

## CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., SEPT. 9, 1886.

—Mr. Parnell has an Irish Land Bill in course of preparation.

—Church of England Synod of Canada meet at Montreal to-day.

—The Imperial Government has decided to permanently increase the Belfast police force by 500 men.

—The Address in reply to the Queen's Speech was carried in the House of Commons on Thursday night.

—Gerónimo has been captured again. It is reported that he and his Indians have surrendered unconditionally to General Miles.

—The British Association met at Birmingham last Thursday, when the President, Principal Dawson, of Montreal, delivered his inaugural address.

—President Cleveland has received a cable message from the Queen expressing her Majesty's heartfelt sympathy with the sufferers from the late earthquake.

—The Government of Peru has decreed that Chinese residents may enjoy the same rights and privileges as the other colonies. The Peruvians are evidently only partially civilized.

—A large number of residents in Dakota, who are disgusted with that country, have petitioned the Minister of the Interior to set apart a township in Manitoba in which they can settle.

—The wife of the Lord Mayor of Dublin will go to Hawarden on the 21st inst., to present to Mr. Gladstone a petition in favor of Home Rule for Ireland, signed by 500,000 Irish women.

—The Charlottetown Examiner strongly urges that the Government steamer "Northern Light," now lying idle at Charlottetown, be employed in conjunction with the new cruiser "Acadia" in the protection of the fisheries.

—The Hon. Cecil Raikes, Postmaster-General, stated in the House of Commons last Thursday that the Government had under consideration the establishment of a mail route from Ireland by way of British North America to India and the far East.

—The international grain market of Vienna has issued an estimate of the crops at 75 per cent. on the continent generally. Hungary is estimated at 87 per cent., Roumania at 100, Egypt at 90, Poland at 105, Northern Russia at 85, and Central Russia at 55.

—The Grit papers are ominously silent with regard to Sir Charles Tupper's mission and future move. Before his arrival they knew just what his object was in returning to Canada, but they have now ceased to give any information concerning his intentions.

—Haulan has once more lowered the sealing record. In his race with Courtney for \$2,500 on Jamaica Bay, N. Y., on the 1st inst., he rowed three miles with a turn, in 19m. 22½s., defeating Courtney by seven lengths, and beating all previous records by three fourths of a second.

—Canadian mackerel fishermen have been fairly successful this season while the catch of the American fleet, according to their own figures, has been less than one fifth of what it was in the same period in 1885 or 1884. And yet our Grit coteries porrises assert that the protection of our fisheries is a farce.

—The fifth Congress of the United States will be elected this fall, and the results of the election will be awaited with great interest. There will be an index of the feeling of the people as to the success of the success of the first Democratic Administration that the United States has had in a century.

—It is reported that Parnell has come to terms with the Government and that he has arranged to withdraw that portion of the Land Bill which relates to revelation in exchange for the Government's acceptance of the part relating to the suspension of evictions. Parliament will, it is thought, in consequence of this adjourn Sept. 15th.

—British sporting authorities declare that Beach is the best oarsman who has ever rowed on the Thames, but he appears to be showing himself white feather as far as Haulan is concerned, for it is reported that he declines to meet the Canadian champion anywhere except on the Paramatta River in Australia, where the climatic influence will be all in his own favor, and where Haulan is not likely to admit any conclusions with him.

—One of the signs of the times is the eagerness with which the European nations are seizing possession of odd corners of the earth, the inhabitants of which have sought for it but to submit to the law of might. The latest grab is now made by Germany, which under the guise of a protectorate, has seized upon the southern portion of Patagonia. Some of our contemporaries across the line are asking what the United States is going to do about it.

—A bill providing for the celebration of the centenary of New South Wales in January, 1888, has been introduced by the Government of that colony. It is proposed that the programme shall include a carnival, regatta, universal exhibition, musical festival, review of the colonial forces and athletic sports. The celebration will be conducted on the grandest scale. The Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal family and members of the Governments and Parliaments of Canada and other British Colonies will be invited.

