

H FOUNDY COMPANY

Chatham N. B.

Manager: J M RUDDOCK, Mechanical Superintendent.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ENGINES AND BOILERS,

Saw Mills, Gang Edgers and Shingle Machines.

WE THE SOLE RIGHT TO MANUFACTURE

in PATENT ROTARY SAW CARRIAGE

doing the work of a gang with four men less.

Grinder, Ship and Mill Castings of all kinds, Brass or Iron Anchors. Presses and Dies for Fish or Mast Can Marine Engines and Boilers of all sizes. Cemetery and Railing Patterns. Funk's Journals. Ploughs in variety. Threshing Machines three different patterns.

EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

for turning out work usually done in first-class Foundries before purchasing elsewhere. All orders entrusted to us

will be given a first-class manner.

NSTON & CO.,

of the FIRST PRIZE "5 FAN"
Dancer and Separator,

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK FOR

aca Horse Hay Rakes,
proved Buckeye Mowers.

Light Reapers.

Mould Board Ploughs.
Slicer and Pulvers, and Staw Cutters.

Flexible Iron Harrows.

Sowing Attachment to Horse Rakes.

and Fertilizer Drills.

Pulverizing Disk Harrows.

ND W. HOUSE. Opposite City Hall Fredericton

E. AND WAREHOUSE, Public Wharf, Newcastle.

HOUSE, Wesley St., opposite east end Queen St., Moncton.

and Repairs for the same will be kept at these places and

on the North Shore by the agents at Dalhousie, Bathurst and

NOTICE.

ing made us, that customers have not been properly
re to be had when wanted, we have re-organized our
ore, and will permanently locate the following agents at our
have full stocks of the above named articles, and will take
when needed, and faithfully attend to the wants of our
all New Brunswickers but one and he claims to have become

BURDEN..... DALHOUSIE

BURDEN..... BATHURST,

NEWCASTLE

following have been appointed local agents:

DINE..... CHATHAM.

WALKER..... COAL BRANCH.

E..... INDIANTOWN.

LLIBROS..... POKEMOUCHE.

UTHIE..... BAY DU VIN.

NELSON.

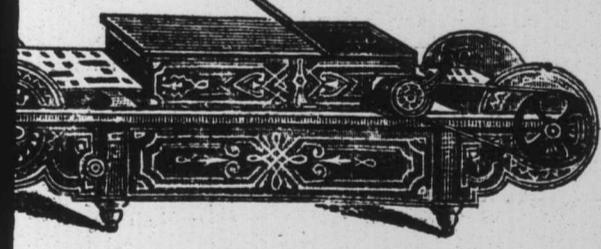
GEORGE HILDEBRAND, General Agent Newcastle.

our customers in the North Shore Countries should be addressed

Newcastle Miramichi

May 14 6mos

nical Orguinette



UTOMATIC REED ORGAN.

UNINETTE and PERFORATED MUSIC PAPER: a mere child in musical education, can produce an endless variety of excellent music. It is not so penny trap, but a musical instrument of real standard in the United States, where 5,000 Orguinettes are

REQUINETTE AND MUSIC PAPER

no matter how often played, and will not get out of order.

8 SIC. Send for illustrated Catalogue to F. W. ABBOT & CO.,
1 to 21 VOTEURS STREET, MONTREAL.

& R. LOGGIE,
BLACK BROOK,

are selling low a LARGE STOCK OF

TAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
HIS' and BOYS' READY MADE CLOTHING.

SEWING AND OXFORD SHIRTS, FANCY TIES, &c.
ock of BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS &c. Machine and Hand
made from Best Canadian Manufacturers.

Glass, And Earthen-ware.
HELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

lass, Putty &c., &c. Paints all Colors; boiled and
ut Oils. A full Line of all the best Pasters of

Box, and Parlour STOVES.

All Kinds of TINWARE.

Jut received, a Lot of

American CLOCKS.

acture, 30 hour and 8 day. Various Styles and

which will be sold Cheap. A Full Stock of Groceries

A. & R. LOGGIE, BLACK BROOK,

4

STAR CLUB - RATES.

We shall be happy to supply the STAR to anyone getting up a club at the following rates:

10 Copies Semi Weekly	1 year \$10
5 " " Weekly "	" 5
10 " " Weekly "	" 25
5 " " Weekly "	" 15

J. E. COLLINS, EDITOR.

Chatham, N. B.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

In Semi-Weekly Star.

SPACES LENGTH OF TIME. RATES.

