

Provincial News

ATHOL, N. S., Jan. 9.—Miss Stevens is still quite ill and her physician thinks it uncertain when she will be able to resume her labors as teacher here.

Miss Davis made a brief visit with Mr. and Mrs. Clarke Baker, while en route to Two Rivers, where she will teach the remainder of the year.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, Hantsport, are here on their wedding trip spending a few days with the groom's sister, Mrs. Harry Ross.

Miss Lauretta Weldon spent the holidays with her mother, Mrs. Embree. Mr. and Mrs. W. Harding of Amherst, and Miss Emma Scott made brief visits last week at the "Hollows."

Halfway River and Westbrook are holding weekly 10c teas, the former for repairs to the church, the latter towards the completion of sheds for teams at the church.

Burton and Elton Lewis have gone to Truro, the former to take a business course, and the latter an agricultural course. Burton is already a graduate of Guelph Agricultural College.

HARCOURT, N. B., Jan. 9.—Rev. R. H. Stavert went to Halifax yesterday. This week's union prayer meeting services have been cancelled till his return.

J. Rupert Jones is home from a long sojourn in Manitoba, near Winnipeg. He likes the west and will soon return. Mrs. Benjamin Bailey is visiting her son, Otty Bailey, of the I. C. R., in Moncton.

Grangeville Division, No. 440, S. of T., held its anniversary celebration on the 15th. A good programme was carried out.

Harcourt superior school has reopened with the following teachers: Principal, H. H. Stuart, Miss Hilda A. Buckley and Miss A. A. Wathen.

Miss Fannie Murray of Moncton, has returned to McPherson's Siding, Miss Agnes Perry has gone to Beersville, and several districts have no school.

HAMPTON, Jan. 11.—The Frances Orr incident has ended with a bit of romance that has given to her "a happy issue out of all her troubles."

Shortly after she had been cleared by the unanimous verdict of the jury before whom she was tried on the charge of procuring a divorce, she was married to Isaac Campbell and other interested parties in the girl's welfare, and finding that Norman Goddard, the young man who had been keeping her company for some time past was anxious to be in a legal position to look after and care for her, the consent of Grandmother Orr was obtained, as well as that of the girl herself, to a mediate marriage ceremony.

Mrs. Isaac Campbell very kindly placed her parlor at the disposal of the parties concerned and the license was secured and the Rev. G. Fulton summoned, the couple were speedily joined in the holy bonds of wedlock in the presence of a distinguished company of local gentlemen and prominent dentists who extended their cordial wishes to the young people. They left for their home by the Sussex express.

AMHERST, N. S., Jan. 12.—There were two brides receiving this week at their homes, Mrs. R. B. H. Davidson and Mrs. Frank Robb.

Mrs. Hamilton leaves early next week to reside in the Old Ladies Home at Halifax.

Mrs. Leander Allan will leave on Monday to take a course of treatment at the sanitarium in Kentville.

A reception will be given by Rev. A. J. and Mrs. Cresswell by the parishioners early next week. The affair will be held in the parish hall. The reverend gentleman and wife are expected to-day.

Miss Cresswell and Miss Constance, who have been spending the time with their uncle, J. Taylor, C. E., at New Glasgow, during their parents' absence, have returned home.

Rev. Robert Glendon gave an interesting address on Korea in St. Stephen's church on Thursday evening to a large audience.

Miss McNutt and family are removing to town, having sold his hotel at Springfield.

There is quite a feeling of indignation by the members of the Rambles by the rough treatment they received from the Truro hockey team.

HOPEWELL HILLS, Jan. 16.—Geo. Jones of Lower Cape, N. B., was well on the stocks, which he is building for Silas Benjamin and others. The little craft, which is now in frame, is about 35 feet keel, 11 feet beam, and will be used for bay fishing.

The weather last night and this morning was severely cold.

Mrs. Chesley Smith returned today from a three weeks' visit to Boston and vicinity.

