

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 OUR INTEREST TO HIS OWN.'

THE CENSUS.

The returns of the census have just been published. The increase of the Dominion's population is encouraging, and each Province in the Dominion has room to congratulate itself. We are most interested in New Brunswick and all the more delighted with the increase, because we have been told so often by the unpatriotic portion of the press that the National Policy had driven a great portion of our people to the States. The following shows the population of the different counties of New Brunswick for the years 1871, and 1881:—

Table with 2 columns: County, 1871, 1881. Rows include Albert, St. John City, St. John County, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton, Victoria, Westmorland, Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester, Restigouche.

Or an increase of 35,525, something over 13 per cent. It will be seen Northumberland has had more than her share of the general increase. If 238,594 the population of the Province in '71 gave 35,535 increase, 20,116 which was the population of Northumberland in 1871, should give 2,833 but instead of this the increase is 4,395. This for a county blasted and destroyed by the N. P. is not so deplorable a tale as we expected the census would tell.

The total population of the Dominion in 1871 was 3,485,761. Now it is 4,390,933, an increase in the 10 years of 865,172, or nearly a million of people. This is a most gratifying return and leaves room for great hopes of the future, with a railroad opening up millions of acres of prairie fit for the plough. The percentages of increase in the older Provinces for the ten years stand,

Ontario 16 per cent. Quebec 7 per cent. New Brunswick 13 per cent. Nova Scotia 17 per cent. Now we have been told that the tariff bears so hard on Nova Scotia and New Brunswick that it is driving all their people away, while it is partial to Ontario and Quebec. Yet making two groups of the four Provinces we find the increase per centum in

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is 15 per cent. In Ontario and Quebec it is only 11 per cent. The city of St. John shows a falling off but this is due to the fire, though some of the St. John papers are mean and dishonest enough to attribute it to the policy of the Government. The St. John Globe exults like a ghoul over the depopulation of the city from which it derives its bread and butter.

Westmorland in the last decade has beaten all the other New Brunswick counties, having increased its population by over 8,000. This is bad news for Sir Albert Smith and the Grits generally in Westmorland. No news can be more unwelcome to the ears of Sir Albert than that his county is increasing in population—and in wealth. He must realize that "the fly on the wheel" is the only part he can play. He admitted he was that as a politician; while as a defamer of his country and an obstructionist of its progress, he is likewise only a "fly on the wheel."

Northumberland increases her population by 5,000 standing next to Westmorland. This increase is largely due to the Crown Lands policy of the Government, and the vigor and zeal Hon. M. Adams has shown in colonizing the Crown Lands in this county; and the encouragement he has given to her settlers.

We will not have an additional representative in New Brunswick. The increase in our population is not sufficient. The terms of the Act of union fix Quebec as the regulating Province, 20,899 being the unit of representation. Dividing the population of New Brunswick by this number it will be found that we are not entitled to more than 16 members, indeed only to 15 but for special provisions of the Act.

THE TOWN OF CHATHAM.

We think a state of things in the management of town affairs has now been reached that loudly demands the attention of the people. There are some we know who are content to wade all their lives through filth, and to put up with the grossest irregularities. But the town of Chatham to day is not alone deluged with filth, and an abomination upon a wholesome atmosphere, but its sanitary condition is of such an alarming nature as to challenge immediate attention. The condition of its sewers, and sinks, and rubbish pits, and slaughter houses are a standing menace to the health of the people.—These hot days now those places of abomination send million after million of poisonous germs afloat on the air to be inhaled by those who are not conscious of the presence of the poison. If there are some here who are content with filth, who want no sewerage, nor any of the other needs of a civilized community, there are none here satisfied that they should be threatened with diphtheria and typhoid fever, and heaven only knows what worse. For what the developments from filthy places may sometimes be, the wisest physician cannot tell.

How is it that there is no town of its size in Canada who has half so much typhoid fever in summer as we have in Chatham? or one fourth as many cases of diphtheria as we have here all the season round? How is it we are never rid of diphtheria here, and that there is never known a time here that there is not sorrow by some fireside because of the horrible disease? Ask those victims of this scourge, some whose hearths have been desolated, what they think of the system which refuses to take steps to prevent such calamities?