1 Column.	One Year	\$100
Half Column.	"	50
Quarter do.	"	25
4 Inches.	"	15
A Yard.	"	12

at the above spaces, half the amount for
6 posts for six months, one fourth the
amount for three months. Special arrangements
made for terms shorter than three months.

TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Single insertion more than one inch
\$25 cents; Subsequent insertions [each] for
same space 25 cents.

Advertisements will be charged for
the time of insertion if not ordered to be
run in writing.

Advertisers' rates (outside the transient
advertisements) payable every thirty days.

Solid advertisements one cent a line.

Orders for the discontinuation of
advertising contracts after the time agreed
upon, must be given in writing; else all
continued "ads" will be charged at the regular rates.

The advertising rates in the Weekly Star
are the same as those in the Semi-Weekly.
Special arrangement may be made
with the Editor or Publisher at the Office.

Subscribers who do not receive their
paper regularly, will please send
an word to this office.

The North Star.

CHATHAM, N. B. Oct. 12 '81

J. E. COLLINS..... EDITOR

ENGLISH SOLDIERS IN

SLAVERY.

VOLUME IV.

CHATHAM, N. B., OCT. 12, 1881.

N. 20.

NOTICE.

This is to inform my friends and the public
in general, that I have established in con-
nection with my premises,

A FAIR - BANK SCALES,

And are prepared to weigh Coal, Hay
and other heavy articles.

And on reasonable Terms

Thos. Flanagan.

Chatham, August 18th, 81, tf

\$12 a week. \$12 day at home easily made
only out of free. Address True & Co
Aug 18th, 81.

ST. JOHN. N. B.

Keep constantly on hand—Fine Drugs
and Chemicals, Materia Medica, Druggists,
Drugs, Cosmetics, Perfumery, Soaps,
Brushes, Comb, etc., etc.

Special attention and personal supervision
given to the compounding of physio and pro-
scriptions and putting up of ships' medicines.

Physicians and Surgeons in the country will
find it to their advantage to call on me for
their goods, as they may rely on getting only
the purest drugs.

Wholesaler agent for J. C. Ayer & Co. Lowell
Mass., and originally for W. Smith's Anti-Bilious Soda, by W. Smith's
Anti-Bilious Soda, by W. Smith's as
trigent Corial—Smith's Ready Relieff
E. James' Tongue Balsam, French's Balsam
of Sassafras, Chamoisine, etc.—the
Anti-Bilious Soda, Ingalls' Liniment, &c.
St. John, N. B.—Dec 15, 81.

ST. JOHN & INSPECT STOCK

Freezers &

R. frigerators

especially.

R. D. SOUTHWOOD,

Newcastle, Sep 1880—sep 29th

EAST END

FACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Having established a Factory and Planing
Mill in the East End of the Town, he is now
prepared to supply the public.

At St. John Prices

DOORS, WINDOWS, MOULD-

INGS, BRACKETS, STAIR

RAILS, BIRCH AND WAL

NUT, BANNISTER'S OF

ALL SIZES, NOWEL

MILL SUPPLIES,

Rubber and Leather, Belting,
Lacing Leather,

Lubricating Oils,

WROUGHT IRON PIPE

for steam, gas or water and fittings for

same.

Glass, Paints, Cils,

Cat Nails and Spikes. Wrought Nails and

spikes.

Electro Plated Knives & Forks

Pocket and Table Cutlery

in great variety.

T. MC AVITY & SONS.

13 King Street, St. John, N. B.

July 13—wkyly

FOTOGRAPHING & PICTUR FRAMING

formerly carried on by them will be continued

by E. H. THOMAS on the old stand,

and all bills due the firm are payable to

him and all debts due them will be paid

to him.

E. H. THOMAS, U.

Chatham, Aug 23rd, '81.

DISSOLVIT'N.

Notice is hereby given that the Co-Part-
nership heretofore existing under the
name of

MERSEBAU & THOMSON,

has been dissolved this day by mutual con-
sent and the business of

PHOTOGRAPHING & PICTUR FRAMING

formerly carried on by them will be continued

by E. H. THOMAS on the old stand,

and all bills due the firm are payable to

him and all debts due them will be paid

to him.

The firm will be not accepted the

The North Star.

CHATHAM, N. B. Oct. 12, '81

J. E. COLLINS..... EDITOR

TWO PICTURES.

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

"It is the duty of your Parliamentary representative to sacrifice his repose and his pleasures to yours, and above all, to prefer in all cases our interest to his own."

PRACTICE VS. PRACTICE.

