

## CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., SEPT. 15, 1887.

A special from Paris to the New York World says Sarah Bernhardt has lost her voice completely.

It is now said that the new Conservative paper, *The Empire*, will be started in Toronto within two months.

Nine carloads of wheat, the first of the season, have been purchased at Winnipeg for shipment to England.

The election petition against Sir Charles Tupper is set down for October 4 before Judge McDonald at Amherst.

The Imperial Government has assented to the granting of £45,000 to the C. P. R. for carrying the mails to and from the East.

It is estimated that the squadron and additional troops to be located at Halifax will involve an expenditure in that city of not less than half a million dollars a year.

The London Times asks whether it is too much to expect that the American senate should show some signs of willingness to be bound by the decisions of the fisheries commission.

Regarding the French Shore question, semi-official news from Paris says there is now a prospect of an early adjustment of the open questions between France and Britain, including Newfoundland matters.

The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has been advised that another party of Islanders, numbering three hundred, left Glasgow for Canada on Friday last, by the Allan steamer Grecian.

In the House of Commons Friday night Sir James Ferguson said the Government did not consider that Canadian vessels were liable to lawful seizure in Pacific waters unless they were caught fishing within three miles of the American coast.

The Manitoba and Territories grain is expected to move east immediately, and in anticipation of this the Canadian Pacific Railway company have removed some 2,500 cars from Eastern to the Western divisions.

The *Acroscopic Herald* is informed that parties in St. John, interested in sending province teams into the American woods to work, have sent a delegation to Washington to endeavor to secure a reversal of the order forbidding foreign teams from coming over the line in bond.

A late issue of *Grip* has a cartoon representing the cat "Public Opinion" sitting on the Commercial Union question stamp, while Sir John Macdonald stands near "waiting for the cat to jump." *Grip* has evidently made a mistake in the matter. It is Mr. Laurier, and not Sir John Macdonald, who is waiting for the cat to jump.

The statue of St. Anne de Beapre, near Quebec, will on the 14th instant, be crowned with a crown of gold in the name of Pope Leo the Thirteenth. Cardinal Taschereau will represent his Holiness, and it is expected that twenty-five bishops, Canadian and American, will take part in the proceedings.

There is a big exodus from Newfoundland. Every steamer leaving St. John's is crowded with passengers. Ninety Newfoundland immigrants came on the *Perseus*. They are fleeing from the destitution that they predict will prevail in Newfoundland this winter. —*Halifax Herald*. If Newfoundland were a part of the Dominion what a cry would go up from the Grit press!

Two bills for injunctions against the Red River Valley railway have been filed in Court at Winnipeg in the name of the Minister of Justice. Chief Justice Wabington decided on Saturday that the Browning case would be dismissed. The Manitoba Government have raised money enough to pay the contractors \$100,000 and to release the rails at Montreal, but efforts to float the bonds in New York and Montreal have failed.

The Bristol Iron Company, capital 200,000, headquarters in Ottawa, give notice of application for incorporation for the purpose of mining and manufacturing iron in that vicinity. The promoters are Ottawa capitalists. The Federal Telephone Company of Montreal also seek incorporation, with a proposed capital of a quarter of a million dollars. The principal promoters are McIntyre and VanHorn of the Pacific Railway Company.

The peach season in Michigan is at its height this week. The crop along the entire lake coast of western Michigan, for a distance of 30 miles back from Lake Michigan, is something wonderful, and the American Express Company, which handles all the railroad shipments, is having its capacity tested to get the fruit to Chicago. It is running regular fruit trains, and Thursday night took out 36 cars, carrying 30,643 packages of peaches. The regular passenger train carried 3,987 packages additional. Twenty-one car loads were taken out of Fenaville, Allegan county, along Thursday. Fenaville is a small village, but the centre of a very productive fruit district. It was the largest peach day the express company has had since it has been in business. Besides all that go out by rail, literally scores of thousands of baskets leave all the principal lake ports each night by boat, and are landed the next morning in Chicago and Milwaukee.

