

The Union Advocate.

Established 1867.

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.

WEDNESDAY OCT. 17, 1888.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Medieval Superstitions still linger in the world. The latest account of its power and influence over men's minds comes from Austria where the Burgomaster of Zuzuki, in Galicia, has just initiated a prosecution before the Criminal Court of Solotvina against a man named Jean Kowalczyk for having "by his malicious sorceries and incantations caused a hailstorm to devastate the fields of Zuzuki on July 28."

It would appear from recent exchanges that all the speculation in wheat has been confined to Chicago. Some of Montreal's speculators have had a hand in the deal and cleared a handsome sum by the questionable transaction. The Montreal Free Bulletin says it has reason to know that one firm in that city would refuse a certified cheque for \$200,000 for the profits they have made to date on Manitoba wheat this season. Two other firms which bought heavily are also known to have made money.

There appears to be no let up to the growth of the British Empire, as we are continually hearing of large areas of the earth's surface as extensive as an ordinary European Kingdom being annexed to it. A short time since the stretched forth her hand and seized upon a few thousand miles in the South Sea Islands. After that she annexed a great part of New Guinea. Next another slice of South Africa, with an area of 50,000 square miles, was absorbed, and now it is Sikkim which has been wrested from Tibet and added to British India.

A late American paper announces that the celebrated B. P. Hutchinson who lately made over a million of dollars at Chicago by making a corner in wheat is a very modest man, because he refused to have his photograph taken. This kind of modesty is by no means rare among a certain class of distinguished men who have made themselves famous for their ability in appropriating other men's property and means without giving them a *quid pro quo*. The pictures of some of the most prominent members are to be found adorning the walls of every vulgar gallery to be found in Europe or America, and the man who would raise the price of the poor man's bread for no better reason than to satisfy his inordinate thirst for gain should occupy the most prominent place in the most famous of these galleries.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 5, 1888.

Leaving Newcastle on the 2nd inst. for my annual trip round the coast to Bathurst, and thence, following the old post-road to Dalhousie, Campbellton and then up river as far as Metapedia, which was as far as I went up this trip. Owing to the wet and unfavorable weather, which had prevailed prior to my leaving Newcastle, the agricultural portion of the population were very despondent as to the prospects of harvest. Between Newcastle and Bathurst hundreds of acres of grain were lying just as it had been cut a week or two previous, and unless housed within the last day or two the weather had not been suitable for properly drying it so that it could be housed. Some grain was still uncut, a great deal of which was green as it was in July, and at the best would only be fit for fodder, and will help to make up for the light hay crop, which was very general over this section of country. The wet season has also been detrimental to the interests of the large fishing establishments around the coast, making it extremely difficult to get their fish dried. The catch has been lighter than usual, and the mackerel and herring fisheries were up to that time almost a failure.

The roads were heavy but still in places were fully better than might be expected owing to the continual wet, except in places where the usual annual performance had taken place of throwing the mud from the gutters into the middle of the road, and in such places it was only about a safe deep in mud. The new bridge crossing the Pocomoonie river, at Little Pocomoonie, appears to be most substantially built and is a great convenience to travellers, and the local government are entitled to credit for placing a fine bridge where it was so much needed. The road to Shippagan is very much in need of repairs being full of holes making it difficult to drive faster than a walk. The holes should be filled up with gravel before winter sets in.

Shippagan now rejoices in regular railway connection with other parts of the province, a passenger train arriving every evening, and leaving in the morning and connecting with the I. O. R. at Gloucester Junction. A daily mail is carried over the road.

The easterly gale and heavy rain of Monday, Oct. 8th, caused a very high tide and some damage was done around the coast. At Bathurst the tide was very high, parts of the long bridge between the town and village being submerged. The freshet in the stream was unprecedentedly high for this season of the year, and in some of the streams between Bathurst and Dalhousie, logs which were stuck in the spring came out with a rush, and much of it floated eastward on the bay. Along this district of country there was also considerable grain still out waiting for fine weather, but the land being dryer on this than on the north side, potato digging was being prosecuted with.

NEW MILL BUILDINGS, ETC.

Charles continues adding to his fine residence, some of which look much more like those of a city than a country district, and impart to it an air of comfort and independence, showing that the resident

not only have excellent taste in such matters, but mean to carry out their advanced ideas in regard to building operations.