The great Liberal party of England, as far as their professions and their acts are concerned, are very much like their Canadian namesakes. Who, in the cold shades of opposition, how ably and how eloquently have its leaders in both countries dwelt upon the evils entailed upon the people owing to Conservative misgovernment; and while bidding for power, they are no less profuse in their promises having, like the quack doctor, an infallible remedy for each and every political and commercial ill under which the country happens to be suffering. When however they obtain power they forget altogether about the fulfillment of their promises, but when they undertake to cure any of the evils they so loudly denounced while in opposition, the remedy that they prescribe in many instances turns out like the quack's nostrums, equally as bad as the disease. In 1873 the Grits, with a large majority at their back, assumed the reins of power in this country and their friends and partisans were loud in their predictions of the great things they were about to accomplish for the good of the country. But as time went on their incompetency to govern the country became so apparent that, not only the people but their most ardent supporters became disgusted with their rule. At every opportunity the people got them returned men to oppose them and when the next general election came round it was eagerly seized by the electors of the country to hurl them from the positions that they had shown by their acts that they were unfit to fill. If we take a glance at the state of political affairs in England we will see the people of that country pursuing the same course towards Mr. Gladstone and his Liberal Party. It will be remembered that previous to the last general election in that country, Messrs. Gladstone, Bright, etc., stamped the British Isles and while they in the most violent language condemned the policy pursued by the Beaconsfield administration, they were loud in their promises of what they would accomplish for the benefit of the English people if they would once more return them to power. Their programme was a brilliant one as it embraced all that could be either wished or desired by the most ardent and devout advocates of reform. Of many questions that Mr. Gladstone pledged himself to bring before Parliament the following are a few:

"He promised to deal with London municipal reform, and with county government. He was to exempt householders from the English counties and the Irishboroughs; the liquor laws were to be amended when there would be a reform in criminal law procedure; the responsibility of employers on account of the injuries received by their work-people was to be materially increased; a reduction of public expenditure, and an effective mode of dealing with the public debt were promised. Such eastern questions as the opinion revenue, Indian finance, and the working of the home government of India were to be settled. The city companies, the medical profession, and church establishments were all to be dealt with in an alarmingly earnest spirit; the abolition of the burial laws, together with those affecting entail and settlement, were shadowed forth; property was to be revalued, and an end put to corrupt practices and heavy expenses at elections. The revenue departments were to be reorganized, the currency readjusted, and the seats of Parliamentary representatives redistributed; and the law of primary education was to be considerably revised."

Those were the brilliant promises of the great Liberal statesman of England, but how has he fulfilled them during the time that he and his party have held power. Why but four Government measures of any consequence have been brought before Parliament and made law, and of these the Coercion and Land Acts were not contemplated at the time the appeal was made to the country. As in Canada, the by-elections have all gone against the Government and there is a growing feeling among the English people anything but favorable to the long life of the great Liberal administration of Mr. Gladstone.

The revisors of votes will meet in Gowan's hardware store on Tuesday, 25th inst., to adjudge on the propriety of adding some fifteen or twenty names to the list of qualified voters.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

In our last issue we dealt briefly with the need of establishing some new industries in our country. We pointed out that the establishment of a factory, such as example as a Woolen Mill would give employment to a large number of people, give an impetus to trade, and largely benefit our farmers. We have been toying with a single industry, and to matter how much the lumbering interest may be written up by interested parties, the people of this country know to their cost that it is to them, an unprofitable and unreliable business. It has been truly described as a waning industry. It is now practically in the hands of monopoly, the small lumbermen are crowded out, and only those with capital can now embark in the business. Each year its benefits are felt less and less and it is now a matter of difficulty for a lumbering man to exist, who is depending on the lumber trade. Even the business of stowing ships has fallen into the hands of monopolists, and where a dozen men formerly made comfortable livings, a single individual now reigns the profit, and every dollar squeezed from the laborer is to the ten per cent. of the monopolist. To hear those men who thus restrict and control labor talk of Free Trade is sickening.

