

The Union Advocate.

Established 1867.
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1888.

Liberal Conservative Club.

A full meeting of the Members of the Liberal Conservative Club, is requested at the Club Room, on MONDAY Evening, 27th of February, 1888.

JOHN ROBINSON,
Secretary.

Newcastle, Feb. 14th, 1888.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is a pity Mr. King had not some one to advise him correctly. He seems to be wasting a great deal of energy in a useless chase after a seat in Parliament. When he was counted out on account of an irregularity in his election proceedings he did not seek the courts, the only place where he could have his alleged wrong righted, but went to Parliament where he must have known his case could not be considered. He then tried to make the country believe that the people of Queens were almost unanimous in their opinion that he should have the seat. Mr. Baird resigned to give him an opportunity to prove it; but he failed at the ballot box. We now find him going through his county inducing a number of electors to take oath that they had voted for him. In this way he hopes to make up a majority. What he expects to do with the list of sworn voters does not appear. It can be of no use to him as evidence in a contested election case. Mr. King seems to be as ill advised in this case as in the former, and wastes his energies in a useless chase. It is to be hoped, however, for the purity of the franchise, that his example will not be followed in the future. If candidates can threaten people who promise their vote with a justice of the peace to take an affidavit to the fact after the election is over, we might as well throw over the ballot box system and vote only by affidavit.

The labors of the Fishery Commission have at last been terminated, and a treaty has been concluded. It has not yet been made public what the terms of the treaty are, the only expressions of the commissioners being that of satisfaction at the result. Both sides have no doubt made concessions, as without some yielding of points it was evident no result could be reached. The American side that the right to touch and trade, to purchase supplies in Canadian ports and to transport cargoes has been granted American fishing vessels. If this is correct it will probably be found to have been granted not as a right but a privilege and granted in concession for some privilege granted to or to be received by Canada. The terms of the settlement will be made public shortly, and if it puts an end to this troublesome question it will possess a strong recommendation for its acceptance by the government of the two countries.

The people of Westmorland have decided by a large majority to retain the Scott Act. A much larger vote was polled than in 1884, showing a much stronger sentiment in its favor. In 1884 the effort to repeal the law was defeated by 73; last Thursday the result of the voting showed 1673 for repeal and 3401 against, a majority of 728, with two places to be won from. An analysis of the voting shows that the Acadian vote was much more strongly in favor of license at this election than at any previous election. In some exclusively French districts the voting for the Scott Act seems to have been only an occasional circumstance, it being overwhelmingly in favor of license. In parishes largely English the vote in favor of the act was very much increased. With such a strong public sentiment in its favor as the vote discloses temperance people in Westmorland should renew their energies to have the act rigidly enforced.

Mr. J. C. Wilson, M. P., has returned from a tour through the United States where he had conversations with many prominent business men. He found many who were asked about the trade of Canada, but very few who cared about the commercial union. He found also that Wiman was a prophet without much honor in his own country. The American commercial world knew him as the partner of R. G. Dun and as a clever speculator. When the American business men were told that commercial union meant the destruction of Canadian manufacturing interests and that nine-tenths of our manufacturers were opposed to it, these showed men of commerce took the situation and wondered how Canadians could think of adopting such a suicidal scheme. To them the question appeared as follows:—Fifty millions are at stake and five on this. The manufacturers of the United States by merely adding ten per cent. to their producing power could supply fifty-five millions consumers more cheaply than fifty millions before, and not only utterly ruin our manufacturing industry, but prevent any necessity on their part of investing capital in Canada and building factories here as preached by Wiman and his followers.

"A GROWING MENACE."

There is no lack of evidence of Canada's material development. Under a policy that throws up guards against the commercial interference of other countries that had the start of her, she is developing a productive energy that promises a bright future. And this is not to be wondered at. Under good government it was not to be expected that with an energetic and independent people, she would long be content to remain a weakling among nations, with a prosperity that was at the pleasure of foreign producers. The ambition to be something needed only to be properly encouraged to bring with it success and a resolute national pride, for Canada felt she might as well close up shop and go out of the business if she could not control her own markets and give employment to her own people. It was a happy combination of events that brought to the control of her government men who saw her necessities and whose purpose was in accord with the spirit and hope of her people. Those men still remain in power because the people have not lost faith in their intelligence and patriotism, nor failed to appreciate the wisdom of their policy. These efforts of a Liberal-Conservative government to develop the resources of Canada are being followed by a success that cannot fail to be gratifying to the pride of her people. A healthy home production has grown up, with a manufacturing energy that has increased so rapidly that now the limits of the home market are becoming too narrow and the manufacturers of Canada are finding their way into the highways of the world's commerce.

