W. Short.

SYDNEY, Sept. 28.—Detective Skellington was at Mulgrave yesterday in search of three men, supposed to have committed the Pagwash burglaries. He heard that the men wanted were in Sydney, and a short time ago communicated with Chief McEachern, but no trace of the men could be found hereabouts. Mr. Skellington believes that the men are somewhere in C. B., and will make every effort to find them. They are wanted on several other charges and are considered very dangerous men.

EVERY HOME NEEDS A REMEDY that is adapted for use in case of sudden accident or illness. Such a one is Paine-Killer. Avoid substitutes, there's but one Paine-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

Origin of "Whig." Several reasons have been assigned to account for the word "Whig," universally known to all the English speaking people. By some the word is supposed to be a contraction of a longer one, "whiggamore," which in some parts of England and Scotland, especially Scotland, signifies a drover or herder.

It was in 1679 that the word first became common in the British Isles, when the struggle was in progress between the peasantry and the aristocracy to have or not to have the bill passed by parliament to exclude the Duke of York from the line of succession. All who were opposed to placing the duke in the line of succession were derisively called "whiggamores," or "drovers," just as the city duds of today speakers of the "grangers," the "grays," the "chin whiskers" and the "haysceders."

But Scotch tradition gives altogether a different reason for the existence of the word. It is this: During the early religious wars in Scotland the weakest of the factions used the words "We Hope In God" as a motto. The initials of these words were placed on their banners thus, "W. H. I. G." and soon all the followers of that clan were given the title of "Whig," which was afterward attached as a party nickname.

Journalistic Errors.

I do not allude to what are obviously mere misprints, such as when The Morning Post announced at the head of its fashionable intelligence that Lord Palmerston had gone down into Hampshire with a party of hounds to shoot peacocks, but I refer to blunders due to carelessness or a pretentious order. Perhaps the best instance was when one of the "young lions" of The Daily Telegraph in a leading article enumerated the great masters of Greek sculpture as Phidias, Praxiteles and Milo, ignorant of the fact that Milo is not a sculptor, but an island. The Times was even worse when, mistaking Prussia for Austria, it devoted a whole leader to discussing why Prussia had joined the Zollverein. The Saturday Review once explained at great length that the population might be nourished gratuitously on young lambs if killed unweaned before they had begun to crop grass, having therefore cost nothing to feed. Many other instances will doubtless occur to your readers.—Notes and Queries.

A Mixed Wedding Party.

"The college roommate of a friend of mine was engaged to a lady in New York," writes the Rev. D. M. Steele in his article on "Some People I Have Married" in The Ladies' Home Journal. "His people are Congregationalists, but while at Yale he became a Unitarian. Her parents are Roman Catholics, but she was a member of the Ethical Culture society at Carnegie hall, in compliance with her mother's wish he asked five different priests to marry them, but all refused. In despair he came for me. I married them, an Episcopalian, with the ritual service in a Presbyterian chapel. The Roman Catholic brother of the bride and the Congregational sister of the groom were present. This sister acted as one witness; the other witness was a Jewess."

The Appeal to the Record.

Little Tommy returned sore and trembling from the torture room. "Doesn't your papa ever thrash you?" he asked his chum, who is the son of a cabinet minister. "I should say not!" replied the other loftily. "Every time he threatens to cane me I read him an extract from his great peace at any price speech in which he said: 'These barbarians are like wayward children, but have we on that account the right to take away their heaven sent privilege to do as they please? Let us treat them as we would our own wayward children—plead with them, beseech them, but never coerce them with either gun or rod.'" "That's a good deal to remember," remarked Tommy. "Yes, but now he's got so used to it that he drops the cane as soon as I start."

Careful Statement.

"Was this man Dennis an entire stranger to you?" asked the cross examining counsel of a witness in an important case. "Sorr?" said the witness, whose stupid face was crossed with wrinkles of anxiety, for he had been warned to be cautious and exact in his answers. "Well, no, sorr," said the witness, with a sudden gleam of enlightenment. "He couldn't be that, for he had had the war arm, sorr, but he was a partial stranger, sorr. O'd be seen him befor."—Youth's Companion.