We want something that will give winter employment to our people. And to acquire these we must make use of the resources which Providence has placed within our reach. We have at hand the means of bettering our condition and it will be our own fault if we do not utilize them. Let us glance at a few figures from the Trade and Navigation returns. We find that during the fiscal year ended 31st June 1880, Nova Scotia exported \$1,353,441 worth of fish. What did New Brunswick export during the same year? Only \$631,746 worth. Our export of lumber during the same year was valued at \$1,516,932, or nearly a million dollars less than the value of fish exported by Nova Scotia. Here on our sea board are some of the most valuable fisheries in the world. Here also we have the facilities for building and equipping a fleet of fishing vessels. We have also the men to man them. Yet not a single vessel is fitted out in Miramichi or our deep sea fisheries! Strangers from abroad come and read the harvest while we sit and suck our thumbs and wait for something to turn up. Is not this shameful? Our mechanics are among the best in the world, we have plenty of wood, etc., right at hand, yet we have not a single fishing vessel owned in our port. Is it any wonder then that we are driving our young men away? We earnestly hope that this winter a start will be made. It will not cost much to build a good sized fishing schooner. The building of it will give employment to a few of our mechanics, and next year, employment will be given to 15 or 20 of our young men. And we have no doubt that once the start is made it will result in others following. In stead of one we would like to see twenty vessels of from 50 to 100 tons built this winter.

EDITORIAL CLEANING.

MEETING OF CROWNED HEADS.

The Emperor of Austria and the Czar of Russia are shortly to have an interview. Little legends say that the secret hand is out that the meeting is connected with a violent suppression of the eastern question by the arbitrary annexation of European Turkey to Austria and Russia, with a promise of neutrality to Germany in the event of war next spring with France. Constitutionality together with those affecting entail and settlement, were shadowed forth; property was to be revalued, and an end put to corrupt practices and heavy expenses at elections. The revenue departments were to be reorganized, the currency readjusted, and the seats of Parliamentary representatives redistributed; and the law of primary education was to be considerably revised."

CRIPS IN QUEBEC.

Little accounts from Quebec inform us that the crops throughout that Province have been unusually good this season.

In the Saguenay Valley particularly is this the case, and such an abundant yield of all sorts of grains has not been known,

it is stated by parties well versed in such matters, for some thirty years. In the district last named, it is said that the farmers have grain sufficient to last them two years, and the only ground of complaint is that in distant sections they have not the means of transporting their abundance to market. A noticeable fact is the increased production of wheat, which is becoming more prominent from year to year of late. In early colonial days this was a great wheat growing section, but as in other parts of Canada, over-cropping exhausted the wheat-bearing properties of the soil, and for years past Western flour made nearly all the bread consumed. The land, however, has now had a long rest, and to those who follow these matters closely, the increased amount of which it produces from year to year has become a very noticeable fact.

Root crops have also yielded well, and the only short crop is hay, which suffered from the long continued dryness of early summer. It is needless to say what a beneficial effect the abundant harvest will have upon

trade generally, and wholesalers generally anticipate an active Fall's business in consequence.

THE MANUFACTURING HUM.

The Toronto Monetary Times' informs us that a decided improvement in business had taken place in Guelph, especially among the manufacturers. The Messrs. Bell & Co. shipped, last month, we are told, 44 organs to England and 33 to Australia. One day last week this firm received a letter from England asking for 56 more instruments of different styles. The Raymond Sewing Machine Works are running night and day, and still the machine cannot be supplied fast enough. Exaggerating arrangements made in the premises of Messrs. McCrae & Co., in order to keep pace with the growing demand for their yarns and knitted goods. The Carrick Goods Manufacturing Company, which made extensive alterations in its works last year in order to supply the demand, find themselves heavily taxed to turn out these goods when wanted. The Rainier Piano Works find the demand for their instruments brisk, and they are as busy as they can well be. Engine and farm implement manufacturers in that city report a similar position of affairs. The abundant harvest, the growth of the country and the N. P. all go to do with this condition of business, which appears pretty general throughout Canada, and for which we should be thankful.

We are also pleased to learn that increased activity prevails in the manufacturing industries of Quebec. It is more noticeable in the tanning and boot and shoe interests, as all the factories in these lines are being worked to their full capacity, and several of the largest have recently been added to their facilities. A considerable quantity of leather is now being shipped off there to England, and as the prices realized are very fair, there are prospects of this trade growing. A factory for the manufacture of the finer grades of ladies' and misses' shoes is now being started by J. E. Woodley, who expects to begin operations in about a fortnight, with a present capacity of from twenty to twenty-five weeks a year. Several other factories of smaller calibre have been started, with the year, and orders from jobs from as far west as Winnipeg have flowed in freely.

