

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., MAR. 17, 1887.
A DEAD ISSUE.

The amount of labor exerted to produce the repeal movement in Nova Scotia is an unknown quantity, but the utter collapse of the issue affords an excellent example of the "ridiculousness" of it. In June last the repeal agitation swept over the country like wildfire, and the result was that the local Government which was pledged to obtain separation from the Dominion was sustained by an overwhelming majority. The people were told by the Government organs that the struggle for repeal was not a revolt against Macdonaldism, but against Canada, and that Nova Scotia had nothing more to expect from our political party in the Dominion than from the other. The speech from the throne on the 22nd of February, the fact remained that the local Government was returned on the repeal issue, and it might naturally be supposed that the question would show an important place in their deliberations. The legislature met last Thursday and it was only reasonable to expect that the programme of the Government in reference to repeal would be clearly outlined. The speech from the throne only obtained one brief clause in connection with the subject, and it was as obscure as the utterances of the Delphic oracle. It was as follows:—

"Questions involved in the relation of the Province to the capital Government at Ottawa will doubtless again engage your attention."

Only this and nothing more! The reply was equally non-committal. It said:—

"Any questions touching the relation of the Province to the central Government at Ottawa, will receive from us the careful consideration which their importance demands."

The debate on reply gave Mr. McColly an opportunity of announcing that he was not only a repealer but an annexationist, and it elicited from Mr. T. R. Black an expression of disapproval of Mr. McColly's sentiments and a conviction that repeal would ultimately result in annexation, and there the matter ended. The members of the Government were particularly reticent, and even the censorious Mr. McColly failed to open their lips. Mr. Fraser, who has been termed the apostle of repeal, was the only member who appeared to have any faith left. Verily, the repeal rocket which rose so brilliantly, has come down a stick. Repeal was a name to conjure with a few months ago, but now there are few who care to do it reverence. The attempt to galvanize its "putrid carcass" into life deluded a few people into the belief that it was a living issue, but subsequent events only served to show the completeness of its dissolution. Repeal in Nova Scotia is certainly dead today beyond the hope of resurrection.

Mr. Black is subjected to a severe criticism at the hands of a friendly political journal, the *Windward Record*. The *Record* finds the hon. gentleman cold and vacillating. His proposed reforms are, it seems, all half measures, and of direct policy he really has none. While the war was raging Mr. Black's friends believed he had a magnificent policy; now that it is over and that the victory has not been so decisive as might have been expected, it is found that the policy was lacking in attractiveness, and that perhaps after all Mr. Black is hardly the statesman he is alleged to be. This is but a repetition of the story of 1882. The members of the Government were wise after the event, but, stringing to say, none of the wisest of 1882 were able to utilize their wisdom in 1887 as to secure the decisive victory for which, of course all yearned. It is a curious psychological phenomenon that the really wise politicians never find out what is the matter until it is too late.

The story that Pittsburg iron manufacturers had sent \$150,000 to help the Liberals in the elections has been plagiarized by the politicians among whom it was aimed, and now every Liberal paper is extolling how that the capitalists of Maine subscribed thousands and thousands of dollars for the Tories. There is one unpleasant suggestion in these yarns. It is that they indicate on the part of the politicians a belief in the simplicity and credulity of the Canadian electorate.

A remarkable decision has been made in the Queen's Bench Division of Court of Toronto in a conviction for bigamy. Judgment was given quashing the conviction on the ground that any married Canadian citizen, according to the law of bigamy, who crosses the line and marries again in the States can not be successfully prosecuted for bigamy, provided that he did not leave Canada with intent to commit the offence.

The Pope and the Queen have exchanged Jubilee congratulations and sent each other valuable presents.

The P. E. Island Legislature meets on the 29th inst.

NEW LICENSE BILL.

The Attorney General has introduced into the Provincial Legislature a new License Bill which is an important measure. It provides for the appointment of a chief inspector of licenses by the council of any city, town or municipality—the appointment to be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. The council can issue tavern licenses, which will authorize the sale of liquors to be drunk on the premises in quantities not exceeding one quart, and wholesale licenses, which will authorize sales in quantities of not less than one pint. The inspector must publish the names of all applicants for license fourteen days before the meeting of the council at which the application is to be made, and the applicant must deposit a fee of \$10. Every tavern in cities and towns unless exempted must contain not less than six bedrooms, and every tavern elsewhere not less than three bedrooms, with suitable complement of bedding and furniture more than are required by the hotel keeper's family, and stabling shall be provided by each tavern for not less than six horses. The 40th section provides that not more than ten tavern licenses in any city or town in any corporation town may be exempted from the provision with regard to rooms. Any other section of the act fixes the number of licenses that may be granted in any city, town or parish in accordance with the population. Important provisions are made in the way of regulations and prohibitions. The chief inspector may prohibit sales to certain persons. In case of a death resulting from the excessive use of liquor, the tavern keeper becomes liable to the friends of the deceased for damages, if death has resulted from his neglect or carelessness in selling. The funds received from license fees are to be used for the payment of inspectors and the carrying out of the law, the residue going to the general municipal fund. Stringent provisions are made in reference to the duties of inspectors in counties where the Scott Act is in force.