There are those among her own people who will not acknowledge Canada's success. They pretend to be in the evidences of prosperity in which others take so much delight. This blindness, however, does not come of intellectual inferiority; it is born of a partisanship, and is assumed at the expense of patriotism. It exists only among the Liberal press, where judgment is swallowed up in party feeling, and the expression of an honest conviction is kept back by the fear of giving some advantage to their rivals and adding more strength to the party in power. This is one of the sad effects of putting party above country, which is essentially a Liberal peculiarity, and the only policy in which they seem to be consistent. The determination to deny the condition of the country, to keep from the public view the improvements that are being made, to admit nothing to the party's credit, and to ignore the progress of the party's work, has had no little effect upon commercial enterprises and has stayed the hand of progress considerably. Discontent is catching, and the effort of the opposition press to spread it among the people has been in too many cases successful. This is because there are many whose prejudices incline toward the Liberal party, and who are predisposed to accept the statements of their press before the statements of Conservative sources. These see no prospects of a prosperous Canada and doubt the possibility of a national development, and any statements that would be likely to change their views are looked upon as colorings for political purposes. Therefore, those who wish to get a correct estimate of the possibilities of Canada would do well to turn to evidence whose source is not hidden in the maze of politics. To go outside and find out what others think of us and our efforts to do something and to be somebody. How does our neighbor view us? His estimate should be sought. Does he, who is, we are told, a Liberal, see nothing but decay and ruin for the Canada of the future? Does he think it possible that she always will remain a weakling hardly worthy of consideration in international discussion, or is she assuming proportions that excite envy and even fear? The latter is evidently the case. The growth of Canada in recent years has been forcing itself upon the minds of the American people and arousing a national jealousy. This feeling has often of late found expression in the press of that country and was especially noticeable during the fishery discussion, but probably never before showed itself so strongly as in a recent discussion on interstate commerce in the United States Senate. The occasion was during the proceedings before a committee, when General Wilson, a great railroad magnate, spoke as follows:

"I do not hesitate to declare that one of our best and most thoughtful citizens are coming to look upon the existence of Canada and the allied British possessions in North America as a continuous and growing menace to our peace and prosperity, and that they should be brought under the constitution laws of our country as soon as possible, precisely if it can be so arranged, but forcibly if we must. The Dominion of Canada contains a population of 4,324,810 souls, whom we may justly regard as a public enemy; but at the end of 25 years it will probably contain 20,000,000 souls, whom it will be exceedingly difficult to expel from an armed invasion of our border, and impossible to prevent from inflicting enormous damage upon our people and possessions. It is no more than common prudence for us to lay down a policy now which will make it perfectly plain that we are aware of the danger which threatens us."

This is interesting to Canadians only in denoting the view taken of us by the Americans. The attempt to build up another nation on this North American continent has been so far successful as to excite a jealousy among our neighbors. The growth of the Canadian child is assuming such proportions as to be looked upon as 'a growing menace' to the peace and prosperity of the republic. It is a shrewd railway manager who says this. His sight is not blinded by party prejudice. But he knows what rapid railway extension must do for a country with such rich natural resources as Canada, and what must be the outcome of the encouragement at present being given to her manufacturing enterprise. He sees the dangerous rivalry to his own country that will ensue and naturally sound the alarms. Canada will consider his words in no other way than as a compliment to the enterprise of her people, and a flattering allusion to the men who are shaping her destiny. But the words of General Wilson

are valuable in showing how vain must be the attempt of the Liberal press to convince people that everything in Canada is going to the dogs. They may deceive a few Canadians, but they will not be able to persuade Americans to that belief. The people of that country see too plainly the many evidences of growth across the border. They know that Canada has the ingredients to make a country, and that she is setting the right way about it to work out the problem of nationhood. The agitation that this is causing among our neighbors can be but pleasant to every true Canadian. It gives him a pride in himself and his country, which will continue to increase in spite of the wallings and prophecies of disaster from the Liberal politicians.

The British American Book & Tract Society

held its Annual Meeting at Halifax on the 7th inst. We publish some extracts from the Report which was read at the Meeting.