## THE RIEL-BLAKE ALLIANCE.

Our somewhat hysterical friend the *Transcript*, asks us if the Metis had not real and substantial grievances. We answered "no." This answer seems plain enough, but the *Transcript* is not pleased with such directness of reply and it therefore shouts: "The Post fencing again!" Really it is difficult to satisfy a newspaper that is determined at all hazards to find reasons for grumbling. It then proceeds to ask why the Government appointed a Commission of enquiry after the Duck Lake Fight if there were no grievances? We might as readily ask, why put the country to the expense of sending a commission to seek the grievances, if it were established before hand, that such grievances existed? A writ of enquiry is not usually issued to find out if the sun is shining in the heavens. We are not averse to enlightening our contemporary to the reasons that prompted such an appointment. When indisputable evidence is required as to important facts that are in doubt or dispute, commissions of enquiry are issued, but never as regards *unsubstantiated and admitted* facts. Hence, the commission appointed to investigate the Metis claims. Now we trust the *Transcript* will put in its rubbish box its stereotyped expression that "the Government conspired to the Half-Breed grievances by hurriedly appointing a commission," &c. Next the *Transcript* reproduces that celebrated article from the *Mail*, that has done service hundreds of times throughout Canada, and will show up, doubtless, a thousand times to come, that accuses the Government of "callous and cruel neglect of the rights" of the Half Breeds, and it asks us to accept this as evidence! Why ask us to accept the opinion of a leader writer on the *Mail*, when we have the sworn testimony of the parties interested adduced before the Commission, taken on the spot at the time of the disturbances? Why ask us to accept the opinion of a newspaper writer, as to occurrences a thousand miles away, when we have the sworn testimony of the parties concerned? The *Transcript* is not without guile in pressing on forward and keeping the other back—the former was an accusation against the Government; the latter relieved the Government of the offence charged. We decline to admit the *Mail* man's *ipse dixit*, on the principle that secondary or hearsay evidence is not admissible where direct testimony can be obtained. We trust the *Transcript* will now drop the *Mail*'s stereotyped out of its columns. Besides, the *Mail* man may have been only a half converted Grit, who had momentarily forgotten he was not in the *Globe* office; he may have been drunk; he may—but why waste words over an article that is out of joint with the facts, the evidence and the whole course of events? We now propose to ask the *Transcript* a question or two, which we trust it will answer in a frank and straightforward manner.

(1) Did not Hon. David Mills, Minister of the Interior, under Mr. Mackenzie, pronounce in his official capacity that the Half Breeds claims were of substantial merits and did not his Government refuse to accede to them?

(2) Does the *Transcript* justify Riel's inciting the Half Breeds to rebellion after Father Andre's declaration that their rights had been accorded? does it justify his stirring the Indians to deeds of atrocious violence and bloodshed? does it justify the murder of hapless settlers and the massacre of the missionaries? If it justifies these acts, it is in a position to justify the submission of all irrespective of class, creed, or nationality! The attempt of the Opposition to create party capital out of a vindication of law and justice, is so great a degradation of all political standards, that we wonder the venerable ex-chief of that party, Sir Richard J. Cartwright, numbers from Ontario and nearly every Grit from the Maritime Provinces, refused to lend themselves to it and voted with Sir John.

—The London Standard, commenting on Prince Alexander's abdication, says: "We are convinced that Prince Bismarck will not succeed in his mission to Russia, but he appears to be showing himself white feather as far as Haulan is concerned, for it is reported that he declines to meet the Canadian champion anywhere except on the Paramatta River in Australia, where the climatic influence will be all in his own favor, and where Haulan is not likely to admit any conclusions with him."

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## EXPERIMENTAL FARM STATIONS.

In the United States, where experimental farm stations have been established for some time and have become regular and permanent institutions, their aims and objects are pretty well understood and their beneficial effects have been to some extent tested, but in Canada where such stations have yet to be formed, the scope and design of such establishments are comparatively unknown and their importance is, therefore, not fully appreciated. The Act respecting Experimental Farm Stations passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament provides that the officers of each farm station who are charged with such duty shall—

(a) Conduct researches and verify experiments designed to test the relative value, for all purposes, of different breeds of stock, and their adaptability to the varying climatic and other influences which prevail in the several Provinces and in the North-West Territories.

