Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

PERSONAL:—D. Thomson, Esq., Grand Scribe of the Sons of Temperance is in town.

AGED FLANAGANS.—There are residing in Connell in this County four brothers of the Flanagan family, whose ages aggregate 315 years, viz; William Flanagan, aged 90; Thomas, aged 80; Stephen, aged 74; and James aged 71. They are all active and comparatively healthy men promising fair to raise the aggregate still higher.—*Woodstock Press.*

S. OF T.—The following are officers of Northumberland Division, S. of T., for the current term:—D. P. McLaughlin, W. P. R. Mather, W. A., A. B. Sweezey, R. S., Sibbie H. Haviland, A. R. S., Jas. Firth, Treas., W. J. D. B. Loban, F. S., A. W. Perley, Chap., Bella Fayle, Con., M. A. Sweezey, A. C., Annie McLean, I. S., Albert Pine, O. S., Alex. McKinnon, P. W. P.

THE "ADVOCATE:"—Our columns were so full before the *Advocate* reached us yesterday that we are obliged to defer notice of some of its pertinential and other references to the temperance question and our position in relation thereto. Mean time we assure that paper and its correspondent Prohibitionist that the end of the world is not yet and if they will be patient we will endeavor to put them right.

MIRAMICHI YACHT CLUB:—At the annual meeting of the Miramichi Yacht Club held at the Waverley Hotel, Newcastle, on Saturday 7th inst., the following officers were chosen:—J. C. Miller, Commodore, J. L. Stewart, Vice-Commodore, Charles Sargeant, Rear-Commodore, George Watt, Secy-Treasurer, Thos. Crimmen, Measurer, Messrs. Patrick Wheeler, R. H. Gremley and James Miller were appointed Trustees. A committee composed of Messrs. Philip Cox, W. R. Gould and James Miller was entrusted with the duty of considering the question of time allowance for schooner-rigged boats and also that of allowing sailing-masters to be steersmen. The Club proposes to have a "ladies day" and the following fixtures were made:—Thursday, May 24th, for cruising; June 7th, racing, to start from Newcastle; Monday, July 2nd, cruising Thursday, July 15th, racing, to start from Chatham; Monday, August 20th, racing, to start from Newcastle; Thursday, Sept. 20th, racing, to start from Chatham. Alternate Saturday and Thursday afternoons during the summer will be the ordinary cruising days of the club.

The Protection of Game.

The bill, which passed the Legislature, with reference to the protection of certain birds and animals, is of interest to sportsmen and others. It provides that no person shall hunt or kill any moose, caribou or deer to the north and east of the river St. John during the three years next ensuing, under the penalty of a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars and not less than one hundred dollars; that wild black duck, wood duck or teal duck, shall not be shot or trapped between the first of May and the first of September; that no person shall hunt or kill muskrats within the same period; that no snipe shall be killed or wounded between the first day of March and the fifteenth day of September in each year and that no person shall shoot or hunt or in any way destroy any moose, caribou, wild goose, brant or wild duck, or other bird or animal of the game kind on the Sabbath.

The "Nigger" in the Woodpile.

The change proposed by the Hon. R. J. Ritchie's bill respecting the boundary line between Kent and Northumberland, may bring about the revival at Ottawa of the consideration of the measure which, years ago, met the approbation of the Leaders of both parties, to equalize and render more equitable the election districts within Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which also provided that hereafter each electoral district within those two provinces shall elect one member to Parliament, as is now the case in the other provinces of the Dominion.

The above is an item from the Fredericton correspondence of the *World*. What the change referred to—and which has been made at the request of the Municipal Council of Northumberland on a resolution prepared by ex-Councillor Smith—can have to do with re-arranging the electoral districts of the Maritime provinces, does not appear clear. The change has been made for the purpose of bringing into Northumberland a few acres on the south side of Escuminac point which though formerly included within the Kent boundary, was never treated by that County as a part thereof. It was necessary to include the acres referred to in this County for the better administration of the laws — local and general. The attempt to make use of the change as one leading to the Gerrymandering of Northumberland for political purposes, as has, of late, been threatened shows how hard up the promoters of that proposition are for something to aid them in their scheme.

Drowning of Martin A. Keoughan.

A correspondent at Mobile, Ala., sends us the following account of a very sad case of drowning—

MOBILE, ALA., 6th April, 1888.

Martin A. Keoughan, son of the late Martin Keoughan of Chatham N. B., was drowned at Davitt's Lake, Mobile County (about 25 miles above Mobile) at 4 p. m. yesterday. His brother, James Keoughan, has a large contract for rafting logs from the Seaboard Manufacturing Company of Mobile. These logs are hauled at the rate of 600 to 800 pieces or 300 to 400 M. ft. per day over this company's private railroad, and thrown into Davitt's Lake, where they are assorted and rafted, and sent down the Mobile river to market. Martin Keoughan had been assisting his brother during the freshets for the past few days, and yesterday afternoon while directing the negroes, he slipped off a log and sank. The water was 30 ft. deep and current very swift. He did not rise again to the surface and it was fully half an hour before James Keoughan and his men recovered the body. Everything possible was done to resuscitate him but to no avail, and from the appearance of a wound on the side of his head, it is presumed he struck the log in falling and was stunned. His remains will be interred in the Roman Catholic cemetery, Mobile, to-morrow morning.

