

The Union Advocate.

Established 1867.

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.

WEDNESDAY OCT. 10, 1888.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Owing to the feeble condition of the present ruler of Afghanistan, it is said that several members of the British Cabinet favor an attack upon Candahar and the annexation of Afghanistan to British India. Those who favor this forward policy are well posted in Indian affairs and they claim "that nothing has contributed so much to establish England's authority in India as the belief of the natives that the British government could protect both India and Afghanistan from all comers and that the surrender of the latter country to Russia would be as much as a struggle with England's prestige in the East beyond retrieving."

The all absorbing topic of interest throughout England at the present time is the Whitechapel horrors, and although every effort has been made by the Metropolitan police force to detect the murderer, he is still at large leaving not even the slightest clue by which he can be traced. That six unfortunate women should, at different times be butchered on the streets of the Metropolis, crowded with police-men and no clue be discovered is enough to fill people with horror. The London Daily Times has a letter from Archibald Forbes, the celebrated war correspondent, upon the subject in which he expresses the belief that the murderer is a medical student, who having perhaps been injured by women of the character lately butchered, has killed the victims out of a spirit of revenge. Other correspondents and journals give it as their opinion that the murderer is a woman, and give as a reason that after the two first murders, the women of the Whitechapel district would grow suspicious of and avoid prowling men, but of women they would have no such fear. There is a strong feeling against Home Secretary Matthews at his refusing to offer an adequate reward for the capture of the murderer and it is proposed to send a petition to the Queen asking that more energetic steps be taken to put an end to such horrors. The Home Secretary gives several reasons for not offering a reward for the apprehension of the murderer. One is that it is undesirable to offer police officers special inducements to perform their regular duties, and another is that it exposes those public servants to the temptation to exert themselves as little as possible in the hope that eventually a reward will be offered.

There is not the least doubt but that it is the duty of the local governments to protect the varied rights of their different Provinces from being encroached upon by the General Government at Ottawa. In addition to this, it is also their duty not to encroach upon the vested rights of the people by curtailing the privileges which they and their fathers before them have enjoyed ever since the country has been inhabited by civilized man. But what is the duty of the local government that during the time it is struggling with the Dominion government in defence of Provincial rights, is engaged in wresting from the inhabitants of the country their rights and privileges. This is just what our mis-called Liberal Government has done by seizing upon the fishing rivers and settling grounds of the Province and leasing them to the highest bidders thereby closing them to the natives of the province. This encroachment upon the rights of the people is their duty to protect is not only a hardship but a wrong, and it is the duty of the Representatives of the People to see that the wrong be speedily righted. In referring to this matter in a late issue, the Moncton Times very justly says:

"The Blair government are strong in defence of so called provincial rights. They have seized rivers and in pursuance of a miserable policy the fishing streams that have hitherto been free to our own people are leased to foreigners. The result is seen on the Tobique, where an estimable lady acting within legal rights meets a terrible death and two mangled young men are sentenced to spend fifteen years of their lives in the penitentiary at Dorchester. But what matters it so long as the local government receive a few hundred dollars to be squandered on political favorites or in purchasing support?"

The St. John Evening Gazette, of Saturday last in referring to this subject, says:

"There is one feature in the Tobique shooting case which is likely to be more prominently dwelt upon hereafter, than it has been now. We refer to the manner in which our rivers and streams are passing into the hands of the Americans as fishing preserves. There is a strong and growing feeling that our rivers should be for our own people and that, while it is proper that these rivers should be guarded against poachers, they ought not to be handed over to strangers. Already the Metapedia, one of the finest rivers in Canada, is the property of a New York game club and the same thing is happening with respect to other streams. Most people believe that it is time this state of affairs should come to an end. The Tobique shooting case has brought the matter into prominence and it now remains to be seen whether the evil complained of cannot be remedied."

A late member of the Boston City has a moderate, sensible and well written article upon the fishing question which will be found in another column. Previous to the present difficulty which has been created by the U. S. Senate for party purposes, the great majority of the people of the United States know little or nothing respecting the matter and

were in the habit of forming their opinions from what they read in the papers. The papers that had been in the habit of writing upon the subject in the interest of the American fishermen were those of Maine and Massachusetts published in localities from which the fishing fleet sailed. The papers in the other States, without further inquiry, considered the fishermen hooligans and justice on their side, and that they were being dealt harshly with by the British and Canadian governments, wrote articles in the interests of their countrymen, which created anything but a friendly feeling to Great Britain and Canada in the minds of the great mass of their readers. The creation of the Senate has led both editors of papers and public men to investigate the matter for themselves and the result has been that a great majority of them have formed opposite opinions to what they held before, and we have every reason to believe that after the Presidential election is over a treaty satisfactory to both countries will be formed which will close the mouths of the noisy and greedy fishermen of Maine.