We now are taking for granted that diphtheria as well as typhoid fever may be a development of filth, of bad drainage or ventilation, poisonous sewer-gas and other tectid matter. The burden of evidence is all in favor of the supposition. Cleanly towns are not afflicted with chronic diphtheria, while the filthy are. The disease seems to be a punishment of the filth, and but that the innocent suffer with the guilty, perhaps we might not complain of the retribution. Cleanliness, for its own sake is a virtue. Cleanliness, verily is next to Godliness.

Now what is to be done? We see neither provincial laws nor boards of health can help us. We see the filth accumulating, and disease and death growing upon us. What are we going to do? We answer, the remedy is with the people. That remedy we can now suggest, if the people who are threatened desire it.

A "BOHEMIAN."

Mr. J. L. Stewart, correspondent of some of the daily papers has just been christened "the Bohemian" by Mr. Elder. It is not for anything that Mr. Stewart has written lately that Mr. Elder applies this charitable epithet to him, but for something he wrote to the Moncton Times the winter before last while the discussion on the seat of Government question was going on. Mr. Stewart it appears thought Mr. Elder a little more gallant than he ought to be; and so he worked upon the story Mr. McMannus told of Coriolanus' mother who saved Rome—attributing the salvation of Fredericton, or the tempering down of Mr. Elders' enthusiasm to the influence of pretty Fredericton women.

Well, what of that? Was it not true? And did not not nearly every member in the Assembly "poke fun" at Mr. Elder, openly, publicly about it? Mr. Elder was deliberately set upon. A committee in favor of Fredericton actually waited upon several of Fredericton's fairest daughters, and pointed out to them the wisdom of plying Mr. Elder with sweet scented missives, asking his forbearance, etc., etc. He did forbear: where is the Mr. Elder not knowing the designs weaving about him, who would not forbear? If Coriolanus could not resist a woman's pleadings, how could Mr. Elder!

Since Mr. Elder calls Mr. Stewart a "Bohemian," the Bohemian should call him Coriolanus. A theological discussion took place recently in a Free Church in Glasgow. It was at a Synod of ministers and the discussion rose to such a pitch that the Rev. Daniel McAskill seized the Rev. Laughlin McArthur by the throat, and almost strangled him. The combatants were separated with great difficulty.

In the census returns Montreal shows the greatest increase of any city in the Dominion. St. John shows the greatest falling off. This is due to the fire.

During the present season over forty fishermen have been drowned on the Great Banks, Newfoundland, chiefly through overloading their vessels.

A FEW PLAIN QUESTIONS.

We now call upon the Hon. Surveyor General and the Local Government to give their attention to the Chatham Board of Health. It has been said the Government have refused to furnish copies of the Health Act to the Board—and this Board make a pretext for not acting. Have the Government received the application or applications? If so did they, or why did they not, furnish copies of the Act to the Board? To whom was application made? and if the applications were ignored why? This is a matter for the Surveyor General to explain. To him we look in Chatham.

If the applications have been neglected, then let them be immediately attended to; let the copies be put in the hands of the Board. If the board then do what is right, they will appoint an Inspector. But if they will continue to "do nothing" then we shall call upon Hon. M. Adams to cause the dismissal of the whole Board. There is no time to lose.

The Advocate today, in a very cleverly written article, strongly denounces the shameful public ridicule of the Alnwick people.

EDITORIAL GLEANINGS.

SIR CHARLES ON THE PACIFIC R. R. While giving an extensive review of the C. P. R. the other evening in St. John, Sir Charles said:—

When our scheme of building the road out of 100 million acres of land partially failed, we did not give up; we persevered. We went again to England and published in all the papers the information that we were going to seek propositions from any body of capitalists who might be disposed to undertake the work. Mark here that Mr. Mackenzie had offered in the same way, through the newspapers, a bonus of \$10,000 cash per mile (amounting to over \$29,000,000); a land subsidy of 20,000 acres per mile (amounting to upwards of 55,000,000 acres) and an interest guarantee on what the road would cost above the cash bonus, (probably not less than \$7,000 per mile, or \$20,000,000) Mr. Mackenzie received