Deceased was a very steady, hard-working and intelligent young man, with a good future before him. He had made many warm friends in this city and was much liked and respected by his late employers and by all who knew him, and his untimely death was a great shock to all.

There are many good openings in the south for energetic young men, and with his pleasing manners and upright and steady character, Martin Keoughan would undoubtedly have soon won for himself a good position in the community. He came here from Chatham in 1884 then only 18 years of age, and had been bookkeeper for his brother, James Keoughan, at his mill and timbering operations in Clarke County up to November last, when he entered Messrs. Donald Bros & Co's employ as shipping clerk and inspector of timber and lumber.

Visit of Bishop McDonald to Chatham.

On last Sunday morning the clergy and congregation of St. Michael's Pro-Cathedral of this town, received an agreeable surprise in the unexpected, but welcome visit of His Lordship, The Right Rev. Ronald McDonald, D. D., Bishop of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, who, at the invitation of the Bishop of Chatham, celebrated the nine o'clock mass, and preached a most touching, earnest sermon on the Gospel of that Sunday, [John X. 11. 16], in which Our Divine Redeemer speaks of Himself as the GOOD SHEPHERD.

Bishop McDonald, when formerly Parish Priest of Pictou, was universally known and esteemed by all his fellow-citizens of every creed and class. His amiable, genial, good humor in his daily intercourse with his fellow-townsmen, and his cordial hospitality to travellers—especially clergymen and Religious Sisters, arriving by, or awaiting to take passage in, the "Gulf Steamers" plying between Quebec and Pictou, and which brought passengers (before the I. C. R. was built) destined for, or coming from, Halifax, Charlottetown, Antigonish, Cape Breton, Quebec and intermediate ports—caused him to be regarded as an universal favorite whom all cordially loved and to whom so many were indebted for kind attentions and hospitality at times when such were much needed and therefore gratefully appreciated and remembered. Often did Bishop Rogers, his clergy and the Religious Sisters, then stationed in his Diocese (both those from Halifax and those from Montreal) enjoy the genial, home-like hospitality of the Parish Priest of Pictou. This same kind-hearted, clear-headed and truly pious clergyman, now for nearly seven years Bishop of Harbor-Grace, continues to enjoy the esteem of all who know him.

Therefore to the Bishop and the Catholic clergy and people of Chatham, was the short but cordial visit of Bishop McDonald, an occasion of both honor and joy. They felt honored in receiving as their guest one of the most distinguished Catholic Bishops of the British American "Provinces by the sea;" and the joy was equally great in renewing the fraternal greetings of a very dear friend of "auld lang syne." May God bless and preserve the good Bishop of Harbor Grace for many years yet to come!

His Lordship left Chatham for Moncton by the accommodation of Monday, intending to continue on to Pictou, and thence cross to Charlottetown, to visit the venerable Bishop McIntyre; then he will embark at Halifax for his home in Newfoundland.—[*Com.*]

The General Assembly remit on the Marriage Question.

To the Editor of the "Advance"

DEAR SIR:—Would you kindly insert in the ADVANCE the following extract from a report of the proceedings of the Presbytery of Maitland Ontario, in reference to the remit of the General Assembly on the marriage question. The report is taken from the "Presbyterian Review" of March 29th.

"The Rev. A. Sutherland convener of committee appointed to consider the remit on the marriage question, reported and submitted the following motion seconded by Mr. Harrison which was carried. That inasmuch as the Westminster Confession of Faith has been solemnly accepted by every minister and elder of this church, numbering fully 6,000 without reservation or equivocation, as "founded on and agreeable to the word of God" this Presbytery strongly disapproved of the action of last Assembly in entertaining the proposal to strike out the last sentence of the 4th section of 24th chap. of the said Confession though no proof has ever been produced to show that it is not founded on and agreeable to the word of God, and resolve to abide by the Confession of Faith in its integrity, should that necessitate separation from the majority who may, by vote in the Assembly, carry out the purpose of the remit—John McNabb Clerk.

There are many Presbyterians in Miramichi who will cordially sympathise with this decision. The Presbytery of Ottawa have also objected to deleting the clause in the Confession of Faith. That Presbytery would give liberty to those who subscribe the Confess on (on subscription), to act on the views they may hold, of the disputed doctrine.