Mr. Hebron is the editor of a paper published in Kingston, Kansas, called the *Mercury*. Both are out and out Republicans, and since the Presidential campaign commenced have been working in the interests of their party candidate. On a recent publishing day he went to see a game of baseball and left the paper in charge of Mr. Hebron. Now, Mr. H. is a staunch Democrat and the following is the way he gave expression to his opinions of the rival candidates:

"Cleveland will be re-elected President in November by an overwhelming majority. The Democratic party will win, because it is right. Cleveland has made the best President this country has ever had, and if every State in the Union would elect none but Democrats there would be less stealing and less going on. The editor has gone out to the ball game and left his wife in charge, and she gladly embraces the opportunity of injecting a little truth into the *Mercury*, just for a change. Mrs. H."

Up to the present Dame Rumor has not divulged what took place when Mr. Hebron got back to the bosom of his family. There is one thing however that we may feel assured of, and that is that for all future the editor of the *Mercury* will defer going to a game of baseball until after he has got his paper to press. We have not heard whether the Democrats have presented Mr. Hebron with a handsome testimonial. If they have not they should do so immediately as she is richly entitled to one.

THE UNION ADVOCATE.

CLOSE OF VOLUME TWENTY ONE.

With this week's number of the *Union Advocate* closes the twenty-first year of its existence. During that time many important changes in the history of the Dominion of Canada have taken place. Started about three months after the confederation of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia had become a fixed fact, and with the hope of one day witnessing the whole of British North America joined together under one Government and with this hope in view the *Union Advocate* was named chosen for the then nascent aspirant to public favor. The political life between confederates and anti-confederates was at that time very sharply defined in Northern New Brunswick and many of our friends and well wishers expressed their fears that the name was not wisely chosen and would still further embitter the latter class against a paper started with such a name and with such an object in view. But we thought that the name was suitable and had faith that the old anti-confederate cry would soon die out and that men of intelligence of all parties, no matter by what name they were called, would fall in with the march of progress and use their energies to the advancement of their own interests and that of the country in general, and in this we were not disappointed, our anticipations were realized and for some years past British North America, (only excepting the island of Newfoundland) has been bound together in the bonds of nationality and is marching proudly on to a grand and prosperous future, and the indications are strong that before long Newfoundland will throw its lot with and become a part of the Dominion of Canada. The largest half of the continent of North America is now under one government, and this result has been attained under the fostering care of the Sir John A. Macdonald government, and from a population of about one and a half millions at the time of confederation during the twenty-one years it has increased until now it has a population of between five and six millions.

Of course such a growth has necessitated the expenditure of large sums of money in railways and other public works, which have been the means of opening up the country in every direction, and while the debt as well as the annual expenditure have been largely increased, these expenditures have been in the interests of the country at large and the people have reaped the benefit and large numbers of emigrants of the character most desired have been attracted to our country from abroad and many of them have settled on farms and are substantially assisting to prove that it is the Dominion of Canada is considered a great westward growing land, the surplus of which has for several years past been one of our principal exports to Great Britain, and this season many millions bushels of surplus wheat will be exported to that market.

The efforts of the *Union Advocate* in the past have been to write up the advantages of Canada as a home for happy and contented millions of people and it is rapidly becoming well known as a desirable country to live in, possessing a climate unsurpassed in its healthfulness, a fruitful soil in which every production of the temperate zone can be raised, while its mines and minerals, dispersed all over its immense territory, bide fair to become as some future time, the basis of industry, the busy workshop where nature's limitless wealth is provided for man to render valuable by his work of his hands. There are no rivers in addition to these valuable sea, river and lake fisheries upon the former of which our friends and endeavor to obtain without giving equal privileges in return; then there is the products of our valuable timber lands, and taking all these things into consideration it must be admitted that Canada has within its own borders every element to make her a powerful and wealthy nation. The growth of her trade so far has been most marked, and will no doubt continue in the same fostering care as continued in the future as in the past, and with a due regard to the practice of economy—not meanness—in the expenditure of the large sums annually paid into the Dominion Treasury there must be a proud future before it.