NOT ONE RESPONSE

to that liberal offer. Mr. Mackenzie then estimated it would require \$120,000,000 to build the road, and yet he went on to build the road as a Government work, intending to make people pay every cent of the cost. And yet when we came down to Parliament with our contract signed by the most eminent capitalists of the world, the Government agreeing to give a money subsidy of \$25,000,000 together with parts of the road built or under contract, costing \$28,000,000, and 25,000,000 acres of land—these same men, Blake and Mackenzie who had said it would cost 120 millions cash to build the road, who had offered land and money subsidy, estimating the land at \$2 per acre, amounting to 162 millions of dollars.—I take the figures from record, the speech of Mr. Boyd in the Senate, never contradicted because they are incontrovertible—without being able to get a man to put a shilling in the enterprise—and yet when we came down with that favorable contract, what did these men, Blake and Mackenzie, do?

WHY THEY TURNED ROUND AND SAID WE WERE GIVING TOO MUCH.

After the seven years denunciation of the country by the Grits, nobody dreamed that such a favourable contract could be made. And on what objection was the Grits argument based? They said the land was worth \$3 an acre—the same land out of 100 million acres of which they said it was folly to attempt to build the road! They had the audacity to attack the contract tooth and nail, knowing as they did that it was better than our first contract of 1872, better than their offer, publicly made, in 1874; better than our proposition of 1879, which did not succeed (loud applause). Mr. Blake now talks about an immense land monopoly—worth 25 million acres in the hands of the Syndicate. If that is a monopoly in 1881, what would have been the 55 millions which Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Blake proposed to give in 1874? He ought to be thankful that our monopoly is so small compared with that which he proposed to make. Mr. Blake also thought that it was a great hardship for the country that the Syndicate should have its lands exempted from taxation. We have not exempted lands from taxation. They do not pay taxes as government lands, but just so soon as the Syndicate sells these lands and they begin to be reproductive, the lands will be taxed. If we did not build the railway out of the lands,—and if we taxed the lands,—we would have to saddle the extra cost covered by such lands and such exemptions as we have granted, on the people of the old Provinces, including New Brunswick and the other Maritime Provinces. But, said Mr. Blake,

TUNIS IN DANGER.

A despatch received in Paris from Tunis announces that fifteen hundred Arabs have advanced to Radessus, six Kilometres from Goleta. Four Europeans and three Arabs have been murdered on the road to Tunis: There is great excitement. The Bey has ordered the removal of the bridge of boats between Goleta and Radessus. A detachment of French troops is making a reconnaissance. Arabs can be seen within four miles of Tunis. There is great alarm. Many of the shops are closed.

LETTER FROM ROGERVILLE, I. C. R.

DEAR SIR:—It is not often an English paper takes up the cause of the Acadian people, as we are pleased to note here you have done in your newspaper. I think if you were to come to Rogerville and make comparisons you would find that the Acadian people here are up to their neighbours. That is what they aspire to, that is what they mean to be. If we are not equal to our neighbours, the fault is ours. Surely the sons of France, and we are descended of France, are equal in energy and intelligence to the sons of any other country in the world. Our delegation has returned from the Acadian convention, and we feel as if we were the factor of a people who are no longer to be ignored. Several of the Acadians from here were going to attend the meeting at Chatham; but I am glad now that they did not as they would, I suppose, have been ridiculed as the Alnwick Acadians were.

The crops here this season are good. Some of them were lodged by the rains, but these that were left have grown thick, and now promise well.

Yours etc., OCCASIONAL.

[Wherever there is an Acadian within reach of the Chatham papers, he smarts under the ridicule heaped upon the delegation sent here from Alnwick. Ed. Star.]

notriety—make an offer and deposit a security when there was not a possibility that such an offer could be entertained by the Government. Every man of the new syndicate knew our position after advertising so fully for tenders and knew that had the offer been entertained by Parliament the Government would have had to resign. The new syndicate offered to build for 3 million dollars less and 3 million acres less, but Mr. Blake said he was opposed to building the road, and the way the offer was made, agreeing to build the St. Marie branch, and not go beyond the base of the Rocky mountains, it is clear the new syndicate, if it undertook anything would only undertake to build a branch of the American Pacific, and the easily worked and profitable prairie section, leaving us at the mercy of the stroke of a pen at Washington, and we know how unpleasant that was from past experience.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