It would surely be unwise and tyrannical in the majority of the office-bearers of the Presbyterian church, if in the coming Assembly, they attempt to force on the minority, a change that they believe to be contrary to the word of God, and that must affect injuriously the married life of the community and thus, for the sake of a few exceptional cases however reputable and christian the individuals may be who form these exceptions, we would be far from denying their christianity.

Yours truly,

J. R.

Black River, Miramichi March 5th 1888.

Freedom of the Press.

Continued from 2nd page.

which led to the publication of the articles, and showed that the circumstances were peculiarly aggravating and exasperating to all connected with the Westmorland petition. Whether rightly or wrongly it was the custom of the press throughout Canada to discuss election cases with greater freedom and acrimony than ordinary criminal cases. Such articles had a certain influence with laymen which might be used to advantage for party purposes. The judges should be above such influence. In his articles he had never said a word against the judgment of the court in regard to the dismissal of the petition. As far as he knew he thought it was strictly correct, but he agreed with the minority decision of the bench that as the technical defect was no fault of Mr. Emmerson's but of one of the judges a more liberal view should be taken. In reference to the article in which Mr. Judge Fraser had been compared to Poobah, Mr. Hawke showed that the word was not generally used by the press to reflect upon the character of the party to whom it referred, but was used as a strong illustration to represent men who were not always consistent in their judgements. He read articles from several papers, both liberal and conservative, in proof. He referred to the manner in which Justice Fraser had explained his conduct to the court in Westmorland and the trivial way in which he (Fraser) had regarded the matter. Such statements and actions by a judge on the bench tended to bring the court into far greater contempt than any articles that could be written by the editor of any paper. It made a most unfavorable and painful impression upon himself who, brought up in boyhood to look upon the Judges as examples of honesty, integrity and dignity, to hear a judge make such explanations of very strange conduct, and see him intoxicated upon the bench. He cited several authorities to substantiate his third point. He showed how greater privileges had been accorded to critics of public men and institutions, and made a strong appeal for the freedom of the press. He objected to being tried not by his peers but by those who were literally his accusers. Mr. Hawke made a strong case, put his points well and cited his authorities like an old barrister, and on the whole made a most favorable impression upon the listeners. The Attorney General sustained the rule.

FREDERICTON, April 12.

In the Supreme Court this morning, judgment was given in the case of contempt against John T. Hawke. Allen, C. J., read judgment making rule absolute for attachment for contempt; Wetmore, J., agrees with Allen, C. J., Palmer, J., delivers verbal judgment making rule absolute; King, J., delivers judgment agreeing in most points with Allen, C. J., Tuck agrees with Allen, C. J., Fraser no part.

Chief Justice—Mr. Hawke, the court does not wish to put you to any inconvenience. What do you propose doing?

Mr. Hawke—I have nothing to say save that I simply came here yesterday to maintain the liberty of the press. I believe the decision of the court to-day is an infringement of that liberty.

Chief Justice—Then you do not propose to do anything.

Mr. Hawke—No; I am determined to pursue such a course as will best affirm the principle I seek to maintain.

Mr. Hawke has returned to Moncton, and public sentiment is, we think, in favor of his remaining there unmolested.

The Labor Commission.

Five members of the Dominion Labor Commission visited Chatham on Monday last and began taking statements from different witnesses at Masonic Hall, (Upper room) on Tuesday afternoon. The members of the commission present were the Chairman, Hon. Jas. Armstrong, C M G of Sorel, (late Chief Justice of St. Lucia, W. I.) and Messrs. John Armstrong and S. R. Heakes of Toronto, Uriah Carson, of Ottawa and J. A. Clark of St. John, Mr. Clarke acting as Secretary.

THOS. F. GILLESPIE

was the first witness called: Is engaged chiefly in the Foundry business; pays from about $8 to$13 a week to his men, who work 10½ hours five days of the week and 7½ hours on Saturdays; pays his engineer $2 a day thinks apprentices do about as well without indentures as with them; Men discharging coal at the wharves get $1.50 a day. Laborers who are employed all the year round at rough work get about $1 a day. The cost of living has increased of late years; the increase of wages has not quite kept pace therewith. Three to seven dollars a month would be about the rents laborers pay. Sydney coal costs about $4 50 to $4.75; Anthracite costs $7 and upwards according to the season; pays $1.60 a ton to bring coal from Spring Hill here. The coal costs $2.75 at the mines. The freight to the Junction is $1.20. In old times men used to be paid by due bills, but not now; retails soft coal at from $3.50 to $5.00. The best flour obtained here costs $5.25. There are cheaper grades than that, however.

WM. MUIRHEAD

Proprietor of the Miramichi Foundry—employs about 20 men and 5 boys; the work is principally machinery and mill castings; pay good moulders (skilled) $1.50 to $2: they work generally by the day; Pattern makers get from $1.20 to $1.70 a day; furnace men get from $1.10 to $1.20 a day; we have unindentured apprentices who remain here for longer or shorter periods when out of their time. Workmen are paid in full every fortnight. Two moulders live in their own houses. A working man would pay $8 to $10 a month for a house with 6 rooms and modern conveniences. Our working men generally appear to live comfortably and I think the majority of them own the houses they live in. The shipmen used to have an association.