One of the most important and growing industries of Toronto, and one which has set the example given to manufacturers in the last year or two, is the Toronto Bridge Company. It was at first at great disadvantage owing to an evaluation of American made bridges, but since that practice has so increased and grown that this summer it was absolutely necessary to increase the room and facilities. This has just been done; another railway switch was put in, two large shop built and new machinery added, all of which doubling the former capacity. The Company has orders in for months ahead of which the following are instances, making in the aggregate 2,500 feet railway bridging; one span for the Windsor and Amherstburg line, and two for the South Eastern, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental R. R., ten spans; Toronto, Grey & Bruce seven spans; Canadian Pacific Railway, six spans. These spans range from 70 to 230 feet each. In addition to this there are a number of highway bridges in various places, making over 1,500 linear feet altogether of highway bridging. The principal ones of these are two trestle bridges in Rosedale, the picturesque suburb north-east of Toronto; one is 60 feet high, 365 feet long, and the other, over the D. N. R. ravine, 120 feet high and 600 feet long. Iron roofing, railway turntables, bridge bunks, as well as iron bridges are made by this growing concern. The work already turned out of a quality and appearance that gives promise of continued prosperity.

A glass Works manufacture has lately been erected in New Glasgow, N. S., and we learn from late exchanges that it has just sent its first consignment consisting of over fifty cases of lamp chimneys to Halifax. It has a wide field before it as the imports of glass and manufactures of glass into the Dominion during the year amounts to over \$650,000. In another column we give a lengthy account of the progress that it has been made during the past few years by the Oxford, N. S., cloth and homespun manufacturer. If this manufacture can do a large and profitable business, we cannot see what there is to prevent a manufacture of the kind carrying on a flourishing and remunerative trade in Chatham.

EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES.

Exports from Ottawa to the United States for the quarter ended with September, were of the value of \$883,029, nineteen-twentieths of them being either sawn lumber, or materials connected with the wood trade. Rock phosphate is the item next in amount.

Guelph's export to the United States for the quarter ended with September was valued at \$218,189, of which \$105,929 worth was shipped that month, \$61,435 in August and \$50,835 in July.

Hamilton's exports to the United States for September last were of the value of \$1,422, animals, wool, lumber and meat were the main items.

WHERE IS THE MONEY.

What should be high authority assert that the wealth of Great Britain is accumulating at the rate of £200,000,000 per annum—but the Liverpool Mail

wonderfully enquires, What becomes of the money? That billion of dollars is nearly £6 for each man, woman and child in the United Kingdom, and yet people are complaining of depression and trade! The Mail thinks there is a bulge somewhere, for trade cannot be dull when profits are placed at such enormous sum yearly. It should be remembered that it is not the gains or profits that provide for the expenditure, but the yearly accumulation of wealth that is being asked about. Our contemporary says that it knows large sums are made by a variety of operations (some of a very questionable character), but these gains are for the most part squandered in extravagant living, and therefore form any part of the accumulated wealth of the country. Still it is evident statistic assert that the country is richer each year by £200,000,000, the Mail admits that it must be true; and yet it doubtless asks—merely as a matter of curiosity—(1) How do we make this money? (2) Who are the chief possessors? (3) Where does it find investment? The answer is given that "it cannot be to any great extent the profits of home trade, because the bulk of our productions, agricultural and manufacturing, go to supply our daily necessities of consumption, and the surplus, of course, figures in our exports. Do we, then, after balancing the profits and losses of our export trade, realize a £6 profit of £200,000,000 on our foreign commerce? but here, again, we are brought up with a round sum, as the Yankees say, when we know that the profits of exports have to be used to purchase in the foreign market those imports which we demand for home consumption—so that we gain at £22,000,000 above our anxious enquiry?" If Mr. Gladstone knows anything of this accumulation, an excellent opportunity is afforded him of paying off the national debt fund instead of making an easy burden, have no burden at all. And radicals, too, should desist from talking of confiscating the lands and titles, when this vast accumulation of wealth, which must or should be in hard cash or bonds or securities of some kind, too conveniently lies, or ought to be available for satisfying the national creditor. There is a wonderful attraction about figures. What splendid calculations might be wrought out from these accumulated and still accumulating millions. The Mail enters into some of them. It says:—"Just as the Americans sometimes amuse themselves by calculating what the population of the States will be in 1999 and 2000 A. D., so one may calculate what England's accumulated wealth will be should we be fortunate enough to keep the wasteful and extravagant Tories out of power. Our present bonded amount, according to the best authorities, is about £10,000,000,000; adding £200,000,000 per annum, in A. D. 2000 we shall be worth £34,000,000!"