During the year 1887, 28 men were employed, whose united service equalled that of one man for 14 years. They travelled 37,352 miles. They sold books and Bibles in value \$13,710.51. They granted \$1,389.60 worth; 864 public meetings were held. There were found 292 families who were destitute of all religious books except the Bible. Of families who had no Bible they were found 277. Of nominal Protestants who habitually neglected Evangelical preaching, 614 families were found. In 14,363 families there was personal conversation on matters of religion or prayer was offered. The whole number of family visits made was 45,781.

To give, as far as mere figures can convey, an idea of the effectiveness of this grand work, we append the following statistics of the Society's operations for the past twenty years:—

Within that time there have been 159 Colporteurs employed whose services equal those of one man for 22 years. They travelled 494,480 miles and made 606,555 visits to families, including 27,360 visits to Roman Catholics. There were found 2,646 families without the Bible, and 5,125 were found destitute of all religious books except the Bible. In every case those families were supplied with Bibles or religious books. In 232,144 of the families books had been personally delivered. In 14,363 families there was personal conversation reading of the Scriptures, or prayer, and help or took part in 12,819 religious services. During the twenty years of the Society's work there have been put in circulation through Colporteurs books, Bibles and tracts to the value of \$237,067.06. Of this amount \$17,056.39 worth were distributed free of charge. Besides this there have been \$238,396.25 worth put in circulation direct from the depository, making a grand total of \$455,483.31.

The British and Foreign Bible Society having published an Edition of the New Testament in English, at one penny, it was agreed to distribute in the Maritime Provinces and Labrador, 5,000 copies.

In response to 162 applications, there have been granted religious books, Bibles, Sunday School papers and cards, during the current year, amounting to \$814.25.

The Committee re-engaged Mr. John L. Sutcliffe, who is well acquainted with the Society's work, and who will give special attention to New Brunswick. We respectfully ask the kind friends of the Society to extend hospitality to our Agents and Colporteurs.

We beg to emphasize the Society's need of a suitable building, and the desirability of donations to the Building Fund. Any sum, large or small, will be gratefully received. It is an object which may well be borne in mind by the charitable when making a final disposition of their property.

The Society is non-Sectarian. It serves the best interests of all Churches of Christ; and its aim is to give evidence to none. Our Colporteurs are enjoined to engage in no controversy on points upon which evangelical Christians are divided; the business of the Society being to make known Christ and him crucified. In the history of the Society over twenty years old, no instance has come to light of a case of proselytism caused by any of our agents or any of the books we have circulated. Our work has been owned and blessed by Heaven. Sinners have been converted; saints have been edified; but the faith of no good Christian has been disturbed.

We feel that we have a claim upon the Liberal support and the warm sympathy of all evangelical Churches, and indeed to help us, but to advance a cause which should be dear alike to all, and to carry forward a work of incalculable importance to the country.

Campbellton Items.

On Thursday, the 16th inst., Walter Thompson, who was engaged in shovelling in the I. C. R. yard, slipped from one of the flat cars, while the car was moving away with snow, the car wheel passing over his head, causing instant death. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents.

The town of Campbellton is to be incorporated, as a meeting has been held and the majority were in favor of incorporation.

There will be a parlor social held at the Ladies' Aid Society, on Thursday, 23rd inst., under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society. A good time may be expected.

Personal.

Mr. John P. Burchill, M. P., left yesterday for his coming session of the Local House. He intends to spend the few days intervening in St. John. Our St. John correspondent says that the story to the effect that Mr. Burchill would shortly assume the duties of Commissioner of Public Works has been "falsely denied" by a member of the government residing in St. John.

A Temperance Anniversary.

The first anniversary of the Blackville division, S. of T., was celebrated a few evenings ago. There was a programme of songs, etc., interspersed with addresses suitable to the occasion, followed by an oyster supper. Messrs Fairley, Day, Grady and Mesereau were the committee of management. This society has done good work during the past year.

The Open Season Extended.

The department has complied with the request of the smelt fishermen of the Miramichi that the open season be extended until the end of February. The petition of the fishermen set forth the reasons for such an extension as follows:

1st: That except during the first week in December, the value of smelt caught would not average fifty cents per day for each man engaged fishing them on this river.

2nd: That the quantity caught up to date on this river, has been less than half our usual catch.