The *Union Advocate* has still among its subscribers many who commenced with its initial number, and we have been pleased to receive many words of cheer and encouragement from such old friends and subscribers. One gentleman under date of Sept. 17th, writes as follows:—

"I am pleased to be able to send you the name and subscription of another subscriber, as I think your paper is another success as a local newspaper. I have been working in the interests of your party candidate. On a recent publishing day he went to see a game of baseball and left the paper in charge of Mr. Hebron. Now, Mr. H. is a staunch Democrat and the following is the way he gave expression to his opinions of the rival candidates:—

"I am pleased to be able to send you the name and subscription of another subscriber, as I think your paper is another success as a local newspaper. I have been working in the interests of your party candidate. On a recent publishing day he went to see a game of baseball and left the paper in charge of Mr. Hebron. Now, Mr. H. is a staunch Democrat and the following is the way he gave expression to his opinions of the rival candidates:—

"I am very glad to see that the *Advocate* has come out as usual, and to continue vigorous for many a day."

Many other letters of like import reach us and it is a pleasure to receive such especially when accompanied by remittances, the latter being a most important matter.

We have always endeavored to present as much as we possibly could of the general news of the world, paying special attention to matters of local interest, as in this line, we believe the chief interest of the country weekly newspaper. In discussing matters of public interest we have ever been outspoken in what we considered for the best interest of the people and such shall so long as it is under the writer's management.

That the country weekly newspaper, and probably all others are very much hampered in their work of obtaining news by the thoughtlessness or carelessness of many persons in not paying up regularly and promptly their subscriptions, is a well known fact, often reiterated by proprietors and managers of newspapers, and in many cases thousands of dollars are standing on the books against delinquent subscribers, which if paid up promptly would enable them in charge to be more enterprising in the collection of news and pay for the latest telegraphic news from all parts of the world. We venture to say that the aggregate of sums due the *Advocate* run up to between two and three thousand dollars, and which if paid would enable us largely to improve its appearance and contents. Will not our delinquent subscribers think over this, to us, important matter, and not be too long thinking about it and making the whole community more than pay a small revenue that is not needed by the government, but which costs, directly or indirectly, more than it comes to.

This is the whole sum and substance of the fishery question, the long and short of it. There is no more in it than this. The Senators of Massachusetts who have misrepresented the people in the Senate in their speeches, arguments and votes upon the treaty lately negotiated, but rejected by the Senate, are summoned to explain. They can neither evade nor deny this statement of the fishery question.

We have put the case in these plain simple terms because the senators of Massachusetts have apparently attempted to prevent the people of the state from understanding it. They cannot be permitted to escape the responsibility of their acts, or to obscure the true issue by a display of historical which now possesses no interest and has nothing to do with the present question.

People of Massachusetts give your votes in support of men who impose a useless tax of about \$400,000 a year on one of the most necessary articles of food, this tax being collected under such conditions that it yields no revenue to the government.—*Boston Herald.*

Every Day Goodness.

As the time draws near for the advance to remove into its new quarters, the tone of its articles show that it is to be ruled and governed by the same spirit that has always animated the great reformers of the world. The new code of morality which it has recently adopted, "truth and righteousness as the code of life," is a noble and noble one, and it is yours to impress upon the minds of its readers that for the future its advance will be upwards and onwards until it reaches the highest pinnacle that the "truth" gods are permitted to enjoy. It also says that the goodness the *Advocate* intends to practice, will not be of the Sunday-go-to-meeting kind, but a genuine every-day article that is all wool and a yard wide, will neither rip nor tear, fade nor grow threadbare, but be proof against winter's cold and summer's heat—a pleasant thing to see on work-days and good enough for Sundays, even among those who, on that day, put on their religion with their good clothes, and have little use for either on week-days. We have not the least doubt that its readers as well as ourselves will be pleased to hear of its new departure and hope that it will long continue to walk in the narrow path and reap the worldly rewards that its genuine spirit of Christianity deserves.

While wishing our contemporary every success in its new quarters we will conclude by saying that we had no idea that there was so much truth in the old couplet which says:—

"While the lamp holds out to burn
The vessel stoner may return."

School Assessment Blanks.

Our readers will not forget that the sale of the *Watt Property* at the head of the public wharf will take place on Thursday, the 11th inst., in front of the Waverley Hotel, at 11 a. m.

