

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., DEC. 11, 1884.

—Sir John Macdonald arrived at Ottawa on Tuesday.

—A railway through the Great St. Bernard mountain is projected.

—The statue of the late Sir George Cartier was placed on its pedestal at the Capitol on Friday.

—Dr. C. C. Abbott has discovered that crows have no less than twenty-seven different cries, each distinctly referable to a different action.

—Mrs. Bishop, who lately died at Honolulu, was the descendant from the ancient king and priests of Hawaii, the last of the Kamehamehas. She twice refused the throne of the islands.

—W. M. Tweedie, Gilest scholar for 1882, recently took his B. A. degree at London University. Mr. Tweedie intends remaining in England another year, studying English Literature and Political Economy.

—Chief Justice Greene, of Wyoming Territory, where women sit on juries, has announced that no other terms of court have been so effective in restraining crime as those where women formed a part of the jury.

—The Electoral College last week formally completed the election of Cleveland by a vote of 219 to 182. The popular vote stands as follows: Cleveland, 4,914,058; Blair, 4,514,252; St. John, 150,184; Butler, 134,028. Cleveland's plurality 69,806.

—Washington's monument at Washington, D. C., which has been so many years in building, was completed last Saturday. Its height is 550 feet, which is far greater than any other structure in the world. The marble capstone weighs 6,300 pounds.

—The Montreal demonstration in honor of Sir John Macdonald has been deterred at his request till January when his seventieth birthday will be celebrated. As the 11th of January, the date of his birth, falls on Sunday, the public welcome will take place on the 12th and the banquet will be held on the 13th.

—Francis D. Meillon, the mutual friend of Beecher and Tilton, died at New York last week, aged fifty-two. Through his efforts the Beecher-Tilton scandal was kept from the public four years, but he finally confessed against Beecher. It is said that many of the original documents concerning the scandal were in his custody.

—The most beautiful of the European royal women is said to be Queen Olga, of Greece, tall and of perfect shape, with exquisite feet and hands, limpid and large dark eyes and long curling lashes, very long dark hair, and a complexion as delicate as a flower petal. She is almost as fine an equestrienne as the Empress of Austria. Her husband adores her.

—We fear that Bro. Jeremiah Travis will not be able to persevere in the current number of the *Westminster Review* with any great degree of equanimity. His recent treatment of constitutional law is there made the subject of a notice short, but, alas, very far indeed from being sweet. In fact it might not untruthfully be described as contemptuous. With special reference to Mr. Travis's very courteous comments on our judgments delivered by the judges of his native land, the reviewer says: "A hasty glance at the treatise left us under the impression, confirmed by further perusal, that Mr. Travis's criticisms were entitled to much more respect than he has himself shown for the judicial decisions which he takes exception to."

—It is plain that if Mr. Travis is a competent critic, the Canadian judicial bench is in a very sad way, and Canadian suitors are much to be pitied. And when the criticism takes a wide range, attributes to the English Privy Council as an appellate court "actual, stupid, stupid, ignorance," the reviewer very justly remarks: "But for our colonial brethren must give place to the more selfish feeling of alarm for ourselves."

—Last week President Arthur sent to Congress his final annual message. It is, of course, a very disursive document, ranging over a vast variety of topics, but its statements are lucid and its recommendations characterized by sound common sense. The most interesting part of it, perhaps, to provincials is that dealing with the national finances. The total annual revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1884, was \$348,519,869.92, and the total expenditure during the same period \$290,916,473.83, leaving a surplus of \$57,603,396.09. This expenditure was less than that of the year preceding by rather more than \$21,000,000, the receipts also, however, falling behind by about \$54,000,000. The exports for the year amounted to \$807,646,392, including a little over \$67,000,000 of specie. The principal articles of export besides were cotton and cotton manufactures valued at \$208,900,413, breadstuffs, \$162,644,715, provisions, \$114,416,547, and mineral oils, \$47,103,248. The imports footed up to \$705,123,955, leaving a balance of trade in favor of the United States of no less than \$102,522,987. The chief imports were sugar and molasses \$103,684,274, and woolen goods \$53,542,292, silk and silk goods \$49,949,128, coffee \$49,686, iron and steel and manufactures of the same \$41,464,599, and chemicals \$38,464,965. It is thought that the current fiscal year will in turn be somewhat less prosperous than the past one, a falling off in the revenue being anticipated of some eighteen or twenty millions of dollars.

A CHEAP COUNTRY.