Seriously it asks, "is it not a cruel mockery to talk of a vast annual accumulation of wealth, when landowners, being unable to let their farms, are cutting down their expenditure; when year after year crops are failing, and agriculturists emigrating to different countries? These are items on the contrary side of the account which, if we mistake not, would more than balance the imaginary hundreds of millions derived from trade and commerce?"

The Institute thereafter adjourned.

parents and guardians, and those unfortunate, were too thinly represented.

The Fourth Session beginning at 9 a. m. Friday, was taken up with an unceasing discussion of the best mode of imparting a knowledge of Canadian history, through the prescribed Text-book. Many interesting and useful views were elicited, and the teachers appeared warmly concerned in this subject, appreciating its difficulties. Mr. Sivergold then gave a very full and practical paper on color, minerals, plants &c. animals. The Institute adjourned at 1 p. m., before the conclusion of the paper.

The Fifth Session began with the remainder of Mr. Sivewright's article, after which a number of ladies and gentlemen discussed the points which he had raised.

The subject of Elementary Physics, (Holtz), was then taken up and Messrs. Cogyngraham, Matthew, Grindly, and others, gave their methods and experience. It was generally conceded that this eminently useful subject was not difficult to teach. Mr. Moor then read a thoughtful paper on School Discipline and Management, and in the subsequent discussion it appeared that moral instruction had come to be considered the most potent weapon in a teacher's hand.

A communication was read from Mr. Oakes, transferring his chemicals and apparatus to the Institute. The Institute accepted them gratefully, and put them in the hands of the Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer for their own and the Institute's use. It was then decided that the Institute should meet at Chatham, in July 1882, on the Thursday and Friday before vacation.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Trustees of Newcastle District for the use of the School Room to the Committee of Management, and the gentlemen who contributed papers on the various subjects.

The Institute thereafter adjourned.

New Advertisements

STILL they COME.

MIXED CARLOLD APPLES AT AUCTION.

To-morrow, at 10 a. m. sharp. [cash.] W. H. WYSE, Auctioneer, Chatham, Oct. 12.

FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP —OF—

HY PO PHOSPHITES.

SCOTT'S NORTHRUP & LYMAN'S RAILROAD CO. OF CANADA LTD.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL ALLIN'S LUNG BALM, GERMAN SYRUP.

The above standard remedies for cough and rheumatism have been revised at the NEW DRUG STORE

direct from the Manufacturers and we guarantee them PURE AND GENUINE.

LYV RECEIPTS CAREFULLY PREPARED AT ALL HOURS.

MACKENZIE & CO.

(Opposite Hon. W. Mairhead's Store.) DENTAL ROOMS UP STAIRS. Chatham, October 5.

ANTHRACITE AND

Soft Coal.

The Subcriber has for sale

100 Tons Anthracite Coal, best quality.

500 Tons Soft Coal, in Lump, Stave and Nut Sizes.

500 Tons Blacksmith Coal.

THOS. F. GILLESPIE.

0 READERS OF NEWSPAPERS

EXTRAORDINARY OFFERS!

10 FOR Twenty-five cents he will receive with the Daily Citizen, from day to day, for two months, for a sum of

25 FOR Twenty-five cents he will receive with the Daily Citizen, from day to day, for two months, for a sum of

100 FOR Twenty-five cents he will receive with the Daily Citizen, from day to day, for two months, for a sum of

200 FOR Twenty-five cents he will receive with the Daily Citizen, from day to day, for two months, for a sum of

300 FOR Twenty-five cents he will receive with the Daily Citizen, from day to day, for two months, for a sum of

400 FOR Twenty-five cents he will receive with the Daily Citizen, from day to day, for two months, for a sum of

500 FOR Twenty-five cents he will receive with the Daily Citizen, from day to day, for two months, for a sum of

600 FOR Twenty-five cents he will receive with the Daily Citizen, from day to day, for two months, for a sum of

700 FOR Twenty-five cents he will receive with the Daily Citizen, from day to day, for two months, for a sum of

800 FOR Twenty-five cents he will receive with the Daily Citizen, from day to day, for two months, for a sum of

900 FOR Twenty-five cents he will receive with the Daily Citizen, from day to day, for two months, for a sum of

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1200 FOR Twenty-five cents he will receive with the Daily Citizen, from day to day, for two months, for a sum of

1300 FOR Twenty-five cents he will receive with the Daily Citizen, from day to day, for two months, for a sum of

men, and those uniformly represented.

session beginning at 9 a.m. till 4 p.m., with an interval of two hours, in the hall of Canadian Institute, where the prescribed Text-testing and useful views of the teachers appeared in this subject, appliances. Mr. Soverign said and peaceful paper plants a d animals, turned up at 1 p.m., before the paper.