A new and stylish residence on a commanding site, a short distance above Charlottetown, and facing the bay, has been erected for Mr. David McMillan, and is approaching completion. It is 26x37 feet, two stories, with ceilings of ten and eleven feet, with convex Mansard roof. The ell is 15x24, also two stories, and same style of roof. There is a fine basement under the house, the walls being of stone and will be heated by hot air furnace. It was erected under the superintendence of Mr. Robt. McLean.

Mr. R. Henderson has during the last year extended his premises by adding an ell to it of 18x30 feet, two stories, and a shed 14x50, one story.

Messrs. James Hayes & Co. have recently erected a compact shingle mill on River Charles, at the mouth of the two branches. The mill proper is 100x33 feet, 18 feet post, with an addition at one end of 20x42, in which is placed boiler house and engine room. The drums and driving gear are on the lower floor, the shingle machines on the upper floor. The engine is 82 horse power, 18 inches stroke, cylinder 16 inches diameter, driven by two tubular boilers 4 feet 6 inches in diameter, 14 feet long, each containing 60 three inch tubes, giving 106 horse power; the boilers are bricked in. The engine and boilers were built by Mr. Geo. Waring, of St. John, who also supplied the shafting, etc.

The cutting machinery consists of six Denbar shingle machines, made by Messrs. McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson, of Fredericton, and will be employed on cedar shingles only. Cutting was commenced on Monday, Oct. 8th. Mr. John Hayburn, of Jacques River, superintended the work of erection and fitting up the machinery. If possible cutting will be continued during the winter.

A boarding house for the accommodation of the men employed, numbering about thirty, has been erected in the vicinity of the mill. It is about 26x36 feet, two stories, with ell 20x26, also two story. The members of the firm are American.

A new hall is being erected in the vicinity of Charlottetown for public purposes. It is being erected by Mr. W. Baker, who intends opening the hall about Christmas with a public entertainment by his pupils, and they will no doubt make a creditable showing. The hall is 60x30, 17 foot post, 28 foot rafters. Mr. James McIntyre has the contract for framing, rough boarding and shingling the roof, and providing the outside doors and the window sashes gabled.

Further details of my trip I must hold over until next week.

W. C. A.

UNITED STATES PRESIDENTS.

Two Democratic and Republican parties of the neighboring Republic are at the present time busily engaged in a political conflict to secure the election of their favorite nominees as President and thereby secure the spoils of office for their party for the next four years. To the great mass of the living generation in the United States but more especially to the younger portion, the names of the great majority of those who have occupied this important office are not only unknown but are as barren of significance as the names of the Kings who have ruled over the Kingdoms of the European Continent. From the time of the formation of the government of the United States until the present, there has been twenty-five Presidential elections and twenty-two persons have held the office of President. It may not be so widely known that not less than ten persons have been aspirants for the place at each quadrennial period, or more than two hundred in all have been the unhappy victims of misplaced political ambition. In addition to this number may be added fourteen who have been the office and came before the country as aspirants for a second term. Among the most prominent disappointed aspirants to the office were Calhoun, Clay, Crawford, the two Clintons, Webster, Chase, and Steward.

With respects to those who reached the position of President of the United States and established a character for statesmanship which they did not possess before, the historians of the country can only point to Washington, Lincoln and Grant. With respect to General Jackson, whatever may be thought of his opinions, his theories, or his acts, he may be for himself a conspicuous place in the political history of the country.

If the accounts of those who have studied and written the history of the political parties of the United States are taken as an authority, we learn that the two Adamses added nothing to their political reputation by being elevated to the Presidency. The elder is credited with ruling the Federal party, while upon the shoulders of the other is laid the responsibility of ruining the Republican party as it had been organized under the lead of Mr. Jefferson. The same authority informs us that neither Jefferson nor Madison gained anything from the office of President. Whatever fame or reputation they may have gained was earned from services to the country aside from the presidential office. Jefferson is remembered as the author of the Declaration of Independence, and as the author and expounder of fundamental political principles. Madison is remembered for his notes on the constitution and for his writings in the Federalist.

With respect to Monroe, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan or Johnson, the same authority says that not a measure can be pointed out that originated with either of them that was wise in plan or beneficial in its results.