A fundamental condition of prosperity—according to Free Trade ideas—is the cheapness of articles of prime necessity to the masses. A cheap country to live in is their motto. This condition has now been attained by Canada. Never in the history of the country could the workingman obtain every article he needs for personal or household use so cheaply as at present. Wheat sold for 50 cts. in the North West and flour at unprecedented prices all through Canada. Beef is low. The duty has been reduced on molasses and it is cheaper now than ever. Sugar is sold at rates that would have appeared marvellous eight years ago when Sir Richard Cartwright ruled. Cotton and woolen cloths, agricultural and other implements can be purchased to-day at lower rates than at any previous date. Thus we have a cheap country to live in and thus have we reached that political elysium dreamed of by Free Traders.

ALLEY-WAY JOURNALISM.

The editor of the *Transcript* is at fault if he imagines he is helping the fortunes of the Grit party or damaging Mr. Wood, M. P., in the eyes of respectable people by persistently giving publication to anonymous scribbles, such as Railway Centre, abounding in misrepresentation and personal detraction of all kinds that the pimp can suggest or spite invent. The publication of assaults on the business or character of private individuals, having no connection with any of the public issues of the day, is a shameful prostitution of the press, and the man who does it only brings himself and his party into contempt. We are led to these remarks by the column and a half of "Interesting Developments" respecting the N. B. & P. E. Ry., printed in yesterday's issue, which probably does not exceed in malevolence many other articles that have appeared in the same paper, disparaging the railway for the purpose of depriving Mr. Wood, M. P., of the credit that is justly his of being its chief promoter and of carrying it forward to a successful issue. Instead of his public spirit and enterprise being acknowledged, for undertaking and pressing boldly forward a work of this magnitude on a pittance of a subsidy, and mainly on the means of himself and his associates, Mr. Wood is constantly assailed as guilty of deception, meanness, fraud, &c. &c. for the purpose of being in fraud with others a party to a fraudulent issue of stock, a charge that is repeated and repeated, probably in the hope that the force of iteration may impress it on some minds as a fact, while it gives no explanation why Mr. D. G. Dickson and Mr. W. F. George, both lights in the party of Parity and Reform and both stockholders of the *Transcript*, are amongst these "who seek to defraud shareholders and make their pile by means of a secret deal and underhanded shuffle of the stock." If buying out old stock for the purpose of getting the new is "swindling," as contended by the *Transcript*, that paper has a stiff account to settle with Mr. D. G. Dickson, for he was the first man that purchased old stock, whereas Messrs. Wood, Black, Senator Botsford, Ogden, Fawcett and the secretary have not acquired a dollar of it. The *Transcript* builds up a mountain of misrepresentation on the allegation that the latter owned no stock, or if he did, had not paid a cent on it. Is this journalism, or is the publication of the private circumstances of an individual the highest and best aim of journalistic exhibition? Any way, the statement is another added to the multitude of falsehoods disseminated by that most unworthy sheet.

—While in many things Brother Jonathan may justly boast that he "whips all creation" there is one in which it might almost be said that all creation whips him and that is the matter of shipping. Not a great many years ago, thanks to abundant forests and skilful carpenters, the United States built more ships than any other nation in the world, not only supplying the home good many to foreigners. Now this important interest is virtually defunct. Nearly all the foreign trade of the country is carried on in foreign ships and the immense business done by the passenger-steamer is absolutely, we believe, in the hands of Europeans. This remarkable change has been brought about partly by injudicious navigation laws and partly by the introduction of iron ships which have so far been manufactured cheaply in Great Britain as to defy competition on the part of the Americans. But with their vast iron and coal fields, their ingenious artisans, and the extended use of machinery, they might even yet by the removal of certain duties on foreign materials used in the construction of ships, regain to a large extent the position they once occupied in regard to shipping, were it not that American capitalists are loth to engage in a dubious contest with the tremendous amount of foreign capital lavished in that interest. In his recent Treasury Report, therefore, Secretary McCulloch, besides recommending remedial legislation, proposes as an inducement to the investment of capital in steam ships "subsidies in the form of liberal payments for the transportation of mails or in some other form." This expedient, however, has been tried before, and was productive of so much jobbery and corruption as to disgust the best men of both parties. In its present condition of triumph and hilarity, moreover, the Democratic House of Representatives is not very likely to undertake any very fundamental legislation, especially when recommended from a Republican source.

The Liquor Warfare.

—The parish priests of Montreal are hard workers in the Temperance cause, and call for a reduction in the number of licenses.

—The Scott Act will be submitted to the electors in Lanark, Kent and Lennox and Addington counties, Ont., on January 15th. The city of Guelph will vote on the Act on the 22nd of January.

—Commissioner Cahill declined to try the Scott Act cases brought before him on Monday, on the ground that he had no jurisdiction, under Section 104 of the Canada Temperance Act, the prosecutions having been commenced by Commissioner Gilbert.