The Fishery Question.

Smoked herring and salted codfish are the staple articles of food. They are cheap and nutritious, and they are especially wanted by persons who belong to the Catholic faith, because such persons are not allowed to eat meat on Friday.

A considerable number of fishing smacks are owned in New England, especially in Gloucester, Mass. The occupation of catching fish is a dangerous one, and it does not pay very well; therefore, a sufficient number of citizens of the United States cannot be hired to do this kind of work, because they can do safer work on land which pays them better. The owners of these vessels, however, the testimony lately given before a congressional committee, have three-fourths of the fishermen in the seaboard provinces of the Dominion of Canada to man their vessels.

A considerable fleet of fishing smacks is also owned in the Dominion of Canada, and the fishermen of Canada desire to catch fish in their own vessels, to sell and smoke them, and to sell them in the United States. The seaboard provinces of Canada also own the inshore fisheries, and do not permit the fishermen of the United States to catch fish inside of certain limits, or to land upon the shores of Canada to dry, salt or smoke their fish. They also possess certain rights in regard to the sale of bait, seines and other matters, which they grant to the fishermen of the United States on payment of a license of \$1.50 per ton measurement of the fishing smacks.

The United States taxes salt cod, smoked herring and other fish at the rate of half cent a pound, or \$1 to \$2 a barrel, according to the kind. There is no duty on fresh fish.

The quantity of fish subject to a tax annually imported from Canada comes to less than \$2,000,000 annually. The amount of the tax annually collected upon it is something less than \$400,000 a year. The government would not need this revenue if it secured it; but if it were collected, it would be charged, first, with the cost of collection, and second, with the cost of the revenue marine and the naval force required for the protection of the fishermen; third, with the cost growing out of the constant disputes with Canada, negotiations and abortive legislation—these charges would come to more than the entire revenue derived from the fish on salt cod and smoked herring.

If this tax on food, which costs more than it yields, were removed, there would be no fishery question. The government of the Dominion of Canada has always been prepared to yield every privilege granted by the United States on behalf of its fishermen, and to give them the same rights and privileges that are granted to her own, provided the United States would cease to put a tax on fish caught in Canadian vessels when sent to the United States for sale.

The fishery question, therefore, consists in the apparent determination of a majority of the United States Senate to impose a tax on a kind of food which is consumed by the poorer classes of the community more than by any other people, which apparently yields a small revenue that is not needed by the government, but which costs, directly or indirectly, more than it comes to.

This is the whole sum and substance of the fishery question, the long and short of it. There is no more in it than this. The Senators of Massachusetts who have misrepresented the people in the Senate in their speeches, arguments and votes upon the treaty lately negotiated, but rejected by the Senate, are summoned to explain. They can neither evade nor deny this statement of the fishery question.

We have put the case in these plain simple terms because the senators of Massachusetts have apparently attempted to prevent the people of the state from understanding it. They cannot be permitted to escape the responsibility of their acts, or to obscure the true issue by a display of historical which now possesses no interest and has nothing to do with the present question.

A Gifted Mayor.

The Hon. Charles D. Jacob, Mayor of Louisville, Ky., has enriched English literature by the issue of a legal document, that is the most original and unique ever published. In the course of his duty as Mayor, he devolved upon him to issue a proclamation appointing to the public the passage of an ordinance by the city council prohibiting under specific pains and penalties, the running at large of horses, mules, cows, sheep, hogs and goats in the city of Louisville. Not being familiar with the legal phraseology of such documents, he wrote out one which he considered most suitable for the occasion and here it is:

"No more, as the curfew tolls the knell of parting day," will be witnessed the poetic, but unbusinesslike procession of "loving herd winding slowly over the law," marching steadily and triumphantly upon the green swards and pastures of brilliant flowers belonging to defenceless citizens. A thing of the past will be the insolent goat that, stalking with odorous tread, has hidden defiance to trembling mortals. Never more, "deceit as white as snow," will Mary's little lamb follow her to school, but, as the tender grace of a day that is dead, will it linger, a sad, sweet legend in the mind of the "oldest inhabitant." Henceforth, the exotics of the rich will flourish as a green bay tree, and the poor man will not have to lessen his already scanty means by building stockades to protect his little ones from roving bands of beasts."

We doubt whether there is to be found in the English language another official document that for poetic vigour and picturesqueness of expression can be compared to it. The people of Louisville should be proud of their mayor, who has shown that he is well able to draw up a public proclamation that will afford them both pleasure, amusement and information to pursue.

