

TWO PICTURES.

This is what the great Edmund Burke says of the duty of a Representative. We want Mr. Snowball and his friends to read it:—

It is the duty of your Parliamentary representative to sacrifice his repose and his pleasures to you, and above all, to PREFER IN ALL CASES OUR INTEREST TO HIS OWN.

GRIT TRADE PRINCIPLES.

One of the greatest fundamental principles to which the Grits have committed themselves is the building up and encouragement of foreign manufactures at the expense of those of their own country. They do not believe that the proper way for a Government to "develop or propagate riches in a country" is to protect and encourage manufactures that will give profitable employment to its people and keep them in the country. They believe in the trade principle which makes a "slaughter house" of a country for the benefit of foreign manufacturers at the expense of their own as it gives the masses of the people cheap goods; but they forget that the carrying out of that very trade principle brings about a stagnation of trade which not only ruins the home manufactures, but leaves the masses without employment and consequently without the means to purchase the cheap goods, which, under protection, they found no difficulty in buying although they were far dearer. In the eyes of our Grit trade politicians, the policy which the British Government pursued for four hundred years and which alone built up the magnificent cloth and woolen manufactures of that country and made them not only self-sustaining but able to compete in the markets of the world with the famous looms of Flanders, was decidedly wrong. In the opinion of these wise and far-seeing politicians, the British Government should not have encouraged the immigration of Flemish workmen into England for the purpose of establishing cloth and woolen manufactures, neither should it have prohibited the exportation of British wool to Flanders and the continent and further protected the infant industries established by these men by the levying of a heavy tariff on all cloth and woolen goods imported into the country. By following a trade policy diametrically opposite to that propounded by our Grit free traders and exactly the same in principle as that of the National Policy of the present Dominion Government, it fostered, cherished and protected the cloth and woolen manufactures of England. No doubt our astute and far-seeing Grit political and trade economists are ready to declare that this branch of English industry would have lived and flourished, if, at the time it was first planted in the country, it had not been cherished and protected by the Government? If they do they are grievously mistaken, for notwithstanding all the fostering protection received, it had for many years a hard and a difficult struggle to exist by competing with the foreign productions, which, notwithstanding the high duty levied upon them, were still imported and sold in England. And it was not until centuries had passed, during which this trade struggle was kept up between the foreign and English manufactures that the English manufacturers and workmen had not only their own market to themselves but were able to compete successfully in the markets of the world with their celebrated Flemish rivals.

The same policy that the British Government pursued in its efforts to establish cloth and woolen manufactures in the country it also followed when it undertook the still more difficult task of making the manufacture of silk one of the great national industries of England. But after a struggle which lasted for many years, this industry also became permanently established in England, and from that time until 1861 when the duties on foreign silks were taken off, the greater portion of the silk sold and used in England was manufactured in that country. Owing to the removal of the duties on silk at that time, the British market was flooded with foreign silks, and, as a natural consequence, that prosperous and thriving industry became completely prostrated and thousands of English operatives were thrown out of employment by the failure of numerous silk manufacturers. Such was the effect that Free Trade had upon the silk manufactures of England when brought into competition with the protected manufactures of other countries and as other English manufactures are just beginning to feel the effects of England being made a slaughter house for the protected

manufactures of other countries they have started the "Fair Trade" cry, and from all appearances, it bids fair to give many years to pass before its mighty power in Free Trade England. In another column will be found an article under the head of "Free Trade Indicted," which is from the pen of a man who has given this matter deep and serious thought, it is well worthy the serious attention of the people of this country.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

For some years past Australia has been a customer of Canada for planed and other kinds of lumber and we are pleased to learn that this trade is growing and increasing. A few weeks ago the proprietors of the Carleton Place, Quebec, planing mill received an order for three hundred thousand feet of planed lumber, the largest order they have ever received at one time. Now we see no reason to prevent some of the lumber merchants or mill owners of our river taking a share in this trade and thereby participating in the benefits that is to be derived from it.