Punishment and Reward.

Whenever a certain Atchison boy is bad, his mother makes him put on his Sunday clothes. She finds that this is punishment enough, though it is reward for her girls when they behave.—Atchison Globe.

Never give up to children if they are in the wrong. Do not rob them of a memory that their mother and father were always true to their principles.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Suited to a Tee.

Fox (to bear)—Come over tomorrow, and we'll play a game of golf on the links.

Bear—All right. I don't know what the game is, but if there's any job you can put up on the lynx I'm in with you.

The orange came to Europe from Africa in the eleventh century. Sir Walter Raleigh brought it to England in the sixteenth century. It was first planted in Australia in 1788.

BARQUENTINE WRECKED IN THE PETITCODIAC RIVER.

(St. John Telegraph.)

News reached the city Sunday night by telephone from Hopewell Cape to The Daily Telegraph, that the barquentine Bahama, from New York to Hillsboro in ballast, had grounded in the Petitcodiac River on Saturday night, and would probably be a total loss.

The Bahama was 355 tons gross, commanded by Capt. Anderson, and carried nine sailors as a crew. The Captain's wife and the cook's were aboard.

On Saturday morning, the Bahama left Partridge Island for Hillsboro, being consigned to the Albert Manufacturing Company, to load plaster for New York. She had a rough trip up the bay and had considerable difficulty in entering the river owing to the heavy head winds and mountainous seas. It was not full tide and the navigation of the river was dangerous, but the barque escaped mishap until about two miles below the village of Hopewell Cape when she grounded on what is known as the Middle Grounds. A section of her keel was torn out by the grinding on the bottom and she heeled over and filled. The captain and crew had barely time to escape in the boats. None of them saved anything except the clothing they wore and in several cases the loss will be severe.

One seaman lost his entire saving, which were in his bunk. They not only lost all their possessions, but they had great difficulty in getting away from the ship.

The first boat launched, containing Capt. and Mrs. Anderson, the cook and his wife and some sailors, got away all right, and, after a hard pull, her occupants reached the shore and walked to Hopewell Cape. The second boat was capsized just as it cast clear. One of the seamen, Theodore Muller, was badly crushed by the pounding of the small boat against the vessel's side. It was impossible for the men to reach a place of safety in their boat, and had some people on the shore not seen their plight and put out to them their lot would have been a hard one.

The tide which, meantime, was flowing up the river, carried the wrecked barque up with it and she washed about on her side for some time. With the receding tide, on Sunday morning, she was carried down river again and struck on the Ledge, where she pounded viciously and finally turned over again, after her spars had been carried away.

Sunday night she was lying almost upside down. It was at the time thought she would be a total wreck, though there was a possible chance of saving what remained of the hull. The Bahama was owned by Alfred Potter, of Canning, N. S. She was 355 tons gross and 321 net register, 123 feet long, 32.8 beam and 11.9 hold. She was built in November, 1892, as a tern schooner, and was afterwards changed to a barquentine.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Sept. 30.—Six weeks life inside of a straw stack without water is the record of a four year old horse belonging to Mr. Albert King of Hickson. Five weeks ago Saturday night King's horse disappeared. It was thought to have been stolen and the police here sent out a warning to the police in other places to look for a stolen horse. Yesterday afternoon some one at King's heard something moving inside of the straw stack in the barnyard and it proved to be the missing horse. He had worked his way into the stack through a small opening and the straw had closed in on him. He had eaten a gap inside the stack twice the size of himself. The horse was becoming weak for want of water, but is getting all right again.

TO HAVE BEAUTIFUL SKIN.