Such is the historical record of the men that the people of the United States have elected to fill the most important position in the country. The men whose ability and service to their country qualified and fitted them for the position, have invariably been sacrificed upon the altar of party. Such was the

late of Calhoun, Clay and Webster, three of the greatest and ablest statesmen that the Republic has produced, and such will be the fate of every able man who will not submit to the dictation of the political wirepullers of the present. Country before party ought to be the spirit that should actuate the people in the selection of a President, but at the present time it is the very opposite as party is preferred to country.

The Late German Emperor.

By the death of the Emperor Frederick, Germany has lost an able, intelligent and liberal minded ruler, who, had he lived, would have devoted all his abilities to the political, social and moral improvement of his people as well as the keeping of the peace of Europe. The extracts lately given from his diary not only confirm all this but also prove that he took a prominent part in the formation of the present German Empire. There cannot be the least doubt that Bismarck had some idea of the contents of the diary, and from the extracts already published, the world can understand his reasons for attempting to have it suppressed. As he did not succeed in his efforts to accomplish this, and as the disclosures they make take from him the credit of being the originator of the scheme which brought about the consolidation of the different German Principalities under one head, he has hardly a good word to say of the dead Emperor. As the Iron Chancellor is once more the real power behind the German throne owing to the present Emperor being entirely ruled and governed by him, it has become fashionable in the German Court to vilify the aims and objects of the late Kaiser who desired to rule the German people for their own good and not for selfish, brutal and illiberal ends. In this assault upon one of the best and truest men that ever sat upon a throne, even his son, the present Emperor has indirectly joined.

The high and liberal purposes of Frederick for the political advancement and improvement of the German people, will seem from present appearances, sleep with him in his grave. Such has always been the way in which the memory of the great and noble and moral reformers of the earth have been treated by those whose despotic power they wished to curtail. But the lives of such men leave a powerful impression upon the hearts and minds of the people of the country in which they lived, and invariably bear fruit in time.

As it was so with the English people after the restoration of the Stuart dynasty on the death of the great Protector, although the Royalists, to belittle him and his deeds in the eyes of the people, dragged his bones from their resting place in the grave and hanged them up on the gallows, the education he had given them was not in vain and had not perished with him. In time it produced the Revolution that drove James from the throne he was not fit to occupy and bestowed it upon the family of his present occupant. In addition to this it taught the English people a lesson in government that they never forgot, and a hundred millions of the human race at the present day live under wiser laws and better government than would have been the case if Oliver Cromwell in his day and generation had not performed the work he did.

The present German Emperor, Bismarck, is not only the representative of the brutal militarism of the German Empire but he is the reactionist who has every liberal thought and aspiration of the great and noble and moral reformers of the earth have been treated by those whose despotic power they wished to curtail. But the lives of such men leave a powerful impression upon the hearts and minds of the people of the country in which they lived, and invariably bear fruit in time.

Death of a N. B. Legislative Council.

Late exchanges announce that the Hon. John Lewis, a member of the Legislative Council of this Province, died at Hillsboro, on Saturday last. Mr. Lewis was a descendant of one of the loyal families that came to this province at the time of the American Revolution and was born in Moncton in 1804. He was a successful mercantile man and was intimately connected with railways and other public works in Albert County where he resided. In 1852 he was elected to the House of Assembly, where he sat with short interruptions until Confederation, when he was appointed to the Legislative Council. Mr. Lewis was a member of the old Liberal party of this province and his son, Dr. Lewis, has several times been elected to the Local Legislature of this Province.

Free Trade.

In an article where Free Trade, a late number of the *Minneapolis Tribune* gives expression to its views in the following language:—
"Ultimate free trade will surely come—but so will the millennium, if we only wait. When English shall be the universal language of man; when wars and disputes among nations shall have ceased; when the republic of mankind shall live upon earth unfettered by national boundaries; and when the individual man shall search for opportunities to enrich his personal selfishness in the interest of his neighbor's thrift, then will absolute free trade be possible. But the present inordinate age sums up the economical problem as follows: 1, my royal self; 2, my wife and children; 3, my special friends; 4, my city or my neighborhood; 5, my state; 6, my country; 7, my international neighbors who are stronger than ours; lastly, the remainder of mankind except the Chinese."