FAIR TRADE IN ENGLAND.

For some time past the Grit press of the Dominion has been stating that the Free trade agitation in England is dying out. This however is not correct as we learn from late exchanges that John Bright, the great apostle of Free Trade in England is becoming so alarmed at the rapid advances the new trade doctrine is making among the English people that he has decided to give up denouncing it by letters in the papers and take to the stump where he hopes by persuasion to convert the "fair trade fanatics" from the error of their ways.

DINNER TO A. D. SHIRREFF, ESQ.

A very pleasant, social evening indeed, was that passed on Monday at the Canada House, when about forty of our leading citizens collected about 8 o'clock, at a dinner given as a mark of esteem to our highly respected fellow townsman, A. D. Shirreff, Esq., who is on the eve of taking his departure for the United States. It must have been very pleasing indeed to Mr. Shirreff to see many of his friends and associates collected to do him honor, and to hear from their lips so many rational expressions and emphatic pronouncements being from those who had known him longest and proved him best, and if a stranger had been present, he need have wanted no better references as to the character and standing of our esteemed friend, Mr. Shirreff, than the heart felt eulogies from the quivering lips of his contemporaries of a quarter of a century.

The company first sat down to a first-class collation as usual when it is prepared by "mine host" of the "Canada House," and after that had received ample justice, the following Toasts were proposed by the chairman, R. Carman, Esq., and drank with the usual enthusiasm:— The Queen. The Governor General. The Vice-President, D. Ferguson, Esq., then proposed the Dominion Parliament, which was responded to by J. B. Snowball, Esq., M. P., who spoke of the able manner in which this Province had been represented in Parliament, and of the unanimity manifested by Representatives from all parts of the Dominion to do justice to each and every part of it, and showing us that by the two influences combined, we were in no danger of being devoured by that insatiable monster, Ontario.

The Chairman then proposed "Our Guest" and rendered high testimony to the honor and honesty of Mr. Shirreff, showing to those present, that as a legal gentleman, he was necessarily thrown so much in the way of Mr. Shirreff in his commercial business and had so many opportunities of seeing behind the scenes, as it were, he was really in a position to know him better than even his closest intimate friends. Several other gentlemen present also added their testimony, some of whom had been intimate with the honored Guest from childhood, and really their records of the past and well wishes for the future are something of which Mr. Shirreff may well be proud.

"The Bench and Bar" was next proposed by A. Morrison, Esq., in a few appropriate words, but he said that "they were able to speak for themselves" and so it proved, as his Honor Judge Wilkinson soon showed them that the Bench and Bar in this community were all that they should be; and R. Carman Esq., clinched the argument by saying that he was the oldest member of the Bar in the Province and he could prove it.

The "Mercantile Interests" were next proposed by F. E. Winslow, Esq., of the Bank of Montreal, who showed that he had long been thrown into intimate connection with the merchants of this community in his business capacity and was not afraid to speak very highly indeed of them as regarding their business capacity, promptness and integrity. This Toast was responded to by Messrs. Howard, Fotheringham and Snowball, in short and pithy speeches.

"The Press" was next proposed by the High Sheriff of the County and responded to by J. J. Pierce, Esq., Editor of the Gleaner, who vindicated the Fourth Estate from some of the calumnies that

have long been added upon that poorly paid and richly abused order. Some persons then jocularly called upon Wm. Wynn, Esq., in this connection who immediately and promptly responded and showed that he had not lost his presence of mind by this unexpected call but gave them a "Roland" for their "Oliver."

Our "Mechanical Interests" were next proposed by George Watt, Esq., and responded to by Messrs. Neilson, Sinclair and Griffin in a few neat and appropriate remarks, Mr. Sinclair's especially bringing it to the house.