The London Globe says it is officially informed that a report has reached the India Office that the army of the Ameer of Afghanistan had been completely defeated by the forces under Ayob Khan. The same Journal learns from another source that serious troubles have arisen in consequence of the defeat of the Ameer, and the Indian Government is greatly concerned at the gravity of the situation. A Bombay despatch says:—A battle was fought yesterday between the Ameer and Ayob Khan, during which one of the Ameer's regiments deserted and went over to the enemy. Thereupon the remainder of the Ameer's troops fled, leaving their guns and baggage in the field. The Viceroy of India telegraphs that the Ameer of Afghanistan has been totally defeated at Korzi Atta. All his baggage and 18 guns were taken. The Rhelet regiment and his Candahar horse deserted to Ayob Khan, and the Ameer's general fled toward Cabul. Sirdar Shamsuddin is still at Candahar with four hundred Cabulose and some police.

CAPTURE OF A SEA LION.

While Mr David Calderwood and son, of River Charlo, Restigouche, on the 28th ult., were attending to their lobster traps, they saw an object on the flats some distance from them, which they supposed to be a seal. They instantly bore down on him and intended to make him a prisoner, when lo! as they drew near a huge animal stood erect, with a wild rolling of his head, and gave evident signs of battle. With a little misgiving they attacked their opponent in deadly conflict, and gave him many a severe blow with a heavy club. The animal in the contest took a piece out of an ear, and greedily took hold of the gunwale of the boat with his fierce teeth. The contest lasted for nearly an hour, when Mr. C. and son came off victors. They firmly attached their victim to the boat, and with considerable effort towed him to the shore. Many of the people in the neighborhood went to see the wonderful denizen of the sea, and many conjectures have been made respecting the species to which he belongs. By consulting some books on Natural History, it seems plain that he is a sea lion. He is from 8 to 9 feet long, and nearly 5 feet round. Mr. Calderwood has carefully preserved the skin which, I am confident, he would willingly dispose of to any naturalist.—Con.

ESTABLISHED 1790. A. CHIPMAN SMITH SUCCESSOR TO W. O. SMITH, DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY, No. 1 CITY MARKET BUILDING, CHARLOTTE STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Rheumatism of the Blood and Debility. HEVERHILL, Mass. March 17, 1881. Gentlemen,—Thirteen years ago I was troubled with rheumatism of the blood. My blood was in such poor condition that when I retired my arms would become so paralyzed that I could not move the clothes to cover me. At last PERUVIAN SYRUP was recommended, and on taking two small bottles I was completely restored to health, and had no occasion to use it again for ten years. About three years ago I was taken with kidney complaint and had dreadful pains in my back and side. At times, when in the street, I would have such severe attacks that I would be obliged to sit down on a door step, and I would cry like a child. After suffering for some time I remembered what the PERUVIAN SYRUP had formerly done for me, and the use of one large bottle entirely cured me. A few years since my sister's health completely broke down, she was so weak that she could do no work. She consulted Dr. Durkee, of Roxbury, who recommended PERUVIAN SYRUP. He said it was just the remedy to meet her case, and the only one he knew of. She has since recovered, and the correctness of his opinion, for the use of one bottle completely cured her. Yours very truly, MISS CAROLINE A. DAVIS, No 6 Nichols St.

JUNE 10th, 1881.

THOS. R. JONES & CO.,

Forty-Three BALES and CASES

Worsted Coatings, Prints, Black and Coloured Dress Goods, in Great Variety. Winceys, Hessians, Haberdastery, Smallwares, Silk Ties, Seams, &c.

50 Bales Grey Cottons, 25 Whites Cottons. The best value today in the Dominion of Canada. Also—From the Dominion and United States—Camp Blanketing, Cheese Cloths, Paper Collars, Tick and "Tender" Grey and White Cottons, Ducks, Shirts and Drawers, Ladies' Rubber Caps, &c., &c. Will prove yourselves. With previous Importations, a full and complete Stock of all Goods in the Trade at

ST JOHN, JUNE 10th, 1881. July 11, '81

PROVISION MERCHANTS, Chatham and Newcastle, IMPORTANT TO SHIPMASTERS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for old Building," will be received at this Office until Thursday, the 4th day of August next, at noon, for the Purchase and Removal of the Wooden Building now adjoining the new Custom House, Saint John, N. B., and lately used as an Examining warehouse.