## DOUBLE-EDGED ARGUMENTS.

Whenever Mr. Erasmus Wiman speaks in Canada on the subject of Commercial Union, whether at a political picnic or on the occasion of a church corner stone, he never fails to paint in glowing colors the advantages that will ensue to the Dominion from an enlarged market, a growth in home manufactures and a development of national resources. When the laying of the foundation for a church edifice warrants such a line of argument he even undertakes to show that Commercial Union besides advancing the temporal interests of Canada, would best promote the health and vigor of her religious life. But when Mr. Wiman addresses an American audience, as he recently did at Detroit, he finds it convenient to ignore altogether the benefits which the Dominion is to receive from unrestricted trade relations with the United States. He is not forgetful of the blessings which are to flow from the Union, and he describes its advantages as much fervor and enthusiasm as he does on the other side of the border, but strangely enough Canada does not appear to have any share in the matter. Mr. Wiman tells his American hearers nothing about the sixty millions of people who are to swell the market of the Canadian farmer and manufacturer. The advantages to the Canadian farmer and manufacturer are left entirely out of the question, as being unworthy of notice when the commercial welfare of the people of the United States is under consideration. According to Mr. Wiman's Detroit speech the advantages of commercial union are all in favor of our neighbors. Their commerce will be extended beyond the limitations of their fonddest hopes. The area open to the enterprise of their merchants will be more than doubled. Canada's natural resources—the wealth of her mines, and her forests, the products of the sea and of the field will be made contributory to the progress and prosperity of the United States. The Dominion will be to the Republic as a larger and richer Alaska ready to yield up its vast stores of natural wealth for the benefit of the American people. These great advantages are to be obtained simply by passing the *Butterworth Bill*. Only this and nothing more. Canada, according to Mr. Wiman, would be ready and anxious to do the rest. She would adopt the United States tariff just as it stands, and of course would increase or lower it at any time at the dictation of Congress. The Dominion would thus entirely relinquish the control of her main source of revenue in order that our markets may be opened to the manufacturers of the United States. Verily Commercial Union is a great scheme and Mr. Erasmus Wiman is its prophet.

Some time ago the British Government invited the continental powers to join in an international conference to make arrangements for a union of European nations in reference to the matter of sugar bounties. The proposition seems to have been rejected by the invitation. The principal question to be considered by the conference is the means to be taken for the abolition of bounties and drawbacks on the export of sugar, and it is not probable that much can be effected if France and Russia decline to take part in the movement. The subject is one that has caused a large amount of trouble, and its settlement even by a full conference of the nations interested is likely to be attended with difficulty. In France in particular the bounty system has created a new and important industry, which would be completely revolutionized by the proposed abolition of the bounties and drawbacks.

"Looking over the ground," says the *Philadelphia Record*, a paper which gives great attention to commercial affairs, "we can see no prospect of commercial union with Canada, unless the Canadians shall agree to accept the tax laws of the Federal Government, with such division of resultant revenue proportioned to population as may be agreed upon, reserving at any time the right to withdraw from the bargain." This is really a correct description of the situation. Canada cannot accept the condition; she cannot consent to be taxed by a legislative assembly in which she is not represented, and it would be a waste of effort to try to persuade her that she ought to do so. Mr. Wiman has adopted the same conclusion as the *Record*; he admits that commercial union would require Canada to adopt the American tariff.—*Ed.*

A Liberal contemporary thinks that "the greedy grasping disposition of the Western Union company controlled by foreign speculators in their own interest, as a means whereby they can squeeze the last dollar possible out of the people of these provinces, should warn the public against what they must expect if the Intercolonial Railway is transferred to a private company of foreigners." And yet our contemporary, with others of the same political stripe, is willing to hand the control of our tariff over to government of foreigners, who in their transactions with the Dominion have proved as greedy and grasping as any private company could possibly be.

A number of old swords and two axes were unearthed at Carleton, N. B., last week by some workmen excavating. These relics are supposed to have been the property of Charles LaTour, in 1655, and may have been used in the battle between LaTour and Champlain, where Madame LaTour made that heroic defence which had her name memorable in early historic annals.

## WESTMINSTER ELECTION PETITION.

Mr. Emerson has applied to Mr. Justice Fraser to have Mr. Wood examined as to the charges of personal corruption alleged in his petition against him, before the case comes on for trial. The summons is returnable at Fredericton to-day. Section fourteen of the Controverted Elections Act makes provision for such a hearing and we have no doubt but that an order will be made for the examination of Mr. Wood, probably before some barrister residing in the County.