(b) Examine into the economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese.

(c) Test the merits, hardness and adaptability of various breeds of crops, grasses and forage plants, fruits, vegetables, plants and trees, and disseminate among persons engaged in farming, gardening or fruit growing, upon such conditions as are prescribed by the Minister of Agriculture, samples of the seed of such products as are considered to be specially worthy of introduction.

(d) Analyse, whenever natural or artificial, and conduct experiments with such fertilizers, in order to test their comparative value as applied to crops of different kinds.

(e) Examine into the composition and digestibility of foods for domestic animals.

(f) Conduct experiments in the planting of trees for timber and for shelter.

(g) Examine into the diseases to which domestic animals are subject, and also into the ravages of destructive insects, and ascertain and test the most useful preventives to be used in each case.

(h) Investigate the diseases to which domestic animals are subject.

(i) Ascertain the vitality and purity of agricultural seeds; and

(j) Conduct any other experiments and researches bearing upon the agricultural industry of Canada which are approved by the Minister of Agriculture.

The vast importance of these experiments requires no demonstration, and the benefits which must result from them, if properly carried out, can scarcely be over-estimated. The geographical and other advantages possessed by Sackville as the location for the Experimental Farm Station for the Maritime Provinces have already been pointed out in these columns, and it is evident that in addition to the advantages of situation no place could be selected in the three Provinces more suitable for carrying on the experiments and researches provided for in the Act.

## THE EARTHQUAKE.

In every direction in the vicinity of Charlottetown are to be seen indications of the terrible convulsion which so nearly destroyed the city. Cracks and fissures are visible for miles around, and many hollows that were dry before the shock are now filled with fresh water. Mud and sand have been forced to the surface in many places and yawning chasms are in every direction. All the damage appears to have been done by the great convulsion Tuesday night, but since that time there has been a succession of lighter shocks, which have prevented a restoration of confidence.

The damage done in Charlottetown is now thought to be underestimated. Of the 12,000 buildings in the city at least 3,000 will have to be rebuilt, and not less than \$5,000,000 will be required to repair the damage done in a few seconds. The area over which the convulsion extended is very large, but an enormous damage appears to have been done except in the vicinity of Charlottetown. Shocks were distinctly felt in Georgia, Tennessee, Indiana, North Carolina, Louisiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Slight shocks were also felt in Washington and in various cities in New Jersey, New York and Illinois. Newspaper offices were vacated in Detroit, on account of the shock, and in Milwaukee windows were broken and people fell from the walls. The shock was also felt in several places in Ontario, but the New England States and the Maritime Provinces do not appear to have been affected.

—Prince Alexander of Bulgaria does not appear to be equal to the emergency. It is true he ventured to resume the throne from which he had been deposed by the machinations of Russian emissaries, but his courage seems to have failed him after taking that step, and he wrote a most abject letter to the Czar, in which he promised to be guided by the wishes of Russia. The Czar in his reply intimated very plainly that he could only be satisfied by abdicating. So Alexander has again stepped down and out, and there is a very fair prospect of a European war in connection with the Bulgarian difficulty.

—Canadian three and a half per cents, which three years ago were quoted in London at 90, now stands at 88. The politicians at home talk about the ruinous condition of our finances, but they have failed about do not look at the matter in the same light. The politicians are interested in making matters look bad, but the financiers speak of Canada and her credit as they find them.—*Mail*.

—The revenue and expenditure on account of the Dominion Consolidated Fund for the month of August were respectively \$2,889,365 and \$2,060,657, making with the revenue and expenditures for July, \$5,398,417 and \$5,006,877, showing a surplus for the two months of the current fiscal year of \$382,240.

—It is announced that in future every cent received in fines for infractions of the Scott Act is to be passed over to the Provincial Governments.