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MONTREAL, Sept. 27.—The report of live stock from the port of Montreal for the season to date totals 54,297 cattle and 34,970 sheep. These figures show a decrease of 11,281 cattle and an increase of 11,602 sheep, as compared with the same period in 1900. The decrease in exports of cattle is largely due to the fact that shipments have been and are still being made from Quebec and Portland and besides these two ports a large number found their way via other American ports owing to much lower rates of freight obtainable at times during the present season as compared with those ruling here. The increase in the export of sheep is due to good markets abroad early in the season.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The orange came to Europe from Africa in the eleventh century. Sir Walter Raleigh brought it to England in the sixteenth century. It was first planted in Australia in 1788.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.—Rev. D. Fraser, B. A., Pastor. Rexton, Sunday, 11 o'clock a. m.; Richibucto, Sunday, 7 o'clock p. m. Christian Endeavor Society meets at Rexton every Monday at 7.30 p. m., and at Richibucto every Thursday at 7.30 p. m.

METHODIST SERVICES.—Rev. H. R. Baker, M. A., Pastor. Preaching Sabbath—Richibucto, 7 p. m.; Rexton, 3 p. m.; West Branch, 10.30 a. m.; Preaching in Nicholas River hall, Thursday, Oct. 3, at 7 p. m. Missionary meeting in the church Richibucto, Friday evening, Oct. 4th, to be addressed by Dr. Killam, returned lady Missionary from China, at 7.30 o'clock.

St. Mary's (Anglican).—Rev. H. A. Meef, Rector. Oct. 6th, (17th Sunday after Trinity)—Divine service, Richibucto, 11. Bible Class, 2.30, Normal Class, 3.30, Rexton, 7.

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NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 56 of 1901.

DOMINION OF CANADA—NEW BRUNSWICK.

I. Gannet Rock Light—Temporary Change in Character.

To permit of repairs to the revolving mechanism, the light on Gannet rock, in the Bay of Fundy, will show as a fixed white light, from and after 1st September, 1901, until repairs can be completed. It is expected that the flashing of the light will not be interrupted for more than three weeks. Notice will be given of the resumption of the fixed and flashing characteristic of the light.

Lat. N. 44 deg., 30m. 38s.  
Long. W. 66 deg., 46m. 57s.

This notice temporarily affects Admiralty charts Nos. 2539, 352, 1651 and 2670; Bay of Fundy Pilot, 1894, page 274; and Canadian list of lights and fog signals, 1901, No. 3.

II. Richibucto Harbor Lights Changed.

Two pole lights established by the government of Canada on the south beach at the entrance to Richibucto harbor, Strait of Northumberland, coast of New Brunswick, were put in operation on the 1st instant.

The lights are fixed white, shown from pressed lens lanterns hoisted on poles, and should be visible three miles from all points of approach.

The front line is elevated 34 feet above high water mark. The mast is 26 feet high, and stands 112 feet back from the water, at a point 2858 feet southeastwardly from the front light of the old Richibucto harbor range.

Approximate position, from Admiralty chart No. 2430

Lat. N. 46 deg. 42m. 42s.  
Long. W. 64 deg. 45m. 5s.

The back light is elevated 37 feet above high water mark. The mast is 37 feet high and stands 263 feet S. 1/2 W. from the front one.

The two lights in one, bearing S. 1/2 W., lead to the black can buoy in 4 1/2 fathoms that marks the southern limit of the anchorage outside the bar. They also lead between the buoys marking the channel over the bar which carries 12 feet of water, to the red can buoy which marks the sharp turn of the channel to the westward inside the bar. After passing the turning buoy the course up the shore between the north and south beaches is N. W. by W. 3/4 W. From this point up to the town the somewhat tortuous channel is marked by buoys.

At the same time that these range lights were established the red back light of the old Richibucto harbor range, on the same south beach, was discontinued, as the alignment now gives only 2 feet water over the bar, but the front white light is yet maintained to guide up from the turn above described.

Variation approximately 24 deg. W.  
This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 2199, 2034 and 1651; St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. 11, 1895, page 82; and Canadian list of lights, 1901, the two new lights being entered under the numbers 529 and 530; the present No. 529 becoming No. 531, and the present No. 530 and the remarks opposite the two being struck out.

F. GOURDEAU, Deputy Minister of Marine, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada, 6th August, 1901.

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notices of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada.

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