The Late Freshets.

A correspondent under date of Oct. 10, furnishes us with the following notes from the scene of the freshets:—

When people looked upon the peaceful and beautiful river, which glided like a silver stream through its various channels, and reflected the autumnal tints of the forest on its bosom, on last Saturday, little did they think that a short time they would have reason to regret, instead of being proud of their native stream. They did not think when they gazed upon her starry heavens on the night of Oct. 6th, that the next day would bring the wildest storm and highest freshet ever recorded on these waters, carrying with it destruction and loss to the farmers and lumbermen in these parts.

The night of Oct. 7th was dark and rainy and on the 8th the rain fell in torrents all day. The water commenced rising early in the morning and by 1 o'clock in the afternoon, it had risen five feet, forcing its way up the banks and adjoining intervals took in one vast lake. The lumber which was driven from the upper portions of the river was scattered in all directions and it was useless for men to attempt to do anything in the way of saving it. Even that which followed the channel of the stream and was carried into the Booms two miles further down, was swept under by the force of the water and the day after, when the storm subsided the river was full of drifting logs.

But to return to the day of the storm, about noon, people began to have grave fears for the safety of the horses and cattle on the Islands and Intervales. But by the time that canoes were procured and men got out to the meadows, the water was rising so rapidly and so high that it was almost impossible to do anything with stock. However a great many horses and cattle were driven off to the Highland but a number were drowned while endeavoring to reach a place of safety. The water rose rapidly all the afternoon and when night set in the wildest yet recorded sight ever witnessed in the place was looked upon by the people in the vicinity. The water could be heard above the roar of the surging water, which gradually galped in height and strength until about 1 o'clock at night when it had reached a point over two feet higher than the old inhabitants ever remembered of it been seen before.

Very few houses are built on low-lying portions of the land, but those that are, are surrounded by 5 and 6 feet of water. The inmates were cut off from all communication with one another and could not reach land, but in canoes or bateaux. Imagine yourself placed in the midst of a raging stream, the rain falling in torrents, the night dark as pitch and the river running full of lumber and debris of all kinds and nothing but a frail craft with which to reach a place of safety and you will see the position in which these poor people were placed. At last day began to dawn and men began to pass over the Meadows in order to ascertain what damage had been done. The first landmark missed by the people was the barn and the lower end of Red's Island owned by Richard Murphy which was swept away together with 12 tons of hay, carrying with it one span of the bridge just below and also another span of the bridge, about a mile and a half further down.

After viewing the ruins of the upper bridge, the men start upward against the strong current, passing barns and destroyed by eight and ten feet of water, and meeting here and there the dead bodies of horses and cattle, until exhausted by their efforts to make headway against the swollen stream they drop into an eddy to talk over the various incidents of the night. From this position they can look upon the whole stretch of water which occupies the place of what the day before was a beautiful landscape. Here and there can be seen the tops of haystacks, some of which are adrift, others carried off their foundations altogether, and others again carried amongst the bushes and debris and rendering it useless to attempt to save them. After discussing the various sights the men again push out their craft and are slowly picking their way upwards when they notice some dark object coming towards them in the water. In a few moments it is alongside and proves to be a two year old colt which has occupied some high point all night and is now making brave endeavors to reach the mainland. It is eagerly watching to seek there fortune in the water. In a few moments we come in sight of the ruins of Redbank Bridge, which although in a very dilapidated condition before the freshet, was still passable for foot passengers. One of the spans of this bridge was swept bodily from its foundation and carried about a mile down stream without scarcely a timber of it being moved from its place. From this point we see that the upper part of the Boom has been torn away, and also the wharf and block at the old mill have been considerably damaged. We also notice that the water has compelled Mr. Jos. White to abandon his house and seek shelter on higher ground. We now leave our craft and return homewards to take a little much needed rest after the night's excitement.

It is almost impossible to make an estimation of the losses caused by this freshet about here, as it is not known yet, how many cattle and horses have been drowned. Over 1 of the hay on the meadows has been damaged and unless fine weather comes so that it can be dried, it will be entirely lost. The loss of the bridges also is one that will be felt very severely by the lumber and lumbermen and is a matter which our Government should remedy as soon as possible.