The Seigneurie of Chipody.  
A CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF ALBERT COUNTY.

(Continued.)

During the summer of 1702 the people of the two settlements of Chipody and Peticoiak visited often; on Sundays the young wives, on the arms of their husbands, loitered around the green dykes, and in the evenings gathered at the home of Mother Brossard, whose green old age and voluble spirits gave an inspiration to the scene; her daughter, as full of vivacity as she, but still filled with maidenly reserve, received the attentions of the grave Thibaudan, a young man of handsome presence, but whose nature serious gave to his tenderness a dignified melancholy. At the end of these evenings the young men of Chipody lit big torches of resin and reconquered the Peticoiak people to their river, singing old songs of a belle France, but they did not separate without the aged Thibaudan had presided at evening prayer and given them his patriarchal benediction.

The season went on and Thibaudan sailed for Port Royale. He had foreseen a war between England and France, and had purchased in Boston, as well as from some vessels that arrived from France, utensils, iron, powder, stuffs, and merchandise for trading purposes for his seigneurie, in case the war might interrupt communication. He placed the most valuable in his store-houses, but he had taken the pains during his last visit to construct in the midst of a forest which crowned the highlands, two leagues from the river, behind a little creek that protected it, a strong building of heavy timbers, where they could store merchandise in case of alarm. In that vessel arrived the man Pierre Pire, who had been married at Port Royale, an inhabitant, Gomain Savoye, accompanied by two of his sons. Savoye had been long tempted to follow the fortunes of Thibaudan. He came to visit the country and was charmed with it. He picked out the lands where he wished, later, to settle his children; but circumstances opposed a realization of this hope, and it was not until eight or ten years after that this family was able to settle in this locality. The first news that met their ears, on going on shore, was that war had been declared between France and England. This last tidings their preparations, and in a month the young Thibaudan and his lady were married and had set sail for Chipody. Old Brossard and his wife, who had just married their oldest son, joined them, and they left, carrying a thousand good wishes from the old town of Port Royale, all the people of whom were their personal friends. These marriages had wafted about Port Royale an atmosphere of good will, of which Monsieur de Villon profited, to make Thibaudan and his wife, who were the most respected of the settlers in the ownership of the territories, leaving La Valliere the title of Seigneur—still a very uncertain expectation. But Thibaudan, who was perhaps a little elevated by the important part he was playing, allowed himself to be governed by motives of vanity, rather than sound reason, refused the compromise and carried with him Godet and Blanchard.

It was not until the twentieth of March, 1703, that the Council of State confirmed the titles of Chipody and Peticoiak, but with this menacing reserve: "Without judging anything of the seigneurial rights claimed by M. de La Valliere." The news of this judgment gave little joy to Thibaudan, but his son-in-law, Des Goutins, the Commissioner of Marine, felt strongly that the decision decided nothing. He resolved therefore, and with pressing persistency, that the seigneurial titles of Chipody and Peticoiak should be given to Thibaudan and Blanchard. He was able to forward this demand, but the delay between the two settlements, between France and England, communication was still interrupted in the Bay of Fundy; in fact, a letter of Des Goutins shows that constant communication was kept up till the following spring between the head of the Bay and Port Royale.

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(To be Continued.)

## Commercial. Personal.

—Moncton sugar Directors report they have held their own during the year.

—The total 1886 catch of the New England mackerel fleet, up to last week, is 29,129 bbls., against 208,250 bbls. in the corresponding period of last year, 202,584 in 1884 and 57,054 in 1883.

—Dan & Co. report a total of one hundred and ninety fathoms of cotton thread, of the finest quality, arrived at Gibson for the Marysville cotton mill. Several more car loads are expected to arrive within a few weeks.

—The facilities for the manufacture of cotton at this mill are being constantly extended.—*Gleaner*.

—The Woodside sugar refinery, Halifax, has been put into liquidation by the English stockholders. The refinery cost about half a million. The shrinkage is about \$30,000. There is a large quantity of sugar and molasses on hand.