On began with the roving article, after ladies and gentlemen who had raised.

Elementary Physics, taken up and Messrs. with w. Grindly, and methods especially concerned that subject was not

Mr. Moor then read on School Discipline, and in the autumn it appeared that it should be considered the portion in a teacher's

was read from Mr. his chemicals and institute. The Institute still, and put them to Vice-President and for their own and

It was then decided should next meet at 1882, on the Tuesday vacation.

It was tendered to the sole District for the room to the Committee, and the gentle- men papers on the various

hereafter adjourned.

D. MILLS.

Halifax Herald.)

of the Oxford Mills

unsound display—this previ- as efforts. At least five years this year has exhibited, improvement on the year they cap the exhibit the finest ever seen—if no less than

in manufacturers of coal, a winter and summer

blankets, flannels, dress, and ladies' dress factured by Nova

and women. This con-

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But time and per-

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which 100,000 pounds

will be used. These

more work about

no less than 30,000

manufacture will be

Montreal, To-

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Canada. The Com-

it to Australia in 1877

is pain. As a result

they opened up a

new filling orders for

"spun" from that far

desirable quantity will

Europe. The pro-

prise were well known

and conserva-

tions. They manufac-

ture of which has

been announced by

& Co. But this en-

act of rule or decay.

P. This year the

about \$150,000 will

Iowa—Scha—princip-

County—as the re-

The N. P. has

their business. Dur-

ing the company

with orders that

next spring to

introduce new

employ 15 to 20

manufacture 110 000

The demand to day is

they are capable of

have the brands, and

the market, and all

to make this the

remunerative mill in

increased capital. Mi-

say that the "blood-

facturers" are making

cent, therefore this

the investment. Now

the "economies of the

goods, Mr. Oxley in-

there has been no increase

of their manufac-

they have largely pro-

of the N. P., but im-

proved in quality as

as they were ever

New Advertisements

STILL they COME.

MIXED CARLO D APPLES
AT AUCTION,
To morrow, at 10 a.m. sharp.
W.M. WYSE,
AUCTIONEER
Chatham, Oct. 12.

FELLOW'S

COMPOUND SYRUP —OF—

HY PO PHOSPHITES.

Scott's
Nathrop & Lyman's
R. binson's
Puttner's
ARTICLES OF
COTTON OIL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
ALLAN'S LUNG BALMAM,
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
PURE AND GENUINE.

PRESCRIPTIONS AND FA-
MILY RECEIPTS CAREFULLY PRE-
PARED AT ALL HOURS.

MACKENZIE & CO.

(Opposite Hon. W. Mairhead's Store.)

DENTAL ROOM IN ST. JAMES.

Chatham, October 5.

ANTHRACITE

AND

Soft Coal.

The Subscribers has for sale

100 Tons Anthracite Coal,
best quality.

500 Tons Soft Coal,
in Lump, Stave and Nut Sizes.

500 Tons Blacksmith Coals.

THOS. F. GILLESPIE.

10 READERS OF NEWSPAPERS

EXTRAORDINARY OFFERS!

THE Proprietor of the Times, Monitor, to now subscribers due date of order to Jan'y. '82 for only Ten Cts—more than two mos. for a day & a half.

25 FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS he will

and the Daily edition from the 1st to the 31st Dec. last for Twenty-Five Cts.

These offers are made to new subscribers only, and the object is to induce those interested in the Times to give it a trial & Propose or believing that many now do will be our permanent subscribers. Ad.

H. T. STEVENS,
Editor and Proprietor.



Notice to Contractors.

SELL'D Tenders addressed to the undersigned and signed and sealed for Captain John Mairhead, Esq., Chatham, N.B., will be received at this office until

TUESDAY 13th day of OCTOBER next,

indefinitely, for the completion of the above

Plans and specific times can be seen at the

Penitentiary, Dartmouth, N.B., and also at

the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, on

and after MONDAY, the 3rd day of OCTOBER.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders

will not be considered unless made on the

printed form supplied, the blanks properly

filled in, and signed with their actual sign-

ature.

Each tender must be accompanied by an

executed bank cheque made payable to the

order of the undersigned, the Minister of

Public Works, Ottawa, on or before the

date of the opening of the tenders.

The tenders will be bound to accept

the lowest or any tender.