Reports from the upper portions of the river say that it was the highest water ever known but that no serious damage was done except the loss of hay or the Intervales. Therefore, when people take into consideration all the dangers that has just past them, they are thankful that there has been no loss of human life.

A Northumberland Man Abroad.

From the first number of the Vancouver Daily World, one of whose Editors and Proprietors is John M. O'Brien, a native of Bathurst, N. B., we clip the following account of Cassidy's Saw and Door Factory which was lately started in Vancouver, B. C. Cassidy is well known in Chatham where he carried on a manufactory of the same description until a few months since when he started for his new home. His many friends in Northumberland will be pleased to hear of his success.

Messrs. Geo. Cassidy & Co.'s saw and door factory is situated at False Creek, near to Messrs. Lesmy & Kyle's lumber yard, and has a water frontage of about 225 feet. A portion of the plant, which exclusive of buildings, is valued at \$10,000, was brought from New Brunswick, the balance, however, being from the works of Cowan & Co., of Ontario, and consists chiefly of 5 circular saws, 4 planers, 2 lathe, 2 cramps, 3 mortice machines, 2 feeding ditches, boring machine, wedge cutters, shipping, moulding and mortising machines and in fact a whole saw and door machine outfit. The main factory building is 50x75 and consists of three stories, the office part being on the second floor. It is intended, however, shortly to move the office into another building now under completion on the premises. The number of men employed on an average is about 25. The manufacture of shingles is projected, and for the purpose the necessary machinery is coming out from Hamilton, Ont., including a boiler and jointer. Capable 40,000 shingles per day. A 40-horse engine will be used with a 60-horse boiler, and the lumber will be dried by steam in a drying room 30x40. The construction of the factory was commenced about the 3rd of May last; work was started on the 20th of June. The factory is under the especial management of Mr. George Cassidy and is noted for the excellence of the work turned out, being second to none on the coast. The enterprising firm deserve every success.

County of Gloucester.

A correspondent at Charlottetown under date of Oct. 16, furnishes the following items of local intelligence from that quarter:—

Having thought that a few items from this neighborhood would not prove unacceptable, I concluded to make "my attempt" at Journalism.

You will be pleased to hear that the weather has assumed a much more favorable aspect since you received the communication, last week, from your northern correspondent, part of which appeared in your last issue. The falling leaves and the nightly visits of Jack Frost intimate very plainly to us that winter is on its way. We hope however that Jack Frost will be able to us to have a few weeks skating before the snow envelops the earth with his white mantle.

There are a few new buildings in course of erection in our locality. Daniel McMillan Esq., C. E., is building a handsome residence, a short distance from the station. His wife and friends will be glad to have him take up his abode in their midst. Wm. Baker, Esq., is erecting a music hall nearly opposite the station. His friends hope he may meet with success in his undertaking. Your northern correspondent has already informed you of the designs of our enterprising American friend Messrs. Hays & Skedd, as you are a strong advocate of the temperance cause you will, with satisfaction, learn that our Division is still endeavoring to do what it can for the advancement of total abstinence. The almost total drawback we have to contend with is the fact of so many of our young people going to seek their fortune in the far west. In a few weeks George White, Esq., and his family intend leaving for California. By their departure our society will lose a brother and sister, who have proved themselves very useful members. We however confidently believe they will carry with them the principles of our Order.

Mr. Thompson, Catechist of Clifton, preached here yesterday (14th) in exchange with Rev. Mr. Baird. Mr. Thompson was listened to with an appreciative audience.

Let us Have Light.

In another column will be found the communication of a Commercial Traveller upon the difference that exists between Chatham and Newcastle during those nights that the moon and stars are seen and the darkness is so oppressive. The comparison is by no means creditable to Newcastle whose inhabitants are as intelligent and anxious for light as every subject that will improve their moral, political or commercial standing. Those of any other town in the land. There is a gas in the town and gas lamps erected along its principal streets, but strange to say, during the nights on which the streets of Chatham are brilliantly illuminated with the electric light, those of Newcastle are as dark and dismal as they were in the good old days when the tallow dip was the champion light of the country. This is not as it should be as strangers visiting the town depart carrying with them anything but a favorable opinion of the energy and enterprise of our people. In addition to this, there is not the least doubt but what the taxpayers of Newcastle would cheerfully pay the additional tax to light the town than put up with the inconvenience they have at present to endure when business or pleasure requires them to be out at night.