100 TUBS CHOICE BUTTER. Prices moderate and quality guaranteed. ALSO—A complete stock of Rope, Canvas, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, and other Chandlery Goods.

NOTICE OF SALE. Nathaniel Underhill, of the Parish of Blackville in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick.

By virtue of a power of Sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated the 15th day of November in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy five made between Nathaniel Underhill of the Parish of Blackville, in the County of Northumberland, J. Farmer, of the one part, and the Honorable Wm. Muirhead of Chatham in the County aforesaid, merchant of the other part duly registered in the Registry Office of the County of Northumberland, the 15th day of November A.D. 1875, in volume 37 of the County records, pages 18, 19 and 20, and is numbered 16 in said volume.

General Hardware and MILL SUPPLIES. Rubber and Leather Belting, Lathing Leather, Lubricating Oils, WROUGHT IRON PIPE for steam, gas or water and FITTINGS for same.

John W. Nicholson, WHOLESALE IMPORTER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. Offers for sale the following goods in bond or duty paid:—

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LOCAL MATTER

NOTICE. The public are hereby cautioned against paying subscription amounts for advertisements to any person on behalf of the ST. JOHN, N. B. said person hold written authority from me to collect and receive same. J. E. COLLINS, Ed. "S"

Charity Sermon. Father Doucet preached a sermon in the pro-Cathedral on evening. About \$65 was collected.

Lobster Fishery. The lobster canning establishments have now only sixteen days to fish the season closes. The fishery has a good one. The number of fish employed have been nearly—Ten years hence the Lobster will fish of the past. We will still have Whitchee.

More "Exodus." Major Call, and Mr. Wm. Major Jr., left here yesterday morning for toba where they will remain for days. Although it is well known two gentlemen are again coming we have not any doubt, but they were reckoned in the exodus.

The Potato Bug. The potato bug has begun its operations among the potato crops in parts of the county. Mr. Bernard one of the largest farmers on the bueto road has large potato fields the vines are literally devoured. The pest devours the leaf, then deposits egg in the ground, and marches on land is always safest from the bug cause there are none of the bag of it.

Obituary. We regret very much to learn of the death of Mr. A. A. Miller, merchant Fredericton. Mr. Miller was of Fredericton's most respected and prominent merchants, and he will be regretted by all who knew him.

The death of Mr. Patrick Morrill old and highly respected resident of Newcastle is announced in a column. Mr. Morrill was one of upright and industrious men, whose loss is a loss to the community in which lived.

Poisoning at Bay du Vin. Last week at Bay du Vin two children belonging to Mr. Jas. Gardiner got "snake root" in the woods and eat it proving agreeable to the taste.

Healey's Minstrels. It is a long time since any company coming to Chatham has had the success Mr. Healey has had here. He formed in the Masonic Hall Monday evening, and the building was not packed, but fully three hundred he went away, falling to find room. To evening the hall was also packed.

Typoid Fever. It is known, beyond any question typhoid fever is generated in no sinks and cess pools. Whether contagious or not is not we believe well established. But if some of citizens were to get glasses powdered and go to any one of the cess of poisonous places in this town and into them they would see arising millions of typhoid germs any one of which capable of striking down its victim. These float on the water in millions, sometimes mingled in the water drink, and disease or death is the sequence. There is a notorious nuisance in Chatham, a place the horror of who live near it. Hard by it are cesses of typhoid.

Yemen's Forecast for August. August 1st, warm and oppressive, pleasant, 3rd, fairly warm, 4th and cool to cold, full fall like evenings nights, 6th, fair and pleasant, 7th, and storms, 8th, 9th, and 10th, st weather, with heavy showers, 11th, 12th, 13th, heat again in the United States cloudy and sultry weather, with storms in Canada, 14th, cooler, 15th, cold, cloudy and pleasant, 16th, storm through portions of Virginia, 17th 18th, hail storms and frosts probable in some sections, 19th and 20th,



ST JOHN, N.B. We keep in Stock at LOWEST PRICES a complete assortment of General Hardware and MILL SUPPLIES.

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