ERNEST HUTCHISON

Am in the lumber business; employ about 85 or 90 men and boys in the manufacture of deals, shingles, box shooks &c; gangmen are paid $1.50 to $1.75, tailmen $1.30 to $1.40; patent edger men $1 50; filemen $1.40; lath sawyers, one man $2 and others lower; bedmen $1.20; surveyors $1.50. Pay of log scalers at the booms is regulated by law, but I think they get 10c to 15c per M, The buyer pays the scaling fee. Our men are employed from 6 to 7 mos. a year at the mill and I employ some of them all winter; some of them go to the woods, where they get from $14 to $18 a month and found. Our millmen are paid every two weeks. In the woods they are paid as they require pay, and balance, if any is due, at end of season. Perhaps half of the laboring men of Douglastown, where I live, own their dwellings. I do not think wages have increased of late; rather decreased; 10 hours comprise a days' work. Lumber manufacturing has decreased here of late. I think this is due to decrease of price. I don't think the high stumpage has anything to do with the depression of the lumber trade. The decline of shipments has been very marked during the last few years. They amounted to 150 millions feet in 1877, 155 millions in 1880, 149 millions in 1883, 87 millions in '85, 72 millions in '86 and 68 millions in 1887. The decrease is on account of the limited demand. What affects other parts of the country in the lumber trade affects us. Money was made here some years ago in the lumber trade.

THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY.

foreman in Mr. Snowball's business; we have between three and four hundred men employed; about three quarters of them live in Chatham; gangmen (head) get from $1.50 to $1.60, tailmen $1.30 and $1.10; head circular man $1.40 to $1.50; bed-men $1.10 and $1.20 and $1.00; filers $2; engineers $2 to $2.50; lathmen (highest) $1.30; we make palings, chiefly, rather than laths. The men work 10 hours a day. We work day and night for part of the season. Some of the men go to the woods in the winter and some fishing. Shipmen (outside) get $1.20 to $1.40. Stevedors (inside) $2.00. The price for loading is about $1.25 per standard; some vessels are loaded for $1 a standard because it is a part of their charter. The vessels are principally loaded from the wharf in Chatham. Steam is used sometimes in loading. We pay our men once a fortnight; some families get advances in the form of orders on the store If anything is coming to the men on pay day they get it in cash if they want it. The orders given are in the way of an accommodation for those who wish to anticipate their wages. We start at half past six for night work and run till 6 a. m.—working 10 hours.

Mr. Armstrong:—Do you think if the men were paid once a week in cash there would be so much credit.

Witness:—I can't say. They get about what they want as they go along. The men appear to live respectably and comfortably and are, mainly, contented. Many of them go to the woods or fishing in winter. The parties the men go to the woods with generally fit them out.

GEO. WATT

Ship-chandler and Fish Shipper—Vessels coming here barely buy what they require in my line. A young clerk gets about $28 a month, say at 20 years. He would work from say 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. In my fish business I buy at the nets. It is a very uncertain business. I have known a man to make $60 in a night while others did not make anything like that after working all winter. The price of smelts is from 1¾ to 4 cents a pound on the ice. The average I paid for the whole winter, was 2½ cents, a pound. $25,000 to $50,000 in cash is paid out each winter for smelts. I think a working man can live as comfortably in Chatham to-day as he could ten years ago. Clerks get about $15.00 a month at first and their pay is increased as they learn the business they are in.

F. E. DANVILLE

lumber surveyor: I am engaged by the year; surveyors get about 12c per M; scaling is done both in the water and on the brows in the woods. Surveyors' employment is precarious—not steady.—They don't work an average of 6 months a year. I think they are employed by buyer or seller as may be agreed. The buyer generally pays the surveyor; I think the choice of surveyor is and should be a matter of mutual agreement between buyer and seller. Some surveyors either farm or get out lumber in addition to their ordinary work. Good working men in Chatham are seldom idle; last summer all good men seemed to get employment.

ALEX. ROBINSON,

carriage-maker: employ from 6 to 9 hands. I pay wood workers from $6.50 to $9.00 a week and blacksmiths same, we sometimes import parts—as a rule from Galt Ont. My men have constant employment; an apprentice is taught the whole business if he wishes and is smart enough to learn it; It would take five or six years for an apprentice to learn the business; sometimes the boys who are unindentured, want their wages raised before they are entitled to it, and it is better to let such go as a discontented person is little good to anybody. Our chief competition is from the large manufactories—Gananoque for instance. I have seen no prison-made goods here. I get springs and axles from St. John when I make the whole carriage. American springs were the best we used to get seven or eight years ago. We buy tops in the upper provinces—they are a good article. We use some American hickory and whitewood which I get from Mr. Hayward of St. John. I prefer second growth hickory. We take apprentices from 14 to 16 years old. I don't think it would improve the process of teaching a boy his trade to have him indentured. I get some varnishes from Canada and use some English. I prefer the Valentine varnish. If I found myself to teach a boy his trade I should like to have security for his performing his services to me properly. I don't think parents would like to become sureties for their children as apprentices.