Our readers will not forget that the sale of the *Watt Property* at the head of the public wharf will take place on Thursday, the 11th inst., in front of the Waverley Hotel, at 11 a. m.

Handsome Presentation.

In the window of Street's drug store is to be seen a handsome silver pitcher presented to Lieut. Col. Call and the officers of the Newcastle Field Battery by Lieut. Colonel Donville and the officers of the 8th Princess Louise New Brunswick Regiment of Cavalry. Below will be found the address that accompanied the Cup as well as the reply thereto.

Lt. Col. Call and Officers Newcastle Field Battery.

GENTLEMEN.—Lieut. Col. Donville and officers of the 8th Princess Louise New Brunswick Regiment of Cavalry request your acceptance of the pitcher accompanying this as a slight token of their appreciation of the efforts made by you to render their stay at Camp Chatham a pleasant one.

During the many camps in which we have been with you, we have found you courteous gentlemen, kindly comrades and agreeable friends and we trust that in the future as in the past the best of good fellowship may ever exist between the two corps.

Yours very truly,

Geo. W. Fowler, Capt.

On behalf of Lieut. Col. and officers of the 8th L. N. B. Regt. Cavalry.

Sussex, Oct. 8th, 1888.

Lt. Col. Donville and Officers of the 8th Princess Louise New Brunswick Regiment of Cavalry.

GENTLEMEN.—Lieut. Colonel Call and officers of the Newcastle Field Battery of Artillery have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your beautiful souvenir of "Camp Chatham" and the accompanying letter of presentation.

We were happy to be associated with you and feel that the small courtesies we were able to extend were only such as should be common among gentlemen and but small acknowledgment of the many kindnesses received by us from you on former occasions and did not merit such handsome recognition.

We fully appreciate the great kindness of the officers of the Cavalry and will place in this pitcher for its intrinsic value and more particularly as an evidence of the strong feeling of camaraderie which exists between the 8th Princess Louise Cavalry and the Newcastle Field Battery, and we hope we may be long and intimately associated with such genial gentlemen and efficient volunteers.

Thanking you, Gentlemen, for this valuable testimonial of your regard,

I am yours very truly

ALAN A. DAVIDSON, Lieut.

For Lieut. Colonel Call and officers of the Newcastle Field Battery of Artillery.

Newcastle, N. B. Oct. 8th, 1888.

Brutal Murder.

The mysterious death of Mrs. Naylor, of Clarendon Charlotte Co., N. B., on Saturday, 29th September, has developed into one of the most brutal murders that has taken place in this province for years. Her husband's story is that he went out hunting partridge leaving his wife in the house in her usual good health. When he returned in the evening he found his wife lying in an unconscious state near the door of the house. He got her into the house. She never recovered consciousness. An inquest has been held, and from the facts brought out the jury came to the conclusion that Mrs. Naylor came to her death from wounds inflicted by some person or persons at present unknown. Mr. Stevens, station master at Welsford, and Mr. Quigg, his brother-in-law, were asked about the case. They said that they had several drinks there and left a gallon behind them. They returned again Saturday and had more liquor and the whole neighborhood is up in arms and claim that the woman was beaten to death in a drunken rage. Stevens is now absent on his holidays and there has not been examined before the coroner's jury. The Deputy Sheriff was called upon to examine the woman, but tells about the liquor drinking. Campbell Howell went to Naylor's house Sunday morning to make a visit and found the woman dead. She said the woman was covered from head to foot with bruises and wounds and the back of her head and face were terribly lacerated. About the room she found hair from the dead woman's head scattered about the floor and bed. In concluding her evidence Mrs. Howell said: "I think and believe that the wounds received by her caused her death. I have seen very bad cases before, but she was a terrible sight. The worst I ever saw, and I hope I never will see such another." A woman by the name of Mary Cox, who went up on Saturday to visit Naylor's, in her evidence, said when she arrived at the house, the murdered woman was lying outside the door. Mr. Naylor when asked about his wife said she was drunk. Mrs. Rickells was with the woman when she died. She was not conscious before death. The wounds on her face and body were the most terrible she ever saw or heard tell of. There is a very strong feeling over the case and people find fault with the coroner that he did not push the inquiry enough, pointing out that two or three men in the Stevens-Quigg fishing party were not examined. An appeal is made to the attorney general to take the matter up.