—Dr. E. Stone Wiggins claims that he foretold the recent earthquake. In the *Ottawa Journal* of May 13th, 1886, he is reported as saying: "As I predicted months ago, the approaching autumn will be remarkable for great earthquakes. The seismic shocks acknowledged preceding and following the storm of Sept. 29th, 1886." The doctor naturally claims that the first part of his prediction has been fulfilled, and adds "after my system shall have been made public, it will be common for seismologists to calculate storms from the natural almanac as it now is to reckon their latitude and longitude."

—The first race of the series to be sailed by the American sloop yacht, Mayflower, and the English cutter yacht Galatea took place on Tuesday and was won by the Mayflower, which crossed the line twelve minutes and four seconds ahead of the English cutter. The wind was light throughout the race so that the contestants were able to carry all their sails, and the spectacle in New York harbor near the finish was very fine. The Boston boat has proved herself the fastest vessel in light winds, but it remains to be demonstrated whether or not she can keep the lead in heavy weather.

—The earthquake phenomena in the vicinity of Black Mountain, North Carolina, were very startling. The subterranean rumblings were tremendous and continued fifteen minutes. Immense rocks were hurled down the mountain into the valley. The people fled from their houses into the woods.

—To the Rescue. "When all remedies fail," for Bowel Complaint, Colic, Cramps, Dysentery, &c., then Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry comes to the rescue. Write W. H. Crocker, Druggist, Watertown, and add that "its sale is large and increasing."

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## New Advertisements.

Municipality of Westmorland.

\$200.00 REWARD \$200.00

Will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who did in the month of August, last, put or place in the well of T. A. H. Mason, Esq., Sackville, a quantity of Paris Green.

A. E. OULTON, Secretary.

Dated at Dorchester, Sept. 8, 1886.

## Final Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that all accounts due to the Estate of J. F. Allison remaining unpaid on the 30th inst., will be handed over for immediate collection.

EDWARD COGSWELL, Assignee.

Sackville, Sept. 8th, 1886.

## Just Received.

IMPORTATIONS FROM HUDDERSFIELD, G. B.

Clothing.

Black Solids,

Fancy Worsteds,

Ulster and Cape Cloths.

LATEST STYLES.

J. E. HICKEY.

## FLANNELS, &amp;c.

Dress Flannels,

Dress Meltons,

Grey &amp; Blue Flannel.

J. E. HICKEY.

## Ready-Made Clothing.

Overcoats, Reefers and Suits;

Men's Scotch and Canadian Underclothing.

J. E. HICKEY.

## Rubber Goods.

Electric Plaits,

Ladies' Circulars,

Heavy Rubber Coats,

Ladies' and Gents' Rubbers.

J. E. HICKEY.

## Shelf Hardware.

COMPLETELY REPLENISHED BY

RECENT ARRIVALS.

Locks, Knobs, Hinges, Bolts,

Latches, in great variety.

J. E. HICKEY.

## OILS.

Olive, Neatsfoot, Spindle, Wool,

and Machine OILS.

J. E. HICKEY.

## Just Received.

HART'S

DRUG STORE

ONE GROSS

BURDOCK

BLOOD

BITTERS.

Direct from the Manu-

facturers.

## PROVISIONS

AND

GROCERIES!

The subscriber offers for sale:

30 HALF BBL'S. No. 1 Labrador

Herring;

15 bbls. No. 1 Labrador Herring;

25 half and quarter bbls. Mackerel;

30 quintals Codfish;

10 " Pollock;

10 half bbls. Shad;

12 " Shad Herring;

20 boxes Smoked Fish;

Oatmeal, Corn Meal;

Buckwheat Meal, Beans;

Rice, Barley, Sugar, Tea;

Raisins, Apples, Onions;

Sausages, Lard, Butter, Pickles;

Coarse and Fine Salt, Cabbage.

Beef, Pork, Poultry of all kinds,

Sausages, &amp;c., &amp;c.

The above are offered at low prices for

Cash.

## EDWARD READ,

Next Door to Brunswick House,

Sackville, N. B., Dec. 3rd, 1885.

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