"Our Manufacturing Interests" coupled with the name of Dr. McLaughlin, Esq., of the Louisville Warehouse, came next and was responded to by that gentleman who spoke of the manliness of depending on our own personal exertions, pluck and perseverance for advancement in life as most forcibly exemplified by the Scotchman (he being one himself, his testimony in this respect must be taken cum grano salis). He also spoke of the benefits of the Temperance movement in our midst and the mighty influence it was destined to exert upon the rising generation.

During the evening the subject of Manufactures was brought up and discussed at some length, and among the most feasible propositions brought forth, we thought, was that of J. B. Snowball, Esq., M. P., in reference to the establishment of a woolen cloth factory. He showed that it would not only be very profitable to those investing but would do much good indirectly to our farmers by inducing them to import a better class of sheep, and giving more attention to that (perhaps) most profitable branch of their industry, sheep raising. He concluded by saying that in his position, he could not take the direct interests in it that he would like owing to the position in which he was placed in the community and also because a lifetime and capital was already employed in the business in which he was now engaged, but that he had friends with capital which he could induce and if any undertaking of the kind that was likely to prove profitable (and not necessarily the one that he suggested) he would agree to find one third of the necessary capital, and rather than see the enterprise fall through, he would find one half of it.

Another prominent mercantile gentleman present offered to invest \$2,000 or \$3,000 in such stock to forward the work. There was also, if we recollect right, an offer made some time ago (probably still open) by the Hon. Wm. Murdoch, of an eligible site as a gift to any company starting such a factory in our midst, and we think that now is the time for exhibition of enterprise if there is any at all among us. Let us strike while the iron is hot, take these gentlemen at their word, and show the rest of the Dominion that we are no dead in Northumberland County yet awhile. The party broke up by singing "Auld Lang Syne," after having, we think, fulfilled three very important ends, honour to our guest, pleasure to ourselves, and, we hope, profit to the future.

EDITORIAL CLEANINGS.

A NEW POTATO TEST.

A Barton farmer has been examining his potatoes, and he finds that his entire crop has been ruined by a new pest, a sort of grub or worm, which works its way into the tubers, and eats out the centre. The cavity is filled with ova. The grub is about three-quarters of an inch long, dark brown and having a head and six legs and strong jaws. A number of people who have examined the destructive grub say they never saw anything of the kind before.

FREE TRADE INDICTED.

The following are among the facts to which the attention of the British public has been recently called by a thinker who looks on the prevalent economic ideas as pernicious blunders:— Under protection the commerce of the whole world has increased 36 per cent. in ten years. Under protection the commerce of the United States has increased 63 per cent. in the same period. Under protection the commerce of Holland and Belgium, of France, of Germany, has increased respectively 57, 51 and 31 per cent. Under free trade the commerce of England has increased 21 per cent. in ten years. Under protection America is accumulating annually \$165,000,000 sterling. Under protection France is accumulating annually \$75,000,000 sterling. Under free trade England is accumulating annually \$65,000,000 sterling. Making exports maintain that since 1875 she is losing money instead of accumulating.

Protective America now exports more than she imports. Protective France imports annually \$4,000,000 more than she exports. The balance against her is \$40,000,000 in ten years. Free trade-England imports annually \$130,000,000 sterling more than she exports. Wages have risen more rapidly in proportion in protective France, Belgium and America than in free trade England, and what is of infinitely more importance, employment has been more steady and continuous. The position of the operative under protection in America is better in every respect than the position of his mate under free trade.

Operatives from all parts of the world flock to America, the land of protection; not one ever comes to England, the land of free trade.

The Chicago Journal of Commerce contrasts the industrial condition of Canada under a policy of laissez faire with that which it has attained since the

National Policy came into force:— "Under a non protective there previous to March 15th, 1879, industry was depressed, languishing and despondent. The protective policy has been in operation scarcely two and a half years, yet the improvement is radical, increasing and entirely satisfactory. Never before did the Canadian enjoy so much of solid prosperity. Never before was there so much of hope and enterprise among the people. Never before was there so much confidence in the future. These are facts beyond dispute, and they give the lie direct to the free trade theories. In all the view there is no sign of coming disaster to industry and business in Canada, every indication is of the contrary kind."

WHEAT IN INDIA.

India is steadily growing in importance as an exporter of wheat, and the wheat trade of the country now ranks second in importance to gold and wool. Last year the exports increased to a very considerable extent, the quantity exported from Bombay alone amounting to 194,000 tons, equal to 300,000 steamers tons, or enough to load 150 steamers of 2,000 tons each. The acreage under wheat has been nearly trebled within the last six years, having increased, when compared with last year, by some 221,000 acres. The uncertainties of weather and primitive methods of cultivation, however, constrain the yield per acre to be small as contrasted with the yield in Canada. Thus the average yield this year has been only 9.84 bushels per acre, and last year when a good crop was gathered, the yield was only 13.29 bushels per acre.

A FURTHER ADVANCE IN IRON.

The Montreal Gazette of Thursday last informs us that on that day cable advices from England reported a further advance of 10s per ton in finished iron of the finer kinds, such as marked bars, previous advances having referred to Staffordshire Crown. The present rise has had the effect of stiffening values here and we understand that it has been decided to put up the price of Staffordshire bars to \$2.00. Owing to the enormous increase in the consumptive demand for iron both in this Continent and in Europe, the outlook of the trade looks livelier times than we have of late been accustomed to.

THE FISHERIES IN MANITOBA.

The Toronto Mail of Saturday last informs us that Mr. Whitcher, Commissioner of Fisheries, has returned to Ottawa from Manitoba, where he was on an official tour of inspection. He found the lakes and rivers teeming with fish, and will in all probability recommend the Government to take immediate measures for their preservation. Already several Americans have commenced the work of depleting some of the lakes. The Local Government are enforcing a game law with good results. Like many other who have gone before him, Mr. Whitcher speaks in the most glowing terms of the natural resources of the province.

THE LATE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

The Auruzzis, the scene of the destructive earthquake reported in late despatches, are two provinces of Italy, formerly belonging to the kingdom of Naples and now known under the name of Kingdom of Italy as Umbria and Teramo. Their united area is about 2,500 square miles, and the population considerably over half a million. According to the statement attributed to the Archbishop of Umbria, more than four-fifths of this population are without shelter, and over a thousand houses uninhabitable, while the remainder of the dwellings are too jagged for occupancy. In 1706 an earthquake ravaged the same region and over 13,000 lives were lost. For one hundred years the average annual loss of life in what was the kingdom of Naples has been about 1,500.

THE SHIPPING OF CANADA.

[Quebec Chronicle.]

From the Department of Marine and Fisheries, we have received the fourth list of shipping. It contains a list of vessels on the register books of the Dominion of Canada, on the 31st December, 1880, and possesses very many interesting features. It gives the name of each ship, her official number, the port at which she was first registered, her register tonnage, all of them particulars of much value. In the case of steamers, the list shows the gross tonnage as well as the net tonnage of each steamship. In addition to these details, we find also the name and address of the owner of each vessel, but in cases where there are more than one owner, the name and address of the managing owner only are given. In many cases the institution in which the vessels are classed, is given.

The total number of vessels remaining on the registry books of the Dominion on the date covered by this report, including old and new vessels, sailing vessels, steamers and barges, was 7,377 measuring 1,311,218 tons register tonnage, being a decrease of 94 vessels and 20,876 tons register as compared with 1877. The number of steamers, same period was 918, having a gross tonnage of 190,159 tons, and a net tonnage of 120,141 tons. Calculating the average value at \$40 per ton, the value of the registered tonnage of Canada, on the 31st of December last year, would be \$39,336,540 or \$7,867,303 sterling, a highly important showing.

The tonnage upon the registry books of the British Empire, including Canada and the other colonies, was 8,259,748 tons register. The United States has 2,434,912 tons, and Norway shows 1,420,788. Canada alone ranks next with her tonnage of 1,311,218 tons, and Germany follows with 1,167,178 tons.

Canada is thus the fourth largest shipping country of the world, but these figures do not include the tonnage of inland sailing vessels or of steamers under 100 tons register, except in the case of Canada. The Canadian figures include registered vessels of every description and registered steamers of every tonnage.

The number of new vessels built and registered in the Dominion, during the year under review, was 271, measuring 55,441 tons register tonnage. Estimating in the value of the tonnage at \$45 per ton—a fair rate—it gives a total value of \$2,494,845, or \$588,969 sterling for new vessels.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL OFFIT.

Mr. Weldon, of Bloomington, Ill., who in early life was associated with President Lincoln, when asked recently when in those earlier years when he practised law with him he thought Lincoln to be the great character he afterward became, replied: "No, to be frank about it, I did not, Lincoln was not a student. He would read the newspapers, but he had very little book learning. He was not a man of application even in the law. He would practise the law to support his family, and he kept in the line of what people were talking about; but for learning he seemed to have no great curiosity or passion. He affected me as a very interesting man on account of his humor, geniality and his pretty general effectiveness before the juries of our State. In point of fact the greatness of Lincoln's qualities was his capacity, by which I mean not only his beauty and clearness with which he expressed himself, but the remarkable style in which he composed his speeches. He belonged to the type of the orators, and it is as an orator that the public must remember him, even though unconsciously. A certain turn he gave to his enunciations touched both the intellect and the heart. There he was a master. As a story teller he was decidedly the best I ever knew, and that was a great faculty through Illinois. Though his stories were not always nice, they were above being low, and the wit of their application was something extraordinary."

THE MARITIME BANK.

The Maritime Bank recommended operations at St. John, on Monday last, under favorable auspices. The St. John News says that with prudent management it is likely to work its way back into a fair business, make available a large amount of assets, help to lessen the pressure of past heavy losses, and add to the banking facilities of the community. We trust the bank's new departure will be followed by a prosperous career.

SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN, MINISTER.

Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works on his way from the East arrived at Hamilton on the morning of Thursday last. He was received at the station by a large deputation of prominent citizens, and was introduced by the Mayor, who warmly welcomed him to the ambitious city. The party proceeded to carriages, and were driven around the city, visiting all the manufacturing industries. A busy luncheon was everywhere apparent, and Sir Hector was assured of the successful working of the N. P. Shortly after twelve o'clock Sir Hector was driven to Hazel Hill, the residence of Mr. J. Turner, where a prepared luncheon was laid. At three o'clock the Minister was driven to the city Hall, where a memorial was presented, respecting the desired improvements to Burlington Bay Canal and the constituting of Burlington Bay a free harbor of refuge.

Sir Hector, in reply, stated that the matter was one which should be brought to the notice of the Minister of Railways and Canals, and advised them to memorialize him, promising at the same time to give that Minister the benefit of the information he had obtained on the subject.

THE SAME NIGHT A BANQUET WAS TENDERED TO SIR HECTOR IN THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE. IT WAS ONE OF THE GRANDEST AFFAIRS THAT HAS EVER TAKEN PLACE IN THE CITY. PREPARATIONS HAD BEEN GOING ON FOR A WEEK PAST, AND THE ARRANGEMENTS WERE PERFECT. THE INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE WAS BEAUTIFUL, AND WHEN ORNAMENTED WITH FLAGS, FLOWERS, ETC., IT PRESENTED AN APPEARANCE BEYOND DESCRIPTION. THE GALLERY WAS FILLED WITH LADIES, WHO TOOK AN ACTIVE INTEREST IN THE SPEECHES. THE SUPPER WAS GOT UP IN ELEGANT STYLE, AND FOUR HUNDRED PERSONS SAT DOWN TO IT. IN RESPONSE TO THE TOAST, "OUR GUEST," SIR HECTOR MADE A CAPITAL SPEECH OF OVER AN HOUR'S DURATION. HE MADE COMPLIMENTARY ALLUSIONS TO THE LADIES, AND THEN PROCEEDED TO DEAL WITH VARIOUS POLITICAL AND NATIONAL QUESTIONS OF THE DAY. HE TOUCHED ON THE NATIONAL POLICY, THE PACIFIC RAILWAY, THE ABOLITION OF THE SENATE AND OTHER IMPORTANT MATTERS. HE WAS FREQUENTLY INTERRUPTED BY BURSTS OF APPLAUSE, AND FROM BEGINNING TO END HIS SPEECH WAS A MASTERPIECE OF ELOQUENCE AND ABUNDANT WITH INFORMATION. OTHER TOASTS FOLLOWED AND WERE WITTED HONORED.

OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

Another epidemic of outrage and disturbance has broken out in Ireland. In county Limerick an attempt—fortunately an unsuccessful one—has been made to blow up with dynamite the residence of a landlord who employed a number of emergency men under the protection of the police. In West Meath the roads have been broken up and otherwise obstructed, in order to prevent the passage of troops engaged in protecting a process-server while at Westport, Capt. Boycott having made his appearance under police protection, was hooted by a mob and burned in effigy.

PROSPERITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The extraordinary prosperity of the United States appears in the statement of Government receipts published this

morning. The aggregate receipts for the first quarter of the current fiscal year will be over \$107,000,000, as against \$98,000 for the corresponding quarter last year. The reduction of the public debt for the current quarter will be \$37,000,000.

ENGLAND'S EXPENSES.

It is impossible for England to go on as she has been going on since 1868. Nationally spending each year over and above her receipts; and thus drawing upon her capital sums so vast that during these thirteen years the total deficit has been one billion one hundred and twenty million pounds sterling. Only the very richest nation in the world can afford that, and she cannot afford it always.

TARIFF NOTES.

It is announced as a significant fact, that two hundred factories have been established in the Province of Quebec during the current year. And so the country is going to the dogs under the N. P.

The necessary water power has been obtained near Ottawa for the manufacture of paper pulp from sawdust, and the machines are now being set up. An English capitalist is negotiating with a prominent citizen of Ottawa for the erection of a large cotton factory at the Chaudiere where there is every facility in the shape of water power. He wants to organize a company and has \$75,000 to invest on his own account.

A COPPER, GOLD OR SORE THROAT should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an inoperable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but act directly on the inflamed parts, allaying irritation, give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, and the Throat Troubles which Singers and Public Speakers are subject to. For thirty years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always gives perfect relief. Having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the have table remedies of the age. Sold at 25 cents a bottle every where.

HELP YOURSELVES by making money money. These golden chances is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address 211-213 St. Co. Portland, Maine. each ad.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who can afford to neglect this. It is perfectly safe in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and most eminent physicians in the United States.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

Brown's Household Panacea has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures pain in the side, back, rheumatism, sore throat, rheumatism, toothache, lumbago and any kind of pain or ache. It will most surely quicken the blood, and give strength to any other illness or ailment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, as it really is the best remedy in the world for cutting teeth, colic, stomach and pains and ache of all kinds and is for sale by all druggists at 25 cents per bottle.

Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish everything. \$10 a day and upward. Absolutely without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workmen wanted. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young men and girls make great deals. No one who is willing to work for it makes more money every day than can be made at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. Haines, Augustus, Maine. oct30-81

NOTICE OF SALE.

Nathaniel Underhill, of the Parish of Blackville in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, by virtue of a power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 15th day of November in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, made between Nathaniel Underhill of the Parish of Blackville, in the County of Northumberland, farmer, of the one part and the Honorable Wm. Mulrhead of Quebec in the County aforesaid, merchant of the other duly registered in the Registry Office of the County of Northumberland, the 16th day of November A.D. 1875, in volume 37 of the County records, pages 18, 19 and 20, and numbered 16 in said volume.

These will for the purpose of satisfying the money secured by the said mortgage, default having been made in payment of the first instalment thereof with interest thereon, be sold at Public Auction in front of "Watson's Weigh Scales" in the town of Chatham in the County of Northumberland on Tuesday, the first day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon. All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being in the Parish of Blackville, in the County aforesaid, bounded on the westerly side by land owned by John Underhill in front by the Miramichi river, and on rear by wilderness land, being one half lot and contains seventy-two acres more or less, with all the buildings and improvements thereon and the appearance thereon. Dated this twenty-fifth day of July, A.D. 1881. L. J. TWEDDIE, Auctioneer, Mortgages, Chatham, 27th July, '81.

There is an exhibition at the Mr. T. F. Kruay, a handsome model of a full rigged ship design James DeRass. It will be ready Saturday, 10th inst., at the T. F. House. Mr. Philip Parley aged 30 died on last Sunday at 11 a.m. lingering illness of eight or ten years. He is the son of Mr. Asa Parley, respectable farmer at the outskirts of town of Chatham. The remains deceased were brought to their final place yesterday and were with Masonic honors.

For a week, \$12 a day at home easily made. \$14 a day at home. Address True & Co Augustus Maine. oct30-81

LOCAL MATTERS.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby cautioned against paying subscriptions amounts for advertisements to person on behalf of the STAR, until said person hold written authority from me to collect and receive same. J. E. COLLINS, Ed. "STAR"

WINTER.

It is a sign of approaching winter when we see people hauling sawdust bank their houses.

Query?

Information wanted as to the signification of the phrase "so along." Is it our prominent men use the term. did it originate? Where and by what first used? Is it a violation of a grammatical speech, or is it a slang duction?

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The Toronto Mail in a late issue published a rumor telegraphed by its special correspondent that John C. Costigan had resigned, and that Mr. Costigan been offered, and accepted, the position. It now states that the authority to state that there is no in the report, for which there is no foundation.

Diphtheria.

Mr. James McColl has lost children by diphtheria within five days. The first was a boy 7 years and 5 old, who died on Tuesday, 27th. The second was a boy 5 years old died on Thursday 29th ult., and the third was a boy 11 years and 2 months old who died on Sunday, 2nd inst. This is a very sad occurrence. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the people.

Picnic.

A Picnic was held at Carleton Place, by the members of the R. C. congregation of that place. It was on occasion of the blessing of the Carleton Church, at which ceremony there were present His Lordship B. Rogers, eight or ten priests, and five or six hundred spectators. After ceremony was over, they all repaired to the picnic grounds, and spent a very enjoyable day in dancing and different kinds of amusements which they were provided.

Attention.

The public tank situated on Ferry Street is not kept in good order. The top of the tank is open and all rubbish are permitted to be thrown and the outlet, if there is any, is so as not to allow the egress of the which is becoming stagnant. Those persons appointed to look said tank should be regarded as aggressors of the laws of the Health, and treated accordingly.

STAR BRIEFS.

After a tedious waiting Messrs. bridge and Shanks schooner left fishing voyage in the Gulf.

Apples are being auctioned off the Chatham Auction Rooms, varying from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per bushel.

A building is being put up premises of the Gas Company here.

A fisherman from Carleton Place is selling herring to day. Not for Carleton.

The fire thief came to town day and returned to-day.

In consequence of the days being shorter several of our mill owners put their time ahead to save oil the evenings.

The work has been resumed octagonal and circular chimney in of erection at Snowball's mill.

Alderman Fraser has been Mayor of Halifax by a majority votes.

Mr. W. A. Foster, ex-Mr. Belleville, was drowned yesterday, upsetting of a pleasure boat.

Burglars attempted to force trace into Sir Leonard Tilley's Ottawa on Thursday night, but they frightened them away.

The shipments of coal from the Pictou for week ended Sept. 1881, were 6,457 tons.

The St. John Telegraph has been looking for a boom and has found it in the matrimonial market week.

The Moncton Times which is the most surprising of our ex has been considerably enlarged. Both it and the go-ahead town it is published every success in the departures.

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