## Personal.

—Lady Macdonald has gone off to visit her invalid daughter, —Hon. Mr. Costigan, who is now visiting his constituents, is expected in St. John on Monday next. After spending a few days there, he will pay a visit to Nova Scotia.

—Sir Andrew Stuart has been appointed Administrator of Quebec during the absence of Lt. Governor Masson, who has gone on a visit to Europe.

A letter dated July 15th has been received from Stanley, who was then ten days' march past the mouth of the Arrowsmith and was getting along very well.

—Rev. J. F. Kempton has resigned the charge of St. John's Baptist church, N. B., and has received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Hopewell, Alberta Co.

—Capt. Joseph Bishop, of Hopewell, has master of the schr. Alaska, died at Boston on Monday from injuries received last week by being struck by a locomotive while walking on the track between Wakefield and Boston.

—Sir Charles Tupper has been invited to spend a few days with Chamberlain at his residence, the object being to talk over the Canadian fisheries question. A definite statement relative to the commission will not be made before next week.

—Governor Blake and family arrived at St. John's Nfld., on the steamer *Peruvian*. The Governor was sworn in the presence of the government and a number of citizens. His private secretary is Lord George Fitzgibbon, a brother of the Duke of Leinster.

—Walter Charles Murray, of Kings, New Brunswick, and a graduate of Fredericton University, has been the successful candidate for Canada for the Gilestrie scholarship, standing third in the original honors list. There were three competitors from Canada, four of whom are in the honors list.

—Mr. Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine, has just returned to Ottawa from a trip to the island of Anticosti. He says there are about 350 people now resident on the island, and Mr. Stockwell, the owner, intends to put up a fine house next year and reside there. A number of Yarmouth (England) fishermen and curers have landed there, but their intention being to go into the fish curing business on a large scale.

The following brief editorial in the *English Church Times* of the 13th ult., will be interesting to some of our readers, who remember Mr. Roberts with affection. It will also serve to give them an idea of intelligent independent opinion in England on the matter at issue.

In this part we are told that "the Bible, and the Bible only, was the religion of Protestants," but in these days the Bible is tossed overboard with common sense, Catholic tradition, and such like lumber, and an oracle set up in its stead—the decisions of lay judges, who generally choose their language of that eloquence, and when they do not confess it, seldom speak more sentences before they make it clear that such is the case. The last person who has invoked the infallibility of the Church of England has been Mr. Justice Palmer for a declaration of the fact that in that town, his churchwardens and vestry, have forfeited their right to receive a salary, the proceeds of a certain part of land, granted to the church, on the ground that they have ceased to belong to the Church of England. The nature of these tremendous defections from the ecclesiastical standards of the country may be judged from the fact that they include such things as allowing the choir to face east, and to sing the responses to the Communion, and the fact that the Communion is to be made in making this proposal, has gone hopelessly astray in two respects—one in supposing that a person who would adopt a course like that pursued by Mr. Bliss is open to reason; the other in supposing that the Church of England is bound by any canon that happened to prevail six or eighty years ago. What the Church of England is bound by is what is written in the Prayer Book, interpreted as it was intended to be interpreted by its last Reformers in 1662.

—Hon. Mr. White, who returned to Ottawa on Tuesday from Winnipeg, in an interview said some feeling existed in Winnipeg, the origin of which was simply due to the anxiety of some citizens to make Winnipeg the distributing point for the whole Northwest. They are anxious to have the right of American goods, owing to an error in the summons, and the other was postponed for one week.

—A potato famine is imminent in Malak. The farmers report that the yield is the smallest and poorest for many years. The new potatoes they do find are small and decayed. Potatoes will be high this winter in consequence. The cause of the rot is supposed to be the excessive hot spell of the summer.

—The *Ladies' Domestic Magazine* is the name of a new monthly journal published at Stanstead, Quebec. It contains a large amount of useful information for the household, besides tales, sketches, etc., and should receive a large patronage. The price is only fifty cents a year, when paid in advance.