JOHN MCLAUGHLIN

foreman at Mr. Snowball's wharf. Outside shipmen get $1.25 to $1.40 a day; inside men $2.00. The stevedore loads the ship by contract with the master. Ship men are employed about six months of the year; a number of them go to the woods in winter; I don't think they earn an average of $200 a season; they are paid in cash when the ship is loaded; The shipmen were paid by Mr. Snowball last year.

ROBERT LOGGIE

lumber surveyor: we get an average of about 12c. per M for surveying; am employed about 3 months of the year by the thousand and perhaps 5 months more in the woods scaling on the brows.

JOHN WOODS,

stevedore; we load ships by the standard at from $1.40 to $1.50 per standard. It costs more to load from the wharf than from the lighter. I pay $2 to men in the hold and $1.40 to $1.50 to men outside. We use steam winches sometimes; sometimes horses for timber. No part of the business is particularly dangerous. There are not many idle men in the place; some go to the woods in winter; a good many own houses and I think, live comfortably on their earnings; we have not had much trouble with ship laborers; I have paid extra for nightwork; we do no Sunday work.

HENRY A. MUIRHEAD

We pay $1 a day to men working on a new tug boat that I am building; for unskilled men in the mill from $1.00 to $2 00; there were fair chances for work last year. My clerks get from $35 to $50 a month; they work different lengths of hours; young man of twenty would get from me about $30 a month.

JOHN MCDONALD,

Builder: We pay carpenters about $1.50 a day; business is slack in the winter; we pay say 1.25 for handy men. Machinists fitting up a shop would get about $1.75 a day.

ROBERT MURRAY,

Police magistrate of Chatham: My jurisdiction extends over the County, the general condition of the people is fair; we have little drunkeness; the Scott Act is in force here and is now more strictly enforced than ever before.

To Mr. Heakes: The working men have not frequently applied to me to help them collect wages from their employers. Disputes sometimes arise as to bargains or understandings, but there seems to be no disposition to evade paying wages. I can't say I think the Scott Act has been a benefit to the County in the way in which it has been enforced. If fully enforced it would be, no doubt.

D. G. SMITH,

journalist, was examined in reference to the general condition of the people and stated that they were, as a rule, orderly and well behaved. Chatham with between four and five thousand people in it, had but two policeman, and it was even claimed by some in authority that only one was really needed. The county had about 25,000 inhabitants, and the poor are cared for in an alms house managed by commissioners appointed by the local government, although they accounted to the Municipal Council, a committee representing which, also, regularly visited the institution. The total number of paupers in the Alms House from all the parishes last year was twenty three. Besides these there were a few outside who received occasional aid, but the percentage of paupers in Northumberland was very small in comparison with other places. Witness did not think free night Schools would be very well attended in Chatham. Boys generally left school at 14 or 15 and went at some kind of work. Witness took boys at about fifteen and girls at say fourteen to learn the printing trade.

The educational system of the province was too great a drain on its limited resources and it seemed to witness a mistake for the state to provide for more than primary education, or what was generally called the "three R's." It was unfair to the masses, who could not take advantage of the higher schools. The higher education—in the circumstances of the province—should only receive public, or government aid in special cases. Too much of New Brunswick's revenue was spent upon the higher schools, and the claims of other important interests were neglected in consequence. The tendency of the present system was to give too many young persons a distaste for the ordinary pursuits of life—for real work—to make them aspire to the professions, forgetful of the fact that success in such walks of life was only for the few, while what was known as labor—to hew wood and draw water—was the general work of the race.

EVENING SESSION.

GEO. E. FISHER,

agent of the New Brunswick Trading Co.—Employs 150 men in lumber and shipping. Wages $2 to $1.25. Ship laths to United States. Men work 10 hours; make six months in season. Customary to give due bills in small sums to men, but it was optional with them to accept or not; could get cash instead; paid every fortnight; no trouble with men; several boys employed in mill at 40 to 50 cents a day; only one accident last year, which didn't amount to much. The company own a store, where the men can get anything they want as cheap as elsewhere. Don't ask men if they will take orders or cash; give them orders; if refused, give them cash and retain them in company's employment.

THOS. KINGSTON,

laborer, gets $2; works 10 hours a day; makes $160, to $200 a season; paid generally on Saturday nights when working in ships; last summer's practice was to pay a few days after the ships were loaded. Was paid sometimes out of the store as work was going on; men are not obliged to take goods out of the store in order to get work; rent of a house with three to six rooms would be $35 to $36 a year. We get as good value at the employer's store as we could at other stores.