3rd: That the reason for this failure to catch our usual quantity of smelt, is not on account of their being fished out, but because the great body of smelt leave this river for open water, on the formation of ice in the fall of the year, say last days of November and first of December, and catch in the winter do not return until last of February or first days of March. That owing to the extreme severity of this winter, the usual mid winter run has not appeared; because the great scarcity.

4th: That prices of fish are high both here and in the Montreal markets, and the fishermen would receive the direct benefit of the good prices which must continue to rule.

5th: That owing to unsuitability of the tides, good fishing will not commence until after the 15th inst., or thereabouts.

6th: That there are very light stocks on hand, either here or elsewhere, and by the 15th inst., what are now on hand will be gone.

7th: That our smelt are not being fished out, but during the close season, viz in the early fall, and also after the first of March in the spring, are really more numerous than they were formerly.

8th: That the average sale of smelt caught this winter has been fully larger than in previous seasons.

9th: That you have seen fit to order the License fee raised from One Dollar to Two Dollars per net, which is a tax of tax, we would beg to show, will fall in the main upon those least able to bear it, and will tend to drive them from the higher tax may be reduced, the falling off must certainly be only among the poorer and the most needy of our fishermen, to whom this Smelt Fishery has been in the past a sole means of livelihood during the winter months.

10th: That for revenue purposes, the extra amount raised from the license in the tax can hardly be an inducement to you, more particularly when you observe that the smelt fishery is a disposable industry, and that the means of livelihood with which this fishery is connected, is a means which is more readily understood when you know that a License is often paid, by the same person, on the same net several times during a winter, but to different parts of the river.

The compliance of the department with the prayer of the petitioners admits the reasonableness of the fishermen's request, and exhibits a disposition to treat them fairly. The value of the recently formed protective association at Chatham is beginning to show itself. It made an effort to have the facts of the case laid properly before the department, and the success it has met with will no doubt encourage the fishermen to a similar course in all fishery disputes of the future. Mr. Adams has been commended for the important part he took in the matter in behalf of the fishermen. The following card of thanks, numerously signed, has been sent to the ADVOCATE.

To the Hon. Mr. Adams, *Nasauville*.

Sir—We, the undersigned, who signed the memorial addressed to the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Washington, D. C., take this opportunity of thanking you for the prompt and efficient manner in which you acted in the matter. The reasonable extension given to the smelt fishermen will be of material benefit to us all, and therefore we feel it our duty to thank you for the record of sincere appreciation of the action of the Fisheries Department.

Faithfully Yours,

Signed

A. R. Loggie, Alex. Murdoch, Geo. McInyre, John McDonald, Thos. H. Perley, J. Gunn, Wm. Washburn, F. W. Russell, Wm. Wills, John Gunn, Thos. Fisher, David Loggie, John Forbes, John McInyre, Alex. McKnight, James Kelly, Wm. Kelly, John R. Taylor, J. A. Murdoch, Angus McInyre, Wm. Daley, Alex. Harvey, Geo. W. Loggie, Thos. McFarlane, H. McDonald, John McDonald, Benj. O'Brien, Wm. Gray, J. Doyle, J. B. McDonald, Geo. Loggie, Wm. Kelly, Wm. G. Kelly, David Murdoch.

Fire at Bel Ground.

An old unoccupied house near the bank of the river in Bel Ground was burned late on Saturday night. The house was formerly occupied by the Oxfords, but has not been used of late. It was probably on fire some time. The fire made quite a blaze and could be plainly seen at Newcastle, where there was much speculation as to its locality. One man who thought it was at the upper end of the town started to run to the scene of the burning, when he had proceeded some distance and found the house on fire. He was apparently no nearer to the conflagration, he concluded it was some sort of *ignis fatuus* on a large scale and turned back. A number of young men yoked a team and went in search of it. When they got near the Northwest Bridge they broke down, and had to lead the horse back, drawing the pump by hand, but they found out where the fire was.

Fire at Bathurst.

Fire was discovered about ten o'clock last Thursday morning in the building at the Intercolonial Railway station, Bathurst, owned by Amos Gallant and occupied by him as a restaurant and hotel. There was a strong north-west wind blowing, and despite all efforts to the contrary, the entire building and part of the household effects were destroyed. There was no insurance, Gallant having allowed in July last, although he was then requested by the agent to renew it. The loss is estimated at over \$2,000.

Good Roads.