## Railway Progress in Canada.

A blue book, bearing the title "Reports of Railway Statistics of Canada and Capital, Traffic and Working Expenses of the Railways of the Dominion," has just been issued by the Government, from which we glean the following facts and figures:

In 1837 there were 16 miles of railway in operation in Canada. There was no increase for ten years. In 1847 the number of miles of railway in operation were 59. There was no further increase for three years. In 1850 71 miles had been constructed. In 1856 there were 1296 miles in operation. There was a gradual increase until 1874, when there were 2643 miles completed. Next year railway construction had made a great stride, for there were then 4226 miles in working order. From that time the development of the railway system of the Dominion has been rapid and continuous, so that last year the number of miles of railway in operation was 10,697.

The work done and the money earned by the railways of the Dominion have been in greater proportion than the number of miles constructed. In 1842, the first year in which record seems to have been kept, the 16 miles of railroad then in operation carried 27,041 passengers and 7716 short tons of freight. The earnings of this short line were \$13,650, and the working expenses were \$10,744. In 1865, the 2145 miles of road then built carried 2,704,722 passengers and 2,074,187 tons of freight. The earnings were \$1,281,945, and the working expenses were \$742,691. There is no record of work done and expenses from 1866 until 1875, since which time the returns have been full and regular. In that year the number of passengers carried was 5,900,426, the tonnage freight was 5,670,835, earnings, \$19,470,510, and expenses \$15,773,532. In 1886 there were carried on the railroads of the Dominion 9,861,024 passengers and 16,670,460 tons of freight; their earnings were \$35,359,382, and the working expenses amounted to \$24,177,582. This is a very creditable record for a new country like Canada.

It shows that in the last thirty years, the mileage of railways in Canada has increased more than eight-fold, during the same period the tonnage freight has increased by 177,582. This is a very creditable record for a new country like Canada. The amount of capital (paid up) invested in railways in the Dominion is \$653,376,308. Of this Government has contributed \$4,077,307, by way of subsidies, and also \$10,327,879 by way of loans. The amount given in aid of railways by municipalities is \$12,599,292. The bonded debt on the railways of the Dominion is \$169,359,306, or \$15,852 per mile.

—The British Government is strengthening the defences of Halifax harbor, erected at the extreme point of MacNab's Island, on which the Citadel stands. The new fortifications, weighing 54 tons each. These guns will have an explosive power of 200 pounds of powder, and will carry a 500 pound shot a distance of six miles. York Redoubt has been regarded as the chief point of defence of the harbor, but it was discovered, at the time of the sham naval engagement which took place in jubilee week, that it was possible for a war vessel, by hugging the shore under the guns of the Citadel, to get safely past this defence. The new fortification on MacNab's Island is being erected to meet such a contingency. In addition to this new fortification, it is said that Halifax is to be made a great naval station and the headquarters for the British American squadron. As soon as the dry dock is completed the Bermuda dockyard staff will be removed to the city, and three batteries of artillery will also come. In addition to this, the troops at present quartered in Jamaica will arrive there in November to remain.

—The fate of the fishery commission at present is very uncertain. Its success will depend very much upon the American fishermen. It is doubtful whether, in opposition to their wishes, Congress will sanction any commission at all, unless it were to include the right of American fishermen to fish within the three-mile limit, neither will it raise the question of free access to American markets for Canadian fish.—*Monetary Times*.

The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Sunday School Convention is to take place at St. Stephen, October 10th, 11th and 12th. Mr. Wm. Reynolds, one of the most prominent S. S. and Y. M. C. A. workers in the United States, and president of international S. S. Association, will be present and take a prominent part in the exercises.

—Four Scott Act cases occupied the attention of the Charlottetown Magistrate on Friday. One offence was fined \$100 or two months, and another \$50 or one month; of the remaining two one was abandoned for lack of present, owing to an error in the summons, and the other was postponed for one week.

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## Fifty Years Ago.

Dear Sir:—It would be wrong to pass over, without special notice, that much cherished institution of Westmorland or "General Muster." This was ostensibly a grand military display, but was in reality a great social gathering instituted by the people long beyond the memory of the writer. From the highest to the lowest in the land, all were its patrons.