ROBERT MATHER,

machinist; employment in my business is pretty constant; I get 14cents an hour; some get more, some less; boys, as apprentices here, serve 4 and 5 years; not many of them remain after their time is out.

JOHN MAHONY,

laborer; my work is piling deals; wages are $1.35 a day; wages have decreased of late years; work lasts about 7 months; can't say whether the working men of Chatham all live comfortably; a good many of them go smelt fishing in winter; some do pretty well and some don't do much; I own my house and earned it out of my wages. It is not reasonable to think a laborer in Chatham could pay rent, keep a family and live well on his wages. I can get as much for a dollar now as I could 10 years ago. I don't know about others but I get along all right, myself.

JAS. FIRTH,

general pattern maker in Chatham Foundry; wages in his business average about $1.50; paid in part every two weeks, pending a general settlement. Have had no settlement for six years.

PETER TRAINOR,

carpenter and millwright; wages from $1.50 to $2 a day; have had steady work for 8 years. Carpenters get from $1.50 to $1.60 in summer and about $1.40 in winter. We have very few "handy men" from outside coming in in summer. Ship carpenters get $1.40 to $2 a day and more on old work sometimes; caulkers get $2 a day on old work. Some carpenters are employed steadily and others work in ships, while others go to the States; some come back and some don't; not many are idle in summer.

WM. CAHILL,

blacksmith; am constantly employed by Mr. Snowball; wages $1.50, system 10 hours; pay regular.

GEO. SINNOT

gangman; gangmen get from $1.40 to $2.00 according to position; I get 5½ to 6 months' work; some go to woods and some fish in winter; they get $14 to $18 a month. We are paid in cash in full once a fortnight; some men in the woods get store orders and some cash; I don't know of any mills of late years that pay in due bills. The hours of work and wages are satisfactory to me.

JOHN COLEMAN.

farmer and trader; some of the men who work in the mills get advances on their wages in the shape of orders on the employers' store. Farming don't amount to much here.

GEO. GROAT

I work at running paling machine in a mill; receive $1.80 a day; am paid extra for over time; am paid in cash in full once a fortnight; lath-sawyers get $1.30 and tiers $1 a day. I have from 30 to 35 hands under me at wages ranging from 30c. to a dollar a day; a "chap" 17 years old gets $1 a day; some who get 30 cents are about 12 years old.

HENRY KELLY,

stevedore: my work is not constant in summer; the price per standard for loading varies from $1 to $1.50, according to the chance. In loading timber men get about $2 a day; winchmen get about $1.50; I have got 50c. and upwards a load for loading birch; never had accidents in loading square timber; am always paid in cash; it is not always easy to get other employment. There is oftentimes a good deal of broken time in loading. I sometimes fish for smelts, do carpenter work &c.

WM. CHERRY,

stevedore, approved generally of what Mr Kelly had said; not so much work now as formerly; I earn enough in the season to keep me all the year. A stevedore may make from $500 to $1000 a year

J. C. LOGGIE,

fisherman; salmon season is 2½ months; smelt season about the same; I earn about $350 a season.

HENRY C. EDDY

engineer; wages of stationary engineers range from $60 to $80 a month; I would be in favor of examination of all engineers; there is as much danger from stationary as from marine engines. I would approve of govt. examination of stationary boilers. I know of no imperfect boilers in Chatham; there have been no boiler accidents lately; firemen get $30 to $35 a month.

JAS. CURRAN,

ship carpenter; wages average $2 in summer on old work and less in winter; same wages for caulking as other ship work. I suppose the wages are less in winter because work is not so plentiful.

THOS. KELLY,

ship-carpenter; agrees with the previous witness; didn't get steady employment; couldn't purchase or erect a house and also maintain a family out of wages I earn.

J. Armstrong: What should a man earn to support himself and family (of say 5 persons all told)

Witness: About seven dollars a week.

NICHOLAS MCLAUGHLAN,

Ship Carpenter; for the last 25 years ship carpenters have got from 60c to $1.40 a day; they get $2 for old work for about 5 weeks in a year: wages have decreased of late years; I haven't worked at the business for 2 years, but at house work "and that's only an excuse." This witness was quickly "excused."

ALEX. FRASER

Machinist; wages in our business are $1.40 to $1.75 a day depending on the work the man can do. Some are paid in full every fortnight and some not.

J. R. JOHNSTON

lumber (mill) surveyor—earn from $1.50 to $2 a day; work on the railway sometimes receiving and delivering freight at $25 a month—9 or 10 hours a day—am paid in full in cash.

WM. MCGRAW

Ship carpenter; wages $1.25 in winter, and $1 40 in summer on new work; $2 on old work; $1.40 when working at general carpenter work.

A number of witnesses who had been summoned did not put in an appearance, although the Commissioners seemed satisfied that there was no new information to be elicited from the absentees, and the court closed at half past nine.