Barbara Wright of Moncton is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Rufus Tingley, formerly of Hopewell Cape, is seriously ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. F. H. Tingley, St. John.

HOPEWELL HILLS, Jan. 11.—The 15th anniversary of Undagued Lodge, L. O. G. T., Hopewell Cape, was celebrated by a largely attended public meeting in the hall at that place last evening. P. B. Branscombe presided and a good programme was carried out. Rev. Z. L. Fash, Coun. Rommel and others gave interesting addresses, and excellent music was furnished.

Miss Margaret Lewis, who has been spending the holidays at her home at the shiretown, left yesterday to resume her duties as teacher of physical culture, etc., at Acadia College.

The young people of the surrounding country are having fine enjoyment of the moonlight evenings skating on the lake at Cape Station.

C. A. Peck visited Moncton today.

WATERSIDE, Jan. 11.—The funeral of Miss Jennie Tingley, daughter of Jeremiah Tingley of Cape Enrage, took place here yesterday. Miss Tingley had lived at Waterside until within about three months previous to her death. While there she made many friends and was much respected. Last fall she contracted measles, taking cold, which resulted in pneumonia and terminated in consumption. Two sisters, Misses Ella and Annie, are in Boston.

J. C. Martin of Salisbury is spending a few days with friends here. He leaves for his home today.

Miss Annie Copp has returned to her home in Midway, after spending a week here, the guest of Mrs. Harris T. Copp.

The school opened here today, with Miss Susie Daley in charge.

HAMPTON, N. B., Jan. 12.—The trespass case of Buchanan against Armstrong is progressing slowly in the circuit court, and may not be concluded before tomorrow night, or possibly it may go over till Monday.

The funeral of Miss Margaret Perkins will be held tomorrow afternoon. Tonight the officers of Corinthian Lodge, A. F. and A. M., are being installed by Right Worshipful P. G. Master Thomas Walker, M. D. The officers for 1906 are: W. M., R. H. Smith; Sen. W. W. J. Brown; Jun. W. W. Frost; Treas., Archie Brittain; Sec., J. M. Scovill; Sen. Deacon, T. C. Donald; Jun. Deacon, C. S. March; Sen. S. A. Blake; Jun. W. A. Bell; Dir. Ceremonies, P. M. Geo. M. Wilson; I. G., E. S. Watson; Tyler, Wm. Jackson.

After the installation ceremony the third degree will be conferred and before the hour for dispersion the new Worshipful Master will provide refreshments for brethren of the lodge and the visitors present.

HAMPTON, N. B., Jan. 14.—The trespass case Buchanan v. Armstrong was closed on Saturday evening by the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at \$20. The day was spent in hearing evidence for the defense and the address of counsel and Judge Landry's charge to the jury. The case presented many interesting features. The suit was brought by James Buchanan against his sister, Mrs. Jane Armstrong, who wished to substitute a newly surveyed boundary line by Peter Campbell for an old one of Duncan M. Campbell, and also to establish his right to a narrow strip of land which had been held in possession by his father and himself for sixty or seventy years. The Duncan M. Campbell line having been confirmed by a survey made by Gilbert Murdoch for the development of recent mills operating under the most modern conditions, this country is indebted to enterprising citizens of the United States. The industry had its birth in 1803 at St. Andrew's, in the Province of Quebec, and in the Province of Ontario, a company of men from the United States, with James Brown at their head, having obtained a thirty years' lease from the seigneur of the district. In this same year the Fouries paper mill, which was operated until 1834, when a fresher carried away the dam, and the seigneur obliged to its reconstruction.

A newspaper proprietor, A. H. Hollander of the Halifax Recorder, built the second mill near Bedford Basin, N. S. about 1819, and the first mill in Upper Canada came into existence in the following year at Ancaster.