The United States Senate has passed an act for the suppression of cattle diseases that, if recent reports are not greatly exaggerated, can not become law too soon. A commission—everything seems to be done by commission across the border—is to be created, into whose hands very extensive powers will be placed. They are to enter any premises, car or vessel where infectious disease is supposed to exist, inspect cattle, and, if necessary, order them to be slaughtered, allowing the owner three-fourths of their appraised value. A full corps of assistants is provided for, and the sum of one million dollars appropriated for the expenses of the work, so that, if the United States is not soon as free from pleuropneumonia as is Canada, it will certainly not be the fault of Congress.

Although President Cleveland has only just completed the half of his term of office, active preparations are already being made for the next Presidential campaign, which will turn the United States upside down during the summer of 1888. There is some talk of a "Sherman boom," but Blaine's friends express their confidence that the Plumed Knight will easily carry the Republican convention. The ex-President of the Senate is now on a trip through the South, which, it is said, may be divided in the next contest.

The Minister of Agriculture has received a letter from Col. Robinson, of the Royal Artillery, stating that Col. Goldie, Assistant Adjutant-General at Halifax, has been appointed by the British Government to purchase horses in Canada for the Imperial Army for a term of years. About 150 horses from Ontario and the older provinces and the same number from the ranches in the North-West and British Columbia will be required annually.

Indiana has a shower of bright stars. It has had Democratic victories, and a Democratic Governor, and an epidemic of crime in State institutions and in its Legislature, and a bogus election of Senator, and now, with every prospect of a first instalment of the result, wickedness in that quarter seems to have gone so far that it is unable to wait for the hereafter, and is getting up a Marbledhead squab. No man in the House is more liked.

Mr. Blair is rapidly developing into a statesman of first class power. He is easily a long way ahead of the best in the House in the force and skill with which his statements are made or his arguments delivered. He has nerve and resources when under attack or in the moment of danger that come only from dauntless self reliance. Amongst the younger politicians of the Maritime Provinces, there is probably not one equal to him in the requisites of a political leader. He is not yet forty-five and considering that he has probably twenty years of public life ahead of him yet, it is easy to predict that he will occupy a commanding position in Canadian politics. On Friday afternoon, Mr. Blair delivered his speech on the abolition of the Legislative Council. He merely asked for a committee of five to confer with a committee from the Upper House to discuss the matter, but he indicated that if that chapter showed itself objectionable to the people so often expressed; the Government might expect some of the commissions held by these hon. gentlemen and let the Supreme Court adjudicate on their rights. The Council has at present 15 members. Of these, seven are said to be pledged to abolition, viz: Hon. Messrs. Young, Holly, White, Barrie, Harrison, Thompson and Flewelling. At present, it is understood, the Government proposes an equal method, namely, to pension

Fredericton Letter.

Legislative Dead Calm.—Westmorland Five Members.—The Local Opposition Tactics.—The Deacon's Popularity.—Mr. Blair as a Leader.—Government Measures.—Will the Council Go?—York Brewery.—Horse Sale.

March 14th, 1887.
"Lovely concord and most sacred peace," roign serenely within the Legislative Halls. There was once a usurper who on his death bed was told by the priest to restore to the owners a part of his ill-gotten gains. Said he: "There are none; they have all died in the poor house." In like manner, the leader of the Government can point to an opposition that has faded away like a summer's mirage and now
"To find a foe, it shall not be his hap,
And peace shall fall him on his flowery lap."