Sackville was the centre and place of meeting. One of the long days of June or July would be looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation. "General Muster" is on the fifteenth," you would hear at every turn, and preparations would be made. It was not only a day for military drill but a day of business for business men, a social reunion for the friends and relaxation for all. Mothers, yes, and grandmothers and grandfathers too, would contribute their smiles of approbation, and would not fail to be on the ground. The busy, busy, innocent girls of the times would be all aglee, the holiday bonnets, and hats, and frocks, and ribbons must be put in holiday trim, their earnest prayers for a pleasant day were never forgotten; their cheerful happy faces beaming with anticipation, and their eyes for pleasurable emotions until the approach of another general muster day.

The men too had their work to do; their wives and their sweethearts must be provided with carriage or carriages, or carts, or horses that will carry double, or some way of going must be provided, there could be no excuse. It sometimes taxed their ingenuity in many ways. If a husband aspiring youth should be driven to the last resort of taking his sweetheart on behind, his situation would be a trying one; she must put her arm around him or tumble off. You know we had no railroads in those days for that in such cases. On the field it may be said the entire people were assembled; from the white haired veteran to the babe at the breast. Aged persons will find the day of joy and mirth are few. The day of the promenade, the joyous laugh, &c., rendered the occasion one of profit to business men, of recreation to the weary, and of real enjoyment to the gay pleasure seekers.

The military spirit which seems to have retained its place in the breast of the people may be attributable to their being in the neighborhood of the old fort at Westmorland Point. Most of the people had grown up partakers in a greater or less degree in the martial training of the regular soldiers. The militia officers' personal acquaintance with those of the regular service would necessarily cause them to imbibe many of the notions of the old veterans, who had so recently seen war. Whatever is the cause of our people retaining their fondness for military drill and field exercises beyond that of other parts of the Province, it is an undoubted fact that such was the case. The Household Cavalry, the 2nd Battalion of the West, Militia, and Major David Chapman, his second in command, were gentlemen well up in military tactics, and fond of military display. The most difficult part of the field exercises were familiar to them. The influence of these gentlemen, with that of some of the older officers of the line, was perhaps the cause of our fondness for military drill so long after every trace of the martial had died out in other parts of the Province.

It must not be supposed that "General Muster" day was not a respectable gathering of the people. It had the patronage of all classes and creeds. Especially were the most exemplary women approvers, and honored the occasion with their presence. I say women—for in these days of shrewly ladies and lady waiting maids &c., an involuntary degree in the martial training was flaunted when they came from his hands, but it must be an acquired taste. Our good queen Victoria thinks so. But we are off the subject; some middle-class law or something else, over which the people had no control put an end to general muster day in about the fifteenth year of her Majesty's reign. The day was no longer a day of business, and other towns were always represented. Even St. John and Halifax arranged to include the day if business or pleasure called them to Sackville about that time.

There are few persons who recall the day, but can tell of some profitable investment, or amusing scene, or laughable anecdote, or pleasing event coming under their notice. Very many of the people of Sackville regret the loss of General Muster day.

Unknown.

There is no remedy known to medical science that can cure Dr. Fowler's extract of Wild Strawberry as a cure for cholera morbus, diarrhoea, dysentery, or any form of morbid complaint affecting children or adults.

## Redeeming Points.

Nasal Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing, does not require any instrument for its use, does not have any ill effects, relieves from the first, and one or two bottles will cure an ordinary case, with no other expense attached.

## New Advertisements.

**WANTED.**  
A GOOD NEW MILCH COW, Jersey or Grade Jersey preferred. Apply to  
Sackville, Sept. 14. J. R. INCH.

**Grand Excursion**  
Sackville to St. John  
ON  
THE 20th OF SEPTEMBER.

RETURNFARE, \$1.50.

The proceeds are to be devoted to the Church of the Holy Rosary at Middle Sackville.  
Hours of leaving will be published next week, as well as the Return Fares on the N. B. & P. E. Railway.

**SALE.**  
There will be sold by Public Auction on  
MONDAY, 26th INST.

At the Residence of the Subscriber, next C. W. Milton's Mill, Lower Fairfield, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following Personal Property—  
1 Horse, ten years old; 1 Mare, six years old; 1 Cow, in calf; 1 pair three-year old Steers; 1 yearling Steer; 1 steer calf; 1 heifer calf; 4 Sheep; 2 Pigs; 15 Hens; 1 Sleigh; 3 tons English Hay; 4 Cords of Wood.  
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