Yesterday morning evidence in reference to the prices of staple articles of lumbermen's supplies several years ago and at the present time was furnished by Messrs. T. DesBrisay and E. Hutchison.

The Commissioners proceeded to Newcastle by yesterday afternoon's train and probably left for the North last night.

Mothers!

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers' friend. 35 doses, 35 cents.

Mr. C. H. Oedamer is a very Lucky Man.

Mr. Oedamer was in his cigar factory, No 1532 Main Street. To questions from the *News* man he said; "Yes, I drew $5,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery last Thursday, and I have been paid every cent of the money. I got ticket 60,675, which I sealed up in an envelope and thought no more about it until I read the list of the lucky numbers in the *Dallas News*. I then examined my ticket and found that I was the fortunate man." The lucky man is a young unmarried German, and lives with his mother and sisters, the latter being interested with him in the prize—*Dallas Texes) News*, March 18.

Rural Deanery Meeting.

The clergy of the Rural Deanery of Chatham met in Richibucto on Monday April 9th and two following days. There were present Revds D. V. Gwilym, Rector of Richibucto, G. J. D. Peters, of Bathurst, D. Forsyth, of Chatham, W. J. Wilkinson of Bay du Vin, and E. B. Hooper of Weldford. On Monday evening Evensong was said in the parish church of Richibucto, and missionary addresses were delivered by the Revds D. Forsyth and G. J. D. Peters. There was a large congregation present, and the musical portions of the service were rendered in a manner highly creditable to the choir. The Psalms were sung antiphonally and the Anthem "How Beautiful upon the Mountains" &c and also the Hymns showed that careful preparation had been made for this interesting service. The offertory Hymn sung during the collection of offerings was 365 A. & M. and at the presentation one of the boys of the Sunday school placed a special offering from the school children in the alms dish. The altar was adorned with superb flowers of which there was a remarkable abundance in Richibucto of such beauty and luxuriance as is seldom seen so early in the season in the "cold north." A handsome altar cloth with painted decorations the handiwork of Lady Tilley added very much to the appearance of the sanctuary. After the Benediction a recessional hymn was sung while the clergy left the chancel.

On Tuesday evening the 10th inst., a similar service was held in the church at Kingston, the number of the clergy having been increased by the arrival during the day of Revds W. J. Wilkinson and E B. Hooper. The church was filled and the choir of Richibucto united their efforts with those of the choir of Kingston notwithstanding the very bad condition of the roads between the two towns. The same heartiness and precision characterized the singing of the Psalms, Anthem and Hymns as on the previous evening, and each of the clergy spoke upon the missionary work of the church. The Doxology was sung at the presentation of the offerings, and there was a recessional hymn after the Benediction, while the clergy went to the vestry.

On Wednesday morning there was a celebration of the Holy Eucharist in the Parish Church at Richibucto at 8 o'clock. The Rev. G. J. D. Peters was Celebrant, Rev. D. Forsyth, Gospeller, and Rev. W. J. Wilkinson Epistoler. Hymn 313 A. and M. was sung after the Prayer of Consecration. In the evening of the same day the Deanery Service was held in the Parish Church, and the Sermon, an earnest and telling one, was delivered by the Rev. E. B. Hooper. Between the various Services the Clergy met for routine and other business at the Rectory, considerable time being occupied with the consideration of the Missionary Schedule proposed to be adopted by the Board of Home Missions for the year beginning July 1st next. It was determined that the next meeting of Chapter shall be held (D. V.) in Dalhousie in June next. On Thursday the Clergy returned to their several parishes after a pleasant and profitable meeting.

(Marshfield, Oregon, "Coast Mail" of March 29)

Death of Mrs. G. W. Loggie.

A spirit of sadness pervaded the entire community last week on the announcement of the death of Mrs. Loggie wife of G. W. Loggie, of Empire City. No one dreamed when she came to this county, a few months ago, a happy bride, that she would so soon pass away from the scenes of earth. The funeral services were held in Empire City on Sunday and were very affecting and impressive. At the house the choir rendered the hymn "Jesus Lover of My Soul," which was followed by readings from Scripture and prayer by Rev. Mr. Scofield. A large concourse followed the body to the cemetery where after singing, Mr. Scofield made an address in substance as follows:

Text—John 1, 54. "Verily I say unto you hereafter you shall see the heavens opened and the angels of God ascending and descending on the Son of Man."

The human mind has a natural disposition to entertain the idea of angel companionship. The religious histories of all nations are filled with accounts of angel visitors who have dropped out of the sky with messages of warning and comfort, down to the time when there appeared at Bethlehem an innumerable company of angels singing "Peace on Earth and Good Will to man." The "Son of Man" predicted that the time would come when these angel visits would not be "few nor far between," but that the heavens should see heaven opened and the angels ascending and descending on the human race. Whatever theories we may have of angel intelligences, who have ever lived in the sinless sunshine of a deathless world, there is one sense in which this scripture is this day fulfilled in our midst. You will observe the words I have read, speak of angels who have made their point of departure from this earth. They do not say angels from heaven shall visit you and return, but you shall see them leave you and they shall come back again. You shall see the heavens open and the angels ascending and descending upon you. These forms of love and beauty fly out from us baptized with our tears, to come back always upon us in most blessed memories and inspirations.