All in the galleries and many in the House lament the monotony of success that has attended Mr. Blair, and long for the return of a Hanington or the sharp wit of an Adams to awaken the House to a memory of stormier, if not better days. While the discussions are probably of less interest than a district school meeting it must be admitted, there is much in the new condition of affairs to commend it; instead of being two weeks over the useless relic of imperial parliamentarism, the address, Mr. Blair had in mind and adopted in just fifteen minutes. Instead of having the estimates brought down a month after the House met, they were introduced, and at this present moment have been more than half voted, the House has been only nine days in session. The leader of the Opposition, such as it is, is Mr. Park, of Northumberland—a youthful Nestor with whitening hair—whose mission is to get the stung-up Legislature to go back to the manor of Mr. Tweedie, a lawyer like Mr. Park, also from Northumberland, and with a mission like Mr. Park's. He is the only alleged wit in the House. It is stated that Mr. Adams, who declined to go back to the Legislature, contemplating leaving the Province and going to the Western States, where he has influential connections. The candidates for his seat are Messrs. Morley, (Opposition), Burdett, (Gov.), and Gillespie (Ind.). It may not be known that Westmorland has more than four representatives, a fifth being Dr. Michael Atkinson, a native of Baie Verte, who holds a seat for Carleton. His name first became prominent as the newly graduated M. D. from Dalhousie, recommended by the Medical Faculty for the City Hospital, and which the Board refused to ratify, leading to a most violent political controversy at Halifax. Dr. Atkinson is a man with a big imperial—big enough for a cuirassier. He is not afraid to air his opinions, and as he has been a resident of Carleton only three years, his opinions must have impressed that constituency.

The Provincial Secretary delivered his budget speech on Wednesday last. For the general policy that characterizes his wily and conversation, he is known as the "Deacon" amongst the members of the Y. M. C. A. St. John. The Deacon is a man of character and merit. Perhaps he would not pass muster in a Boston salon as a disciple of high culture, but he, all the same, appears to have the confidence of every-body, with perhaps one exception, and that one is, strange to say, his colleague, the leader of the Government, who when the hon. Secretary is making an exposition of his budget, he listens not without an air of alarm, and is always ready with expatiatory suggestions and translations of the idioms borrowed from the track and the paddock with which the hon. Secretary's budget is so liberally peppered. The latter might say: "That our expenditure would come within our estimate I was last year ready to wager my buy gold."

"Your financial reputation," hastily would be interpreted by Mr. Blair.
"We have our measures ready at the opening of the session and propose to run her through at 2 23' speed."

As speedily as the public service permits, suggests Mr. Blair. The Deacon in appearance is a combination of Henry Ward Beecher and Ben Butler. He has plenty of strong horse sense and is as big as a Marbledhead squab. No man in the House is more liked.

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them off. Three more votes would probably secure abolition. Hon. Mr. Jones, a leading spirit of the House and who made a strong fight against the late Government's former House on the Grand Southern Railway and on one or two other large public questions, thinks the Upper Chamber deserves a better fate. It is generally admitted the Upper Chamber comes on the tangled legislation of the House and prevents political action becoming law. With public sentiment so strongly against the second Chamber, it is however difficult for it to be whittled the pressure much longer; the people rule. Amongst the measures proposed is a new department building for public records, crown lands, etc. The present building is neither convenient nor safe. If the Government went about doing things they may yet be room in the new Parliament building for all the offices required the next hundred years. The Government also daub building by a grant of \$1,000 a year for eight or ten years, in connection with Mr. Woodbridge's establishment.—The Hazen-Woodward bribery case, which was the sensation here until the suspension of the Maritime Bank will be revived at the opening of court to-morrow. All shades of politics express the utmost detestation of Woodward, who self confessed sale of himself first to one party and then to another, marks him as a most unscrupulous specimen of human degradation. Most men hide their shame in darkness and secrecy—it does not appear he had manliness enough to feel any shame. Bribery is getting to be a gigantic evil, and the betterment of all parties are recognizing the necessity of crushing it out, but the offence has only lately been made even a statutory one and consequently the general public are not disposed to do so harshly with the offender. The case is now before the court, and the Hon. Mr. Woodbridge, a young man of some ability, is now in the hands of the law. The case is now before the court, and the Hon. Mr. Woodbridge, a young man of some ability, is now in the hands of the law.

The illustrations accompanying the unpublished letters of Thackeray in *Scribner's Magazine*, will be unique. There will be portraits, views of places mentioned, etc. The principal illustrations will be Thackeray's own work. Many of the letters contain sketches, which will be reproduced in fac-simile and others of his drawings, which are in the possession of Mrs. Brookfield, to whom most of the letters were written, will also be given.

Dr. William A. Hammond, than whom there is no better authority on the subject of Thackeray, has written an able article entitled "Brain-Forcing in Childhood." The paper gives a vivid picture of the evil of the brain-erasing process, now so common in both public and private schools, and also contains a strong plea for fewer studies, more direct contacts with Nature, and less of the inter-ferrence of books.