Road Commissioner Russell has had a large triangular snow plow constructed for opening up the streets after a storm, and the roads around town have considerably improved since it has been put into operation.

Neither a Miser nor a Tramp.

Much interest has been attached to the death of Mr. Samuel Hustler, who was run over on the Northern & Western a few days ago, and many stories concerning his wealth and his peculiar disposition have been put in circulation. It is not likely that these stories are authoritative, as the deceased generally kept his business to himself, and was, excepting on rare occasions very uncommunicative on his past history or on anything relating to himself. A gentleman who did a good deal of business with the deceased, and with whom Mr. Hustler had been very familiar, gave us the following facts concerning him.

Mr. Hustler was born in Stratford, England. He was 68 years of age and was a dyer by trade. He came to Prince Edward Island about the year 1860, where he married. For some years he was engaged in a general merchandise business at Alberton, principally in fish and fish products. In this business he was not very successful, and after a few years he gave it up and went to the States, where he did business in a small way in Boston and New York. Though Mr. Hustler always dressed shabbily and had a quiet and unobtrusive manner, he possessed a great deal of business enterprise. His ideas of trade were good.

About 1873 he came to Montreal and on an interview with Sir Hugh Allan concerning a project for exporting fish through England, but the scheme fell through because he could not come to any favorable arrangement with the steamship man in the matter of freights. In 1877 he came to Miramichi, where he lived for a time in New Brunswick. He became familiar to the public as a junk pedlar, which business he carried on to a large extent, making collecting tours to every part of the country. By papers left in the possession of Mr. John Niven of Newcastle, it is seen that he did a large business in this line with J. R. Walker, of Montreal, and John McDonald & Co. of St. John. Mr. Hustler also did quite a business in importing butter, beef, etc., from the Island and fish from St. John, for which there was always found a ready market in Miramichi.

He has been called a miser, but those who knew him well say that is not the case. He was always honest and upright in his dealing, and none ever knew him to exhibit an exorbitant or greedy spirit. He was rather inclined to the other way. He assisted many by loans of money, and it is said never charged interest, believing it was wrong to do so. He spent very little money on himself. He always wore shabby clothes, though he seemed to remain in any fact that when he put up a respectable table he preferred eating in the kitchen. He did all his travelling on foot. The reason for this was not penuriousness, but as he explained himself, he was never in a hurry and the exercise did him good. Whenever he got a meal he always insisted upon paying for it, though he thought he was entitled to it as his debt. He did many charitable acts, his penuriousness, if it was so called, being confined to his own personal wants. He had a fair education and took a lively interest in politics. He was radical in his views, and the only time he showed animation was in discussing the aristocratic injustice of English society.

A book found in the dead man's pocket contained a memorandum showing that he had business transactions with J. R. Walker, commission merchant of Montreal; J. M. McDougall, J. John; Jack & Bell, Halifax; D. Rogers, Summersville, P. E. I.; and several other business men of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The memorandum showed the amounts paid and due him. He had several notes in his pocket made in his favor, ranging between thirty and a hundred dollars, some of them falling due this month. Among other things found in his pockets was a woolen glove tied up with a string. Upon opening it, it was found to contain a wallet with \$192 in cash. The statement made by a Stanley correspondent to the *Gleaner* that he had a bank account at Newcastle amounting to over \$3,000 is untrue. He had no deposit in the bank here, and it is not unlikely that the money found on him was all the available cash he possessed. The papers and the money are in the possession of Dr. Moore who held the inquest at Cross Creek station.

At the inquest Driver Dennison gave evidence that he saw Hustler on the night of the accident, and that he was carrying a bundle of papers.

Mr. Hustler died at a quarter to eight, standard time, Thursday night. We had heard that he was on his way to Chatham Junction. When about seven and a half miles from Cross Creek he was going about eight miles an hour. He was looking out of the right side of the window, and saw some object on or near the track. I whistled on brakes and reversed the engine and stopped. I told Thomas Scott that we had struck something. Scott was on the flange car. He told us that he had struck a distance and returned, and told me he saw nothing. Coming back on the left side of the engine he came round to the front of the engine and tender. He cried, "My God! Bill, here is a man." I got out of the engine and found what was the matter. The body was lying with the feet in the direction we were going. I moved the engine back about one foot, in order to get the body out. The head was caught under the tender truck. Mr. Scott had to place a wheel on the track in a bunched and jammed position. The body was moved. The body was placed away from the flange car and taken to Boiestown, and given in charge of the station agent. We arrived at Boiestown about one o'clock.