To Correspondents.

The resolutions of Holdfast Lodge, No 149, I. O. G. T., received too late for this week's issue. It will appear in our next number.

Newcastle's School Meeting.

The School Meeting of District No. 7, Parish of Newcastle, was held in the Grammar School House, Newcastle, on Thursday, Oct. 12th. There was a large attendance of Ratepayers present, and on the meeting being called to order, Mr. John Niven was elected Chairman and Mr. R. A. Lawlor Secretary. After some preliminary business had been attended to, the Report of the School Trustees for the year ending 30 September, was read, from which we take the following extracts:—

All the schools of the District are doing good work. The Inspector speaks in glowing terms of the efficiency of our teaching staff.

The enrollment at present is 461. In compliance with a Resolution of the last Annual Meeting, we attempted the passing of an Act of assembly authorizing us to borrow money for building purposes, but a numerously signed petition praying that the proposed Bill might not become law, was forwarded to the House with assenting effect.

Estimated receipts for the current school year ending 30th Sept, 1888.

Balance on hand, 1st Oct, 1887, \$ 200 00
County School Fund, 750 00
From Donor's List, 120 00
Total, \$ 1,070 00

Expenditures.

Cash borrowed for last year's expenses, \$1450 00
Total Salaries, 2200 00
Janitor's Salary, 240 00
Rent, 100 00
Fuel, 100 00
Repairs, 60 00
Total, \$2460 00

Requiring an assessment of \$2350 for the current school year.

Upon the report being submitted to the meeting it was passed unanimously, by Mr. Hennessey being the retiring Trustee, he was again proposed and unanimously carried by the meeting.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman had been moved and carried the meeting adjourned.

School Meetings in Chatham Parish.

MIDDLE DISTRICT.

About thirty ratepayers of District No. 1, met in the Grammar School Thursday morning, and were called to order by the High Sheriff, Mr. Geo. Stothard was chosen chairman.

Mr. J. S. Benson, Secretary, read the Trustees' report. It shows that the number of the pupils graded last year, namely, 27 from I to II, 20 from II to III, 17 from III to IV, 20 from IV to V, 20 from V to VI, 11 from VI to VII, 8 from VII to VIII, 9 from VIII to IX, 5 from IX to X (the whole class) to X to XI.

The total of 200 pupils enrolled in all departments, as follows:—Grade I—40, II—30, III—24, IV—22, V—23, VI—23, VII—15, VIII—15, IX—7, X—5. Grades I and II (70 pupils) are taught by Miss Hurd; III and IV (46 pupils) by Miss Duffy; V and VI (41 pupils) by Miss Benson; VII, VIII, IX and X (49 pupils), by Mr. Palmer.

The total receipts of the year were \$2393.85; expenditures, \$2258.80, balance on hand \$135.05. The Trustees announced their intention of remitting \$200 of this balance to John J. McGaffigan, St. John, in part payment of his claim against the district.

Portion of last assessment uncollected, \$400.

The estimates for the ensuing year are as follows: rent \$250, fuel \$80, teachers' salaries \$1205, Janitor \$75, total \$1805.

In addition to this, new furniture, to cost about \$75, will be required for the High School.

On one subject of the new school building, which will be ready for occupation in the beginning of next month. The building is a very handsome one, affording all the school accommodation required.

It is with much satisfaction that we inform the ratepayers of the progress being made by the Highland Society towards the completion of this new school building, which will be ready for occupation in the beginning of next month.

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Repairs, 60 00
Total, \$2460 00

Requiring an assessment of \$2350 for the current school year.

Upon the report being submitted to the meeting it was passed unanimously, by Mr. Hennessey being the retiring Trustee, he was again proposed and unanimously carried by the meeting.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman had been moved and carried the meeting adjourned.

School Meetings in Chatham Parish.

MIDDLE DISTRICT.

About thirty ratepayers of District No. 1, met in the Grammar School Thursday morning, and were called to order by the High Sheriff, Mr. Geo. Stothard was chosen chairman.

Mr. J. S. Benson, Secretary, read the Trustees' report.