The first instalment of the collection of unpublished letters of Thackeray, to be published in *Scribner's Monthly*, will appear in the April number. The illustrations will be preceded by an introduction by Mrs. Brookfield, to whom most of the letters were written. They will be arranged in the order of the letters, and will be accompanied by an additional introduction by Mrs. Brookfield, to whom most of the letters were written. They will be arranged in the order of the letters, and will be accompanied by an additional introduction by Mrs. Brookfield, to whom most of the letters were written.

An exchange says: It is safe to say that the firm of R. A. & J. Stewart owe the bank \$600,000, covered by whole or in part by sterling exchange, on which it is believed nothing will be realized. Among the rumors floating around is one that the bank officials now in Montreal will arrest the chief debtor for the same reason. In spite of assurances to the contrary, by the agents of the firm here, there is no doubt that the R. A. & J. Stewart have absorbed the funds of the bank. A month ago the bank's statement reported assets of a million and a quarter; now the most promise is \$300,000. A cool million is gone, and Stewart's firm have more than half of it. How the firm acquired the hold on the bank no one knows, but they managed to get it all their own way.

Another terrible disaster has been added to the list of our woes. A bridge on the Boston & Providence road broke down on Tuesday morning while a train of eight passenger cars loaded with people was crossing. Three cars passed over the bridge before it fell, and the others were thrown into it at thirty feet deep. Thirty-four persons are known to have been killed and several others are fatally injured. The number of wounded is about 100. The cause of the disaster is not yet known, but it is believed that the bridge was in a state of decay, and that the weight of the train was too much for it.

Highly Spoken Of.—Mr. James M. Lawson, of Woodville, Ont., speaks in high terms of Yellow Oil for rheumatism, lame back, sprains and painful complaints. Yellow Oil is used internally and externally in cases of pain, and is a most valuable remedy. It is made from a most remarkable cure of disease.

THE REV. DR. H. PRAYER, of Toronto, Ind., says: "I have used Yellow Oil for rheumatism, lame back, sprains and painful complaints. Yellow Oil is used internally and externally in cases of pain, and is a most valuable remedy. It is made from a most remarkable cure of disease."

New Advertisements.

March 15, 1887
NEW GOODS.

JUST OPENED:
New Prints, New Grey Cottons;
New Shirtings, New Linens;
New Dress Goods, New Cashmeres;
New Mullins, New Haberdashery;
8 doz. "Knights of Labor" Coats,
cheapest and best working Coats
yet made.

J. L. BLACK.

TAILORING!

OUR Tailoring Department is still under the supervision of MR. PETERSON, whose fits are unsurpassed. We have just opened a handsome line of

CLOTHS.

Worsted Cloths, in Diagonal, Corkscrew, and fancy patterns—black, blue and brown;
Tweed in great variety;
Spring and Summer Overcoats;
Fancy Vestings, Cardigans, &c., &c.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Please give us a trial.

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CARRIAGE BUILDERS'

STOCK.

WE have now in store a complete stock of Carriage Builders' Goods, which we offer at lowest possible prices.

100 sets Best Rims;
60 " Carriage Spokes and Hubs;
12 doz. pairs Bent Shafts;
30 sets Barren Patent Wheels;
30 sets Steel Axles, 1/2 and 1 in., long and short arms;
50 sets H. P. Iron Axles, 1 and 1 1/2;
25 sets common Team Wagon Axles;
Side Springs, Tinker Springs;
Castings, Shaft Shackles;
Bolts, Screws, &c.

J. L. BLACK.

FLOUR, &c.

IN STORE AND DUE TO ARRIVE:

125 bbls. "Phugo," choice full
patent;
125 bbls. "Stockwell," highest
patent;
Oatmeal and Buckwheat Meal;
Best Wheat Middlings.

J. L. BLACK.

Sugar, Molasses & Fish.

30 BBL. REFINED SUGARS;
Barbados and Porto Rico Molasses;
20 bbls. Newfoundland Herring, choice;
Large Codfish, Pollack.

J. L. BLACK.

Salt.

800 Bags Liverpool Salt.
200 " Dairy Salt.
FOR SALE LOW TO THE TRADE.

J. L. BLACK.

AMERICAN

Kerosene Oil.

NEW STOCK.

50 BARRELS.

Lower prices than have ruled.

J. L. BLACK.

Hams & Bacon

FIVE TONS.

Smoked Pork Hams

AND BACON.

J. L. BLACK.

OATS.