Train Manager Scott was next called to give evidence. He corroborated Driver Dennison's testimony. He added that when taking up the body of the deceased, he felt the hands and feet, and that he had ceased to have any life except his hands. He had no mittens on his hands. His head was bare.

Coroner Moore is reviewing the evidence and addressing the jury, stated that the man's hands had been frozen before he died.

The jury returned the following verdict:—That Samuel Hustler came to his death on the night of February 19th, 1888, from injuries received from engine No. 3, of the special train on the Northern & Western railroad, bound for Chatham, while on the track in a bunched and jammed position, and that the accident was caused by the negligence of the driver and the engine crew, and that they were absolutely free from any blame, blame or reflection in the matter.

The remains were interred in the parish of Stanley, the funeral services being conducted by the Rev. H. T. Parlee.

The lecture of Mr. Ellis on "A Singular Case of a Man" on the late Edward Dwyer of England, not about Edward Dwyer as was expected.

Curling.

The annual match for the Highland Society Cup was played in Chatham and Newcastle last Friday. Six rinks from each club contested. Morrissy, Park and Robinson went to Chatham, while Ritchie, Ferguson and Russell defended the cup at home. Newcastle lost by ten wickets, as was expected, notwithstanding the weakness seemed to be all at one point. With five rinks she had a slight lead, but the sixth went to pieces on the "rocks" and the cup had to be yielded up after being in the possession of our club for one year. The score is as follows:

94 84

A Fredericton correspondent sends us the following account of a game recently

A Fredericton correspondent sends us the following account of a game recently played at the rink at that place.

Hundreds of people found their way to the Fredericton Curling Rink on Saturday evening last to witness the game of curling between two English gentlemen. Mr. D. T. Hannebury and Pro. Bristowe. Neither of the gentlemen had ever played the game before, and, therefore, as was expected, some wonderful plays and directions were given, much to the future advantage of some of the oldest and keenest of the Fredericton curlers. The Prof. opened with a beautiful five end, and again followed with two. To any ordinary opponent this would be rather a "squelcher," but the blood of old England was aroused, and skip Hannebury, knowing that at his back were some of Fredericton's keenest curlers, took matters in a calm and subdued manner and from the first of the second end to the close of the game "sat" upon the Professor. Skip Hannebury played some really good stones, particularly the last stone of the concluding end. The Professor had the shot and well guarded, and skip Hannebury had only one stone to play and being directed by his mate to draw past the guard with the out turn and chip the inner for five, he put the stone down beautifully and the result was accomplished. Cheer after cheer almost lifted the roof and skip Hannebury was complimented on all sides. After the game, at the invitation of skip Hannebury, the rinks sat down to an elegant supper at the Barker House.

The rinks were made up as follows:

Robert Street
A. B. Barker
R. H. Allen
D. T. Hannebury, skip
Prof. Bristowe, skip

Black Brook.

Several good catches of smelt have been taken at Oak Point. Prices are from 3 to 4 cents per lb., promiscuously. Napan Bay is doing better. Frank Manderson captured 500 pounds smelt in one haul recently.

The travelling on the river is the worst that has been known for years. A good substantial thaw is much required, or no ice travelling will be had this year.

Flags for several days were flying from the Nova Scotia, indicating want for firewood. The water and snow being so deep, animals were in great danger of drowning, hence the scarcity of fuel. The ice in some places on the bay is only one to eight inches thick, on top of this there are several feet of slush.

Fresh fishing officer Blake has returned from Vancouver, and gives glowing accounts of that place.

Great rivalry exists among buyers of smelt since extension was granted. Returns from the States give, averaging both kinds of smelt, 6c. net, and stillfish fishermen grumble at the net tax.

Would it not be better for the government to tax manufactured goods than to tax the fisherman?

In that case the importer would pay according to value of goods, and reduce the net to \$1.00 a register fee. The present tax is unfair. A poor net has to pay as much tax as one five times its value. This is against the poor fishermen.

Feb. 18, 1888.

Marriageable Men.

Last week the Moncton Times printed a list of the marriageable men of that town for the benefit of its lady readers. The following are among the "first preferred."

Elliot, A. R.: Accountant in the bank of Nova Scotia; is of many talents; quiet manners and bearing; plays lawn tennis; and is fond of social dissipation.