John Naylor was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Hall, of St. Andrews, Sunday morning, 10 o'clock, charged with the murder of his wife. The Deputy Sheriff was accompanied by Justice McCord, of Clarendon, to whose residence the prisoner was taken. The magistrate examination will probably take place at Clarendon to-day, (Wednesday). The prisoner made no statement, but seemed to take things very cool.

South Wale.

At the Election for Councillors in the Parish Mr. Sutherland was elected. The following was the state of the poll at its close:—

Rebuck	Scots	Total
M. Sutherland	75	31
T. Johnston	61	4

School Assessment Blanks.

Our readers will not forget that the sale of the *Watt Property* at the head of the public wharf will take place on Thursday, the 11th inst., in front of the Waverley Hotel, at 11 a. m.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The three masted schooner N. B. Miller, of 319 tons, belonging to Savannah, left Boston for this port on Thursday last at noon and arrived here on Monday, at 4 p. m. This is one of the quickest passages on record. She is plying between St. John's, N. B., and is shipping them to the United States.

County Restigouche.

From the letter of a correspondent from this county received last evening we take the following extracts:—

GREAT FLOOD.

Rain has fallen in torrents in Restigouche for nearly fifty hours and up to a late hour on Monday night it still rained. The storm has already expressed any rain storm within the memory of man. The rivers are greatly swollen and are still rising rapidly. It is apprehended that much damage will be done to the bridges.

The crops are suffering much from the almost continuous wet weather. Some farmers have got little grain cut yet. It is hoped that the weather will be more propitious soon.

NEW SHINGLE MILL.

Messrs. Haze, Skred & Co., started their shingle mill, which they have erected at the mouth of River Char on Saturday last. There are six shingle machines in it with all modern improvements. The Co. intend to attach a rotary saw mill soon. The shingle machines were manufactured by Mr. McFarlane & Co., Fredericton. The engine and other machinery by Mr. Waring of Portland, St. John. The engine is powerful and works very smoothly. The Co. have the good wishes of the whole community.

Charges Against Railway Men.

A newspaper correspondent says an investigation was held by Mr. Price and Inspector Skelington, at Chatham Junction, on Monday last, into charges against the assistant station master and the ticket collector, of concealing a knowledge of the fact alleged to have been committed by the station master, who was dismissed the service for that offence. It is rumored the investigation will most likely result in the dismissal of all the persons employed about this station.

Work the of Carrier Dove.

The Schooner Carrier Dove, Green master, while on a voyage from Sydney to Miscon with coal, struck on Tryon Shoal, P. E. I., on the night of the 26th ult., and is a total wreck. The captain and his two mates succeeded after much difficulty in making their way to shore. She was owned by Messrs. A. J. Adams, of Neguac, who have had her only for a short time. She cost them a large amount of money and we are extremely sorry to hear that they had no insurance on her.

Fined For Violating Customs Laws.

The Italian barque *Thorax*, O'Hara, asked for failing to report a quantity of clothing on board, was let off with a fine of \$100.

The Nor. barque *Sikid* cleared from Newcastle the other day, dropped down to Chatham, and anchored. Then the seals were broken and some liquor landed. The Customs officers seized 80 gallons of it at Douglastown. The barque was fined \$400.—*World.*

A Split Law Suit.

What promised to be a very interesting law suit came on for trial before Commissioner Gordon, of North York, on the 8th inst. It was a suit brought by one Allan Tizer against James Hyland and William Blackmore, Fishery Guardians, to recover the value of a canoe which the plaintiff alleged, defendants had illegally taken. The case, however, was not tried as plaintiff, through his counsel, withdrew the suit. Mr. A. Lawlor, appeared for plaintiff and Mr. C. J. Thomson for defendants.

Famine in Labrador.

The true source of the constant distress from which the Labrador fishermen suffer, not during exceptionally hard years but all the time, is that the coast is not fit for human beings to live upon, and that too many people are endeavoring to make a living from the fisheries. If the fisheries of the coast of British Columbia are given a few thousand men, the people there would be as productive as they have been reported by our correspondent to be, the men who are now starving on the coast of Labrador could become prosperous and invaluable citizens if transferred to the shores of the western coast. Surely the railway subsidies, can give a few thousand men to transport all the Labrador men who are willing to go, to the far West and give them an opportunity of becoming good citizens.

Death of William Taylor, Esq.