1,000 Bushels in Store

AND OFFERED AT VALUE.

J. L. BLACK.

New Advertisements.

A Great Scotch Night!
Music Hall, Sackville
MONDAY EV'G, MARCH 21ST.

THE RENOWNED

Bairnsfather Family!

Scottish Vocalists!

Frae Edinburgh, Scotland, who have the Undoubted Reputation of being the Neatest and Most Artistic Exponents of Scottish Song and Story living.

Scotch Songs, Scotch Stories, Scotch Music.

A Night w' the Auld Folks, A Night w' the Young Folks, An' Mony a Thought o' Auld Lang Syne.
The Lyric Beauties of the Scotch Poets sung by Artists of Refinement, and "to See Opinions of the Press. For further particulars see hand bills.

Secure Tickets early. Doors open at 7.30. Commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission, 25c.; Reserved Seats, 50c. Reserved Seats tickets for sale at A. G. Smith's Boot and Shoe Store.

J. L. BLACK.

BARGAINS!

DRY GOODS.

New American Hats,

LATEST STYLES.

Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Gents' Rubbers, Rubber Boots,

HARDWARE,

Mill Saw Files, Nails, Paints, Oils,

CROCKERY WARE.

TO ARRIVE:

A large stock of Choice and Seasonable

GROCERIES

G. B. ESTABROOKS & SONS'

NEW STORE,

Opposite the Brunswick House.

These Goods for Cash. Will be sold

Sackville, N. B., Mar. 16, 1887.

J. L. BLACK.

Just Received

THE FOLLOWING

Patent Medicines

HART'S

DRUG STORE

Warner's Safe Cure;
" " "Nervine;
" " "Diabetes Cure;
Robinson's Phosphorized
Emulsion;
Scott's Emulsion;
Burdock Blood Bitters;
West's Dandelion;
Green's Angust Flower;
Bochee's German Syrup;
Shilo's Consumption Cure;
" " "Liver Vitalizer;
West's Liver Pills;
Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical
Discovery;
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Pre-
scription;
Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

CHARLES G. HART,

DRUGGIST,

Opposite Brunswick Hotel,

SACKVILLE, N. B.

PROVISIONS

AND

GROCERIES!

The subscriber offers for sale:

30 HALF BBLs. No. 1 Labrador

Herring;

15 bbls. No. 1 Labrador Herring;

25 half and quarter bbls. Mackerel;

30 quintals Codfish;

10 " Pollock;

20 half bbls. Shad;

12 " Shore Herring;

50 boxes Smoked Fish;

Oatmeal, Corn Meal;

Buckwheat Meal, Beans;

Rice, Barley, Sugar, Tea;

Raisins, Apples, Onions;

Sops, Lard, Butter, Pickles;

Coarse and Fine Salt, Cabbage.

The above are offered at low prices for

Cash.

EDWARD READ,

Next Door to Brunswick House,

Sackville, N. B., Dec. 3rd, 1886.

Tenders for Building.

TENDERS are invited for the Furnish-

ing of Material and Building of a

Store Room at Foxville; also a Barn on

the Island marsh.

Plans and specifications may be seen at

the office of subscriber.

CHARLES FAWCETT,

Sackville, March 9, 1887.

The Current.

CHICAGO, U. S. A. The

great Literary and Family

Journal of the time. Clean, perfect, good! Over

600 brilliant contributors. \$4.50 yearly; 6 months,

\$2.50. Try it at your risk! Send 10 cents

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New Advertisements.

ATTENTION!

SPRING CHAIRS. Make home pleasant by

investing in a few plants. Worth ten times

their cost for the pleasure they give.

SPRING CHAIRS now coming into bloom, viz:—

Ananas, 75c. to \$1.50 ea.; Hyacinths, 30 to 50c. ea.;

Crocuses, 25 to 50c. ea.; Primulas, or Primroses,

15 to 50c. ea.; Polyanthus, 25 to 50c. ea.;

30 to 50c. ea.; Geraniums, 10 to 50c.; Pansies, 10 to

50c. Ten of thousands of the above and other

House and Garden Plants. (Halifax prices.)

Identify your garden plants by placing Ornamental

labels on them. He who does this confers a

blessing on posterity.

Hundreds of varieties of Trees, Shrubs, and Per-

ennial Flowering Plants, always kept in stock, com-

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kind; Weeping Trees (from 5 ft. to 7 ft.); Ever-

greens, Hardy Flowering Shrubs, etc.

Fruit Trees, comprising: Cherries, Apples, Peaches,

Grabs Apples, and Plums.