Anderson, William: Ledger-keeper in the bank of Nova Scotia; is of many talents; rather reserved, fond of outdoor sports, such as lawn tennis and cricket; good natured; fond of dancing, and is liked by all his associates.

Where the *Times*, enterprise is short sighted in its failure to publish the list, amusingly and to the names on the list. Blonde hair and agility at lawn tennis don't go far in these days.

Still with Us.

Chatham Train has not, as rumored in Chatham, gone to the North Pole to perform the icicle act. He still holds forth in Sussex and happy and contented. He issues the "Psychos" on all current subjects of the day and manages to wake things up occasionally. He contemplates the issuing of a large and handsome four page supplement or sheet shortly.

Signs of Spring.

The boys are playing marbles at the corners and the hens are shuffling off their "farrowhood" and joining in the oratorio called "Genesis of Gestation."

Joy at the Almshouse.

As was to be expected the attempt of the *Advocate* to point the public's finger at the "farrowhood" of the Almshouse cow has had its effect. No sensitive and self-respecting cow could allow the "genesis of gestation" slander to pass unnoticed. It now remains for the *Advocate* to take it all back, for the cow has taken the pains to prove the accusation false, as the following document received by Almshouse Commissioner Call yesterday will show:

"Born, at the Almshouse, Chatham, on the 8th of February, to the farrow cow, a heifer (arrow) calf. Mother and daughter doing well. There will now be milk enough for all the calves."

The latter suggestion ought to be of value to the *Advocate*. It will make a nice walk before breakfast, but the commissioners should see that he did not carry too large a pail.

A Well Married Reward.

At a meeting held recently, the inhabitants of Rogersville, Northumberland Co., decided to present their beloved and zealous pastor, Rev. M. F. Richard, with a purse as a reward for the services he has rendered in advancing education, and for the interest he has taken in promoting colonization. Rev. Mr. Richard's patriotism is well known and appreciated all over the Provinces, and no doubt all friends of education and colonization will be glad to give a tangible expression of their sympathy. The following gentlemen have been appointed a committee: Mr. M. Savoy, president, Mr. T. J. Buckley, secretary, Hon. M. Adams, treasurer.

Accident at the Factory.

While Mr. Matthew Russell was adjusting a circular saw table at the Spool Factory one day last week his hand slipped and was drawn into the teeth of the saw. His thumb and fore finger were cut completely off and his hand badly mangled. The wound was dressed by Dr. Freeman. Mr. Russell was out again on Monday, though he still suffers considerable pain from the wound.

Wizards Oil Concert.

The Mission Hall was packed on Monday evening to hear the Wizards Oil Company concert. There were six vocalists. The singing was much enjoyed as also was the speech of Dr. Ellis, who spoke fluently and persuasively of the merits of the oil. A number of bottles were sold. Three prizes were distributed. Mr. Thos. Johnston received an ice pitcher, Mr. James Brown a pickle dish, and Mr. John McFarlane of Nelson a napkin ring. All the articles were silver.

New Furniture.

Mr. B. Fahey wishes us to call attention to his large assortment of Furniture now in stock. The list comprises Lounges and Parlor Suits, in Raw Silk, Fash. Hair Cloth and Rainside, Marble Top Tables, every description of Dining Room, bed Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Children's Chairs, Iron Bedsteads, etc., to which he invites inspection.

The Voters Lists.

It is understood parliament will be asked to sanction a postponement of the revision of the Dominion voters' lists until next year, there being no immediate necessity for a revision. The work of setting up the present list will be commenced shortly. The type will be kept standing, so that alterations can be easily and cheaply made.

Tailoring.

Those intending to treat themselves to a fancy spring suit had best read the advertisement of Mr. Cole, the merchant tailor of Moncton, and wait for an opportunity to inspect his goods.

Brick.

The contract for the brick for the new Highland Society School House in Chatham, has been given to Messrs. G. A. & H. S. Fleet, of the Steam Brick Works, Nelson.

A Big Load.

The following is clipped from a Wisconsin paper:—On Monday, January 23, there was hauled by Ed. Dunlap with four horses at John Bergin's camp, on a three mile road, a load of logs containing 13 pieces that scaled 9,210 feet.

Married.

At the Manor, Newcastle, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. W. A. Parlee, M. F. Richard, to Miss Annie, second daughter of Mr. Robt. Jardine, both of Derby.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of Union Advocate.