It is with deep regret we announce the death of William Taylor, Esq., at his residence in Shippegan on Tuesday last. The deceased was a native of Chatham and at the time of his death was in the 70th year of his age. When quite a young man he removed to Shippegan and for many years carried on a large fishery business in that place. He represented Gloucester County in the local legislature for a number of years and at one time was a member of the local government of this Province.

Quick Passage.

The three masted schooner N. B. Miller, of 319 tons, belonging to Savannah, left Boston for this port on Thursday last at noon and arrived here on Monday, at 4 p. m. This is one of the quickest passages on record. She is plying between St. John's, N. B., and is shipping them to the United States.

Parish of North Wale.

At the election for councillors in this parish, Messrs. Ryan and Jones were returned. The following is the vote:

District	1	2	3	Total
M. Ryan	32	30	40	102
Wm. Jones	34	32	36	102
J. McCollam	37	9	9	45
A. Fitzgerald	4	21	7	32

Teachers' Institute.

The teachers of Northumberland Co. will hold their next Institute at Chatham Thursday, Oct. 18th. A large gathering is expected.

The Season.

Since our last issue we have had but one fine day and that was Saturday last, all the rest being rainy. During Sunday and Monday the rain fell in torrents which made a heavy freshet in the river. The water has risen considerably and the inhabitants in the locality consider it the greatest summer rain freshet they ever saw and at the railway station at Indiantown the water is nearly around and building. Along the Restigouche the potatoes and all other crops on the low lands were washed out of the earth. On the South West, at Blackville, the water was still rising when our informant left at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. He says that the inhabitants living in the vicinity of the passenger bridge were afraid that the structure would be swept away by the freshet that was sweeping down like a sluice and were busily engaged carting stones to keep it in place.

The flood was so great in the North West that Summer's & Bryanton's drive came out and is all scattered along the shore between the Boom and Railway bridge. Johnston's bridge is carried away and a bar full of hay floated down and landed in the boom. Two cases of Redbank bridge are carried away. The water came over the upper floor of Ramsay's grist mill and injured all the wheat, oats and flour in the building. The water was up three feet in Joseph White's house.

A person standing on the shore at Redbank saw an old fashioned arm chair floating down the river, from that we would suppose that there must be some damage done to houses further up.

During the whole of yesterday the river was full of floating logs and both here and at Chatham parties are out in boats trying to save them.

It is to be hoped that the most of them will be picked up before they go to sea.

Bathurst R. O. Dinner.

The Bazaar in aid of the building fund of the new church of the Sacred Heart, Bathurst, held in August last was a great success. The net amount realized are as follows:—

Table conducted by Mrs. K. F. Burns, Mrs. W. H. Chisholm and Miss H. Meahan. \$ 646 58

Table conducted by Mrs. P. J. Burns, Mrs. T. F. Kearney and Mrs. P. Flannery. 588 18

Table conducted by Mrs. L. R. Dwyer, Mrs. A. E. Dwyer and Mrs. P. J. Veniot. 312 20

Prize Table conducted by Mrs. Jacob White. 150 00

Admission fees, voting for the most popular table, donations, etc. 208 58

Total proceeds. \$1875 26

The above mentioned ladies as well as others who were listed in our grand result are entitled to a special prize for the successful manner in which they conducted the affair throughout, and are heartily congratulated on their success.

Arrest of a Drummer.

Mr. Brown, Scott Act prosecutor, and a Newcastle constable, entered Mr. Thomas Flanagan's store, yesterday, with a warrant for a clerk alleged to be engaged in the sale of liquor. A constable, a traveller, engaged in selling goods to Mr. Flanagan, stepped into the back room, and was followed and arrested by the constable. The traveller, shrewdly suspecting that the constable's warrant might be useful to his customer, went with him to the office of Police Magistrate Murray, who recognized him and set him free. The officers returned to Mr. Flanagan's but the man they wanted had modestly retired from view in some secluded place.—*World.*

Death of Senator Ross.

By the death of Hon. James Gibbs Ross, which occurred at Quebec on Monday last, Canada loses one of her wealthiest and most public spirited citizens. The estate of the deceased gentleman, who has been in ill health for some time past, is said to be worth five millions. He was president of the Quebec Bank and largely interested in manufactures, shipping, railways and other enterprises. He was a conservative in politics and his death makes the eighth vacancy in the Senate.

Curling Club.

A special meeting of the Newcastle Curling Club, will be held at the Waverley Hotel, this (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock.