

CHATHAM, N. B. Oct. 15, '81
J. E. COLLINS, EDITOR

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.'

FREE TRADE VS. PROTECTION.

In their advocacy of Free Trade, the Grit free traders of this country altogether ignore the fact, as we showed in a late issue, that it took ages of protection to build up the great manufacturing industries of England. Free Trade was never heard or dreamt of in that country until after the British manufacturers found that they were able to defy foreign competition in the home market, and Free Trade would not only give them cheaper bread but cheaper labour, which was a matter of far more consequence to them. When Messrs. Cobden, Bright and the Cotton Lords of Manchester busily employed in convincing the Free Trade would give them cheaper labour, and cheaper labour would enable them to successfully compete with the manufacturers of other countries in their own markets, they immediately became converts to it. The conversion of the English people to this new trade doctrine was a difficult task, but as they had a great object at stake, no less than the monopoly of the markets of the world—they decided to undertake the task. So riding the Free Trade cry throughout the length and breadth of England, they, in the course of time, had the satisfaction of seeing it become the law of the land. For a score of years all went well with them, as they had almost the monopoly of the markets of the world for iron, cotton, and woollen manufactures. But as other nations have for some time past been adopting a system of protection to home industries, English goods have been forced out of their markets and English manufacturers find that they will either have to keep their goods at home or find new customers. This protection policy of other countries has raised a new party in England, which, under the name of "Fair Trade" bids fair to bring England once more under the dominion of Protection. Now let us take a glance at the commercial state of one or two nations, who, in their trade policy, have pursued a course in direct opposition to that of England. For upwards of three quarters of a century, France has had a high protective tariff. Now if there is any truth in the free-trade doctrine that its Grits advocates in this country are continually dinning into our ears, that protection ruins a country, France should be in anything but a prosperous condition. What are the facts? Why France is one of the most prosperous and wealthy countries in the world, and the great mass of its people have more wealth distributed among them and live better and more comfortably than those of Free Trade England. In addition to this, though the country was overrun and devastated by the armies of Germany some ten years since, and made to pay a fine of a thousand millions of dollars, her trade, commerce and manufactures are in a more prosperous and healthy state to-day than they ever were at any other period of her history. If we turn to Belgium, one of the smallest and most densely populated countries in Europe, we will find that for a hundred years, she too has pursued a rigid system of protection. According to our Grit free trade theorists, she should be without trade, commerce or manufactures and her people poor and miserable. Such however is not the case as she is rich and prosperous, and has, according to population—the largest foreign trade of any country in the world. The above are some of the facts that the advocates of the National Policy have to advance in favour of protection to home manufactures and industries of every description. If it works well in other countries and is conducive to the wealth and prosperity of their people, we see no reason why it should not produce the same good results in this. Our people are as clever, ingenious and industrious as those of any other country in the world, and we have not the least doubt that if our Government pursued the same policy that has brought wealth and prosperity to other nations, the same good fortune will flow in upon our country and its people. Chatham has, as yet, made no move in the direction of bringing out candidates for the approaching Council election.

PARNELL'S ARREST.

The most exciting event of the past week was the arrest of Charles S. Parnell, which occurred at Dublin on Thursday last. Gladstone in a speech at Leeds amongst other matters dealt with the Land Bill and vigorously denounced Parnell. A few days after at a land meeting Parnell advertising to Gladstone's speech, catholically denounced his policy, and in vulgar language "went for Gladstone's liver." But Gladstone took advantage of his position as leader of a Liberal (-ic) Government, and by the medium of his Liberal Coercion Act, he answered Parnell's reply by the very Liberal policy of chaining him in jail.

This is one of the most highly handed measures of oppression that has occurred in modern European history. A man in the possession of his natural rights of constitutional agitation, is arrested by the "variant" of a Liberal (-ic) Government, because he severely criticises a speech of an autocrat (Gladstone). The most intense excitement pervades Ireland, and the reputation of Gladstone, Bright, etc., have fallen to the level of the cowardly tyrants who abuse power simply because they possess it. Parnell in prison is even grander, than when he advocated the great principles of universal toleration and his arrest is a blunder which comes out naturally from a Liberal Government of great promises and small performances.

By the way we are sorry to see that when the editor of the S. John Sun, a paper for which we have generally a high respect, is absent, the person he leaves in charge takes a huge delight in insulting the Irish people. He, whoever he is, exposes his dense ignorance of Irish affairs, by a bigoted appeal to the most unworthy prejudices. His venom overdoes itself and we would advise the directors of the company to put a muzzle on the writer, who thus would insult a people whose history and genius he is unable to appreciate. Not only has the Sun suffered from the ravings of this fanatic, but the party which it espouses has to bear its share of the odium which the idiot has heaped upon it. Whenever the writer is, his presumption is equal to his ignorance, the first being to attack the latter boundless.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

- CHAPTER I.
1. If that dose of hemlock did not kill the monopolist's organ it certainly went to his head and made it mad.
2. While the monopolist's organ ticks its clock it is perfectly right for its lord and master to import strange into our town to take the bread out of the mouths of our working population. It is at the same time a business of those of our business people who have their plantations at S. John and Montreal, when they could be a reasonable reward by it in Chatham. If the monopolist is in the right place. Surely he must be a Protectionist.
3. We have been told by the highest authority to respect an officer in the discharge of his duty, but the organ of "sound moral tone" counsels resistance to him with "deadly weapons."
4. Parties wishing to subscribe to "a paper of healthy tone" whose editor has always been "free from all associations" should make enquiries with respect to the man's early associations.
5. There will be a "Journalistic" faral herabours' very soon if the "monopolist" of the monopolist's organ are not immediately looked after and promptly attended to. In this case what will be said about "the survival of the fittest."
6. There is nothing like check and puff to advance a man's interest. An editor of that stamp can write about "having vigor and independence of character" and still be the puffing organ of a monopolist.

HOME INDUSTRIES.

The season is rapidly drawing to a close and a month will not be gone by before all the summer employment will be done. The noise of the mills will be no longer heard, neither will the people lead their ears to the hum of a whistle that are now daily heard along our river. Will the energetic men of Chatham allow the winter to creep in before they make an attempt to start such industries as will give steady employment to our laboring population during that period. True, many men will get employment in the woods and a few others will go into the fishing business, but there will be a great many without employment. Why will not some of our enterprising men who have money lying idle, or in banks, club together and build one or more sawmills. To them the amount will not be very large, but it will do considerable good as it will give steady work to a number of our subjects until the spring, and after that the vessels could be engaged in the deep water fisheries and give employment to a number of our hardy fishermen. Others could put their money into a factory, and as many hands make light work, such an enterprise could be started at the individual cost to the shareholders. One and all of us should be prompted with a desire not to miss riches alone but to do something that will merit for us the name of public benefactors.

EDITORIAL CLEANINGS.

THE POTATO TRADE.

The St. John News informs us that the magnitude of the potato shipping business from that city this fall far exceeds the record for any previous year. In the last six weeks not less than 18,000 barrels of potatoes have been shipped by boat, rail or coaster from St. John alone. The steamer capacity of the International steamer line have been unequal to the demand for space, and potatoes have accumulated at the warehouses so fast that 3,000 barrels will be ready to send to-morrow morning. In order to accommodate this immense amount, the steamer Falmouth will be entirely loaded with potatoes here and make no stop for freight at Boston or Portland. The steamer New York, now at Portland, will make an extra trip from Export to Boston to meet the deficiency.

SPANISH AND PORTUGAL.

Have been greeting each other in the persons of their sovereigns at Valencia de Alcantara, which is in Spain but very near the Portuguese frontier. There is no reason why the two countries should not be very friendly. They have no rival interests and many in common. Portugal is happy in having no history of late years, for it is the trouble and not the prosperity of countries which is generally chronic in history. Spain has had trouble enough and therefore generous. The Spaniards are and formerly different kingdoms and aspirations as to government have torn them apart, but they are again united, or at least at peace, the various provinces with each other. No doubt the fact that the boundary between Spain and Portugal is a natural one a mountain chain, makes it much easier for them to be friendly. It had been merely a river, or an imaginary line they might not have been on such good terms with each other.

IMPORTATION OF WOOL.

The St. John Sun furnishes the following information which we have no doubt will give general satisfaction to our mercantile community. "A controversy has raged for some time between the importers and the Customs in regard to the duty at which certain kinds of cloths, known as custom cloths, should be entered, the Customs maintaining that as they were principally wool they should be charged with woolen goods and charged twenty per cent. and 7 1/2 cents per lb. The importers held to the contrary, claiming that they did not come in competition with Canadian woolen manufacturers and were only liable to 20 per cent. Mr. Sinclair, of the Dominion principal Maritimes importing centre, has given it to be understood within the past day or two that the Customs, finding that the import of the goods does not affect home manufacturing interests, has conceded a liberal interpretation of the Tariff and is willing that such goods may be entered at simply twenty per cent. We are glad to know this concession has been made, since the relations of the importers and the Customs authorities will be considerably improved thereby and no home industry is likely to suffer.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

It is now known that His Excellency the Governor General will arrive in Ottawa on Monday and will leave for England on the 22nd inst., where he will remain for about two months. The Prince of Wales may return from England with Lord Lorne, but this matter is not yet determined, as her medical advice opposes her return to Canada before next spring at least.

ST. JOHN COFFIN MILL.

The St. John News informs us that the report of the Common Council Committee to which was referred the cotton mill question was adopted by the Council on Monday evening. The committee recommended that the mill be sold to the highest bidder, and that the proceeds be used to pay the debt of the Corporation. The Council has accepted the committee's suggestions, and the Cotton Mill Corporation has agreed to sell the mill for twenty years, and that the land on which the mill stands shall be leased to the Corporation for ten years for a site on Corporation property at the end of Mecklenburg street, or a twenty-year lease at \$100 a year and ten years exemption for Corporation ground at Lower Cove; or, finally, the lease of a Corporation two hundred feet square block at \$500 a year and exemption for twenty years. One or other of these conditions ought to suit the company. But it seems rather slow in arriving at a decision on the matter.

BURGHESS'S NEW TENANT.

The new tenant to Lord Beaconsfield's historic mansion at Highgate in London is the famous R. G. B. Street, who, as was at first announced, but who, as it is now known, is an Australian millionaire. The new tenant, who has just stepped across the threshold of a house which the great English Conservative leader and premier loved so well, has a wonderful run of luck. Thirty-two years ago he was a clerk at £75 a year, and a fish clerk to boot. He emigrated, found the gold mine, bought sheep with his money, bought land with the sheep, and bought houses with the land. The net result to-day is his own reputation and Lord Beaconsfield's own comes of age—one of the most interesting spots in English soil, a knight hood, and a fortune of about \$25,000,000.

RESCUES OF BATHING COLONISTS.

British Columbia's immense resources in fur, timber, and sea-product, are attracting attention in an increasing degree. Every year some item of information relating to the development of these resources appears, to prove that the narrow views of Mr. Burke about that interesting portion of the Dominion, only proceeded from a complete lack of acquaintance with the various opinions of British Columbia which were about at an earlier period in the history of the Dominion. The "sea of mountains," as an early writer, indulging in a flight of imagination, called the country on the

western slope of the Rockies, is proving to be rich, wonderfully rich, in all that civilization wants just now.

NEW WORKS IN CANADA.

Twenty millions of francs, or four million dollars, have been subscribed in Paris for the construction of the St. Lawrence tunnel and South Shore railway, and a staff of engineers will be immediately despatched from France to make surveys, and report on the scheme.

Kingston capitalists are talking of organizing a joint stock company for the purpose of constructing a graving dock, to cost seventy thousand dollars, at the limestone City.

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New Advertisements

CARD.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE PARISH OF NEWCASTLE.
At the approaching Municipal Election, I propose to offer as a candidate to represent you at the Parish Board.
Should you honor me with your confidence I will use my utmost ability to serve your interests as well as those of the County generally.
C. E. FISH.
Newcastle, 14th October, 1881.

REMOVAL.

DR. J. S. BENSON has removed to the residence lately occupied by A. D. Blair Esq., on Duke Street, where he can be consulted at all hours on medical cases.
Chatham, October 15, '81.

JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY
FOR RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

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FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP
OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. ALLAN'S LUNG BALM. GERMAN SYRUP.
The above standard remedies for Cough and Lung troubles have been received at the NEW DRUG STORE direct from the Manufacturers and we guarantee an excellent quality.
PURE AND GENUINE.
MACKENZIE & Co.
(Popposite Hon. W. Marshall's Store.)
D'ALMEIDA BUILDING STAIRS.
Chatham, October 8.

ANTHRACITE AND Soft Coal.

The Subscriber has for sale 100 Tons Anthracite Coal, best quality. 500 Tons Soft Coal, in Lump, Stove and Nut Sizes. 500 Tons Blacksmith Coal. THOS. F. GILLESPIE.

TO READERS OF NEWS PAPERS EXTRAORDINARY OFFERS!

10 THE DAILY TIMES is enlarged on the 1st October and is now a 24 column paper, well filled and well printed. These offers are made to new subscribers only, and the object is to induce those unacquainted with the paper to give it a trial. Nearly 100,000 copies are printed for a Quarter.
25 FOR Twenty-five Cents he will send the Daily edition from the 1st of the month to the 31st of the next month for a Quarter.
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H. T. TEVENS, Editor and Proprietor.

LOCAL MATTERS.

TO LET—A very desirable Cottage on St. John St., furnished or unfurnished.—Terms moderate. For particulars apply to Mrs. J. F. MAHER, St. John St., Chatham.

Shingles. A man from the Richbucto road had two loads of first quality pine shingles in town Thursday, which he disposed of very reasonably.

Snow. The first snow to fall this season in Miramichi was that on last Monday about 7 o'clock, p. m.

Grand Exhibition at Bushville. The members of the Northumberland Agricultural Society will hold an exhibition on the grounds of His Honor, Judge Wilkinson, at Bushville, on Friday the 21st inst. The prizes amounting to about \$115 will be given to the best exhibits of horses, cattle, sheep and ploughs.

Honors Conferred. Laval University Quebec, has conferred the degree of M. A. on Rev. Messrs. Roy and Bourgeois, and that of B. A. on Rev. Mr. O'Neill. All these gentlemen are professors in Memramouk College in this Province.

To Correspondents. Mr. Guil with an office in Boston and doing business in Vermont, is so imaginary person as that individual would lead you to believe. He is a man of good sense and, if he had a few more years ago to build a church in another gentleman would give the land, the church would have been built long ere this.

Insurance. The owner of the lumber on the sidewalk on St. John Street will please remove or have it removed immediately. A person fell by coming in contact with it on Thursday night last. If the accident had been known the owner should certainly have been rendered accountable.

Accident. Michael Kirby, aged 12 years was struck with a stone on the nose by Ernest Colman who is about the same age. The former having asked the latter for a piece of turnip which he was eating, being refused, took it of his own accord. Then Colman threw the fatal stone which made a deep incision in the boy's face. Dr. Benson closed the wound with two or three stitches. Boys should not use these missiles so freely.

Omission F. Co. T. In Wednesday's report of the proceedings of the Northumberland Teachers' Institute there was an important omission made in reporting the Fourth Session. It should have been mentioned that Mr. James Mackintosh contributed a paper on "Advancing Reading." He noticed the value of reading as a means of obtaining knowledge, but dwelt chiefly on its value as a power in imparting knowledge to others. The first essential to good reading is to put oneself thoroughly in sympathy with the writer, that we may think as he thinks, feel as he feels. The next thing is to bring our listeners to the same state of sympathy. Mr. Mackintosh went very fully into matters of impatience, articulation, tone, pitch, etc., and dwelt on the necessity of training a child's ear and voice. Want of space compels us to dismiss, thus briefly, Mr. Mackintosh's thoughtful and interesting paper. Messrs. Siewright, Huterich, Congramme, and Walters, amongst others, said their own little Mr. M.A. and left us said.

STAR BRIEFS. Wild geese. The ships are leaving fast. No new arrivals for some days. The Caraque's fleet have not yet arrived. Cannot Councillor Goggin give us some light on the cow question. Sportsman report that brand and geese are plentiful in the Bay. Good fish fishing this season. George Sweeney had a fine lot up for sale the other day. Is it not a live Chatham paper that gets local news from the Moncton Times. Those Newcastle gars have a had effort on the Grits. They don't like poor d-r. Codfish can be purchased for \$3.00 a quintal at the wharves. The price is on the lowering scale. In Germany, there are 3,300,000 miles of submarine telegraph connecting 221 towns and cities. Dr. Holland, for many years editor of Scribner's Monthly, died the other day. He was in the 63rd year of his age. Inspector Cox complains that insufficient notice of his lecture was given. It was advertised in a Chatham weekly. In the nine months ending Sept. 30, there were 3,830 letters in the United States. In the period corresponding with this one last year there were 3,478. In Abruzzo, Italy, about 1,500 houses were damaged by earthquakes, last week. Over 1,000 of which are rendered uninhabitable.