By order,

J. B. RUSSELL,
Direct Importer.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 29 September, 1881.

CHOICE WINES,
BRANDIES,
WHISKIES,
CORDIALS,
&c., &c., &c.

—ALSO—

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF WELL-SELECTED

GROCERIES

Opposite Masonic Hall,

NEWCASTLE, N.B.

Nov 24—1881

NEWCASTLE

N.B.

Opposite Masonic Hall,

NEWCASTLE

N.B.

FALL IMPORTATION,

FROM GREAT BRITAIN, CANADA AND UNITED STATES,

Direct from the Manufacturers

610 CASES AND BALES,

Received per late Steamers and Rail,

BALANCE DAILY EXPECTED.

When completed making an Immense Stock of

STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS and SMALLWARES, &c.

Comprising the best assortment for General Storekeepers, Lumbermen, Miners, Sailors and Fishermen that can be found in the Lower Provinces.

FULL LINES OF "SCOTCH & AMERICAN FISHING NETS."

TEAS A SPECIALITY.

The Largest Importation of the Season. 725 Packages in Caddies and Half Chests, Just Received and more to follow, Direct from the London Docks. We defy Competition in Prices of our TEAS.

An early inspection of our Stock is solicited, feeling confident it will amply compensate intending Purchasers and lead to business.

Orders to our Travellers or by Mail shall have our prompt and careful attention.

New Goods Arriving Daily.

TERMS LIBERAL.

THOS. R. JONES & CO.,

CANTERBURY STREET,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

June 11. '81. [Sept. 26. '81.]

Sutherland & Creaghan,

Newcastle, - - - N. B.

We are showing the Largest, most Select and Varied Stock of Summer

DRY GOODS,

Ever Imported into Miramichi. Our Stock is now complete for Summer Trade. Every department is full and prices marked down. Country Storekeepers should get our WHOLE-SALE Prices, and examine our varied Stock if they want to make money.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN.

NEWCASTLE, JUNE 25th, 1881.

STEWART & WHITE,

93 to 97 Charlotte Street,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

IMPORTERS & DEALERS in Every Description of

FURNITURE,

NEWEST STYLES AND FINEST CLASS OF GOODS.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 24th, 1881.

CARPET REMNANTS!

Our fourth annual sale of CARPET REMNANTS commenced on Wednesday, 1st December.

And will be continued till January 1st, 1881.

The great success which has always attended these sales will be a guarantee sending purchasers of the special value they will get for their money.

Brussels Remnants, from 15 to 30 per cent Reduction. Tapestry " 15 to 30 " Wool " 15 to 30 "

In all Lengths from 1 to 25 Yards

It will be necessary to call early to secure best patterns.

A. B. SHERATON.

WILLIAM WYSE,

GENERAL DEALER,

Auctioneer and Commission

Merchant,

CHATHAM, - - MIRAMICHI, N. B.

Merchandise and Produce received on commission. Liberal advances made

ON CONSIGNMENTS

D. DESMOND

DIRECT IMPORTER OF

CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

LOWER WATER ST., CHATHAM

Good Stabling on the premises. Bar-room constantly supplied with the best brand liquors, cigars &c.

Chatham, April 4, 1881. 1 yr.

JOHN FRASER,
Water Street, Chatham,

Direct importer of choice Wines Liquors and Cigars, good accommodation for all travellers; permanent boarding at reasonable rates.

Good Stabling on the premises. Bar-room constantly supplied with the best brand liquors, cigars &c.

Chatham, April 4, 1881. 1 yr.

LIME. LIME.

For sale at Canada Ballast Wharf, 400 Barrels Wood burned Cork Lime. Also 100 Barrels Gibarter, a superior article of lime of not less than 5 bbls. Farmers make arrangements with the subscriber for lime suitable for land, at \$1.00/bbl. lot, cheap.

DANIEL CRIMMEN
Chatham August 26, 1881.

L. J. TWEEDIE,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY-

AT-LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CANADIAN
CERT, ETC.

CHATHAM, - - - N. B.
OFFICE: in Snowball's Building
Chatham August 30 1880. - if

F. O. PETERSON

MERCHANT TAILOR

CHATHAM N. B.

I have now on hand a large stock of ex-

cellent cloth for Men and Youth's Wear

which I will make up at a reasonable

figure in the trade. All orders will

receive prompt attention, and satisfaction

guaranteed.

Law and Collection Office.

OF ADAMS & LAWLOWR,

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY, CON-

VEVANCERS,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC., ETC.

REAL ESTATE & FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS,

etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.

etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.