This sweet young life has changed the bridal robes into the robes of death and the hot tears of grief and sympathy drop like rain about this open grave. Bowed with grief we pray for comfort, and what can be more welcome than the thought expressed by the Master, that this angel, who has been torn out of loving arms and has ascended, shall perpetually descend upon these grief smitten mourners. What memories of her will brood over your thoughts; memories of her beautiful life—of her patience—of her heroism and gentleness — of a thousand loveable things she has said and done in the short life now ended; these will be perpetually coming back to you and when home seems lonely and your loss weighs heavy—in the brightness of the morning and in the shadows of the evening, her gentle spirit will hover over you and come brck to you in a thousand sweet thoughts and tender recollections and you will see heaven open and this angle of God descending upon you. This grave will be closed but the sky will be open and not a thought of her but thoughts of purity, gentleness, grace and love will come down upon your aching hearts.

The attendance was very large and the audience contained many people from Marshfield and other points on the bay. Profound sympathy is felt for the afflicted family.

MARRIED

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. T. C. Johnstone, Mr. Wm S. Gurrish, to Miss Elmira M., second daughter of Mr. Robert Davidson, of Derby.

New Advertisements.

TO LET.

The Dwelling house and premises situate on the westerly side of Cunard Street in the Town of Chatham, lately occupied by Mr W R Gould,

—ALSO—

The Dwelling House and premises adjoining the above and lately occupied by Mr William Pallen.

—ALSO—

The House known as the REVERE HOUSE formerly occupied by Daniel Desmond, situate on Water Street. Posession given immediately. Apply to

L. J TWEEDIE.

Equity Sale.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday the thirty first day of July A. D. 1888, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at or near the Post Office in the Town of Chatham in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, there will be sold at Public Auction, under and by virtue of the provisions and directions contained in a certain Decree of the Supreme Court in Equity, bearing date the thirteenth day of August A. D. 1887, and made in a certain suit therein pending wherein Isabella J. Letson, John Ellis and Francis R. Winslow, Trustees of the Estate and Effects of the late Francis J. Letson, deceased are Plaintiffs and Andrew H. Johnson and Minnie J. Johnson his wife, George I. Wilson, John Brown and William B. Howard Trustees of the Estate and Effects of Andrew H. Johnson an absconding and concealed debtor and Edward Johnson are Defendants with the approbation of the undersigned Referee, the mortgaged lands and premises mentioned and described in the said Decree and in the Bill in the said suit as "all "that certain piece or parcel of land and premises "situate lying and being in Chatham in the "County of Northumberland and Province of "New Brunswick and bounded as follows to-wit: "On the Westerly side by land owned and occu "pied by Nicholas Barden, on the Easterly side "by land owned and occupied by Captain J J "Brown and Cunard Street and on the Northerly "side by land owned by the said Francis J. Let "son, and being the same land and premises "sold and conveyed by Edward Johnson to the "said Andrew H Johnson by Deed dated the "Eighteenth day of August A D 1882, together "with all and singular the buildings, improve "ments, privileges and appurtenances to the said "premises belonging or in any wise appertaining, "and the reversion and reversions, remainder "and remainders rents issues and profits thereof, "and all the Estate, right, title, interest, thirds "and dower and thirds, property, claim and de "mand whatsoever, both at law and in Equity of "them the said defendants or any of them, in, to, "out of, or upon, the said premises and every and "any part thereof."

For Terms of Sale and other particulars apply to the Plaintiffs' Solicitor.

Dated this Sixteenth day of April, A D 1888.

WARREN C. WINSLOW, Plaintiffs' Solicitor. FRED'K W. EMMERSON, Referee in Equity.

Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

I have received instructions to sell on Saturday the Fifth Day of May next, at Twelve O'clock, noon, at the premises—unless previously disposed of, the lands on the Westerly side of the Pulp Factory in the Town of Chatham, bounded as follows: commencing on the North East side of Frost Street, and the Southerly side of the Queen's Highway, and running North 70 degrees East 89 feet, or until it meets the upper Westerly line of the Old Manse, and thence South Twenty degrees East along the said line 280 feet, or until it meets Lot number 18, formerly owned and occupied by John Cameron, thence South 70 degrees West 79 feet, thence North 20 degrees West Ten feet, thence South 70 degrees West Ten feet, or until it strikes Frost street, thence North 20 degrees West along the said Frost street 270 feet more or less or to the place of beginning, and known as Lots number 19 and 20.

Terms of sale and particul