The mill soon disappeared, but public attention was now directed to the subject, and as the result of a bonus offered in 1826 by the government of Upper Canada to the first paper mill to be started, two contestants ran a race in building. The contest was so close that the winner was only able to secure his prize by starting his mill on a Sunday. By 1842 Upper Canada had 14 small paper mills. The census of 1851 showed that Upper and Lower Canada had five mills each, the returns of 1861 adding one mill to Lower Canada and two to Upper Canada, 12 mills to Ontario and 7 to Quebec, and one each to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, these 21 mills employing 760 hands. The census of 1871 recorded 39 paper mills in the province, and the census of 1881, 34 paper mills and 24 pulp mills.

It was in the decade of 1880-90 that the era of pulp and paper manufacturing from wood may be said to have begun in Canada. In 1880 the writer took some samples of pulp and paper made by the Canada Paper Co. to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London, and though the suggestion that Canada could supply pulp to Britain was not then regarded seriously, actual shipments began shortly afterwards in quantity, and when wood pulp first figured separately in the trade and navigation returns in 1882 the value of the shipments had reached \$183,180.

The development of pulp and paper manufacturing from 1880 to 1905 is shown by the following figures contained in the various editions of the Canadian Textile and Paper Trades Directory:

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Growth of the Pulp and Paper Industry in Canada

A Review of This Branch of Manufacture Showing the Remarkable Increase During the Past Few Years.

(By E. B. Biggar.)

Three years ago Canada entered on the second century of its career as a pulp and paper manufacturing country. For the pioneer mill, as well as for the development of recent mills operating under the most modern conditions, this country is indebted to enterprising citizens of the United States. The industry had its birth in 1803 at St. Andrew's, in the Province of Quebec, and in the Province of Ontario, a company of men from the United States, with James Brown at their head, having obtained a thirty years' lease from the seigneur of the district. In this same year the Fouries paper mill, which was operated until 1834, when a fresher carried away the dam, and the seigneur obliged to its reconstruction.

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will be evident that a country having an estimated area of 50,000,000 acres of spruce lands, not to speak of poplar, balsam and other pulp woods, and probably 50 per cent of the world's water power, is destined for a great career if it is not marred by imprudent legislation. But the immediate difficulties are that it is placed side by side with the same industry in a country of larger population and larger markets, whose manufacturers have the command of greater skill and capital, and more experience in the export trade; that these manufacturers have unrestricted access to some of the best pulp wood areas in Canada for their raw material; that they have pulp wood the lowest railway freight rate levied on any material, and in some instances this rate is made still more favorable to them than to Canadian mills drawing supplies from a like distance; that by reason of these advantages and that of getting the best raw material in the world from their protective tariff and large output to hold their home market and ship their surplus to compete with the Canadian manufacturer. As one manufacturer puts it the United States paper manufacturer exports his export trade by means of Canadian pulp and paper in the raw material derived from Canada would produce all the U. S. mills export to all countries, and leave a surplus for their home trade; while if they were deprived of the raw material cost of their raw material would be increased by 25 to 35 per cent. It would then be more difficult for them to undersell British and Canadian manufacturers in their export trade. This change would give a great impetus to the Canadian pulp and paper trade, for if the 750,000 cords now exported to the United States were manufactured in Canada, it would mean an investment of about \$21,700,000 for plant, and employ directly 6,400 men with a total wage bill of over \$3,000,000 a year, not to speak of the commercial interest it would develop in association with the industry. The creation of this home industry yielding a factory wage bill greater than the whole value of the wood now exported would naturally give the timber limit owner, and the owner of the small wood lot a better market at home than the present one abroad for pulp wood. Even the U. S. manufacturer would not be a loser altogether, for many individual mill owners would transfer their plants to Canada and found a business which would ultimately bring a better return to their capital than now, because the natural conditions are here more favorable to the business, since Canada has not only the wood and water power, but men who understand wood craft better than any in the world.

Manufacturers of paper would not be a loser altogether, for many individual mill owners would transfer their plants to Canada and found a business which would ultimately bring a better return to their capital than now, because the natural conditions are here more favorable to the business, since Canada has not only the wood and water power, but men who understand wood craft better than any in the world.

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