PROHIBITION COMING!—There has been nothing more wonderful in the social history of Canada than the growth of public sentiment in favor of prohibition. For many years teetotalism, like vegetarianism, was regarded as a harmless craze, and its devotees put down as an erratic sort of people. By-and-by it attained the dignity of a doctrine, but even then it appealed almost exclusively to the rugged morality of the rural districts. It was not until the churches had identified themselves with the movement that it rose to the height of a crusade and began to make conquests of towns. It now promises to sweep from victory to victory, and to force at no distant day a general prohibitory law.—*Toronto Mail.*

The Maine Farmer says: Of all the States where the prohibition of the infamous rum traffic has gained a foothold, the most thorough and continuous test has undoubtedly been made in the State of Maine. Whoever pronounces it a failure here, must be as blind as a bat or so warped by interest or prejudice that he is unable to give a just and equitable verdict. Twice has this direct question been submitted to the people, and twice have they emphatically pronounced in its favor. This law has enabled seven-eighths of the towns of Maine to relieve themselves of rum-selling. They have never been able to do so under any other law. It has clearly been found here in Maine that legislation based on the principle of prohibition is more effective in mitigating the evils of the rum trade than that based on the license and regulatory system. It should be understood that prohibition is not based on the idea that the sale of liquor as a beverage can be absolutely prevented, but, as ex-celso, Dingley merely puts it, "on the theory that a dram-shop is as serious a danger to a community that law should not attempt to regulate, but a seal of condemnation." Prohibition rests on precisely the same principle that laws prohibiting gambling, brothels, &c., etc., do, viz.: that such dens are public nuisances and should be prohibited by law. The fact that such law does not stamp out the character, does not stamp the law as failures. Even the laws against murder and theft do not prevent the commission of the crimes against which they are aimed. Anything that will shut up the rum-shops will lessen crime.

Westmorland County Court.

County Court opened at Dorchester on Tuesday, Judge Botsford presiding. There was a large attendance. The dockets were made up as follows, there were no old cases, or remnants to be tried:

NEW DOCKET.

Gardner vs. Torrie—R. B. Smith. Nickerson et al. vs. R. A. Chapman—W. A. Russell. Pike, adm'r vs. A. L. Slipp—Wells. Acadia College vs. N. C. Peck—H. R. Emerson. Estabrooks vs. Read—Powell. Surtees vs. Steadman—H. R. Emerson. Robb vs. W. A. Barnes—Chapman & Foster. Smith estate vs. Gaudet—W. H. Chapman. Gaudet vs. Peters—A. D. Richard. Grand Foundry vs. Melanson et al.—D. I. Wick. Borden & Atkinson vs. Wilbur—Grant. Estabrooks vs. Read—Kinney. Bellevue vs. Boudreau—A. J. Chapman. Gaudet vs. Blake—Girouard. Lockhart vs. Town of Moncton—R. B. Smith. Johnson vs. Taylor—H. R. Emerson. Gaudet vs. Melanson—L. Co.—Smith. Tracey vs. Crawford—Smith. Tracy vs. Cable—Smith. Cook vs. Schaefer—Smith. Anderson vs. Ward—Dunne. W. H. Chapman vs. Dufresne Estate—A. J. Chapman. SPECIAL DOCKET. Girdier vs. Torrie—Smith. Merchants Bank of Halifax vs. Gorbett et al.—Chandler. Merchants Bank of Halifax vs. Peters et al.—H. R. Emerson. Estey vs. Rand—Welch. Smith Estate vs. Bourgeois—W. H. Chapman. R. W. Wilbur vs. Weyman—Smith. Merchants Bank of Halifax vs. Forster—H. R. Emerson. Smith Estate vs. Burk—W. H. Chapman. JARVARD DOCKET. French vs. Overseers of Moncton vs. Surtees—Knapp. Overseers of Dorchester vs. John Downey—Knapp. CRIMINAL DOCKET. Queen vs. Drans and Estabrooks, larceny—J. B. Peck. Queen vs. A. McDonald, felonious shooting—J. B. Peck. Queen vs. Clark—J. B. Peck. Queen vs. Lirette, forgery—J. B. Peck. Cable, obtaining money under false pretences—J. B. Peck. The special docket stands for Saturday.

In Martin Dowlin vs. Killam et al., Hanington, Q. C., moved for costs of day for not proceeding to trial according to notice. R. B. Smith asked leave to oppose the motion. Court allowed the motion to remain open till to-morrow morning. Yesterday the Grand Jury found true bills against Dinn and Gable. The trial of the latter has been postponed to give the defence an opportunity to procure an important witness. Smith vs. Steadman now on.

The recent disturbances between the students and the faculty of King's College, Windsor, N. S., and the petition recently presented to the Board of Governors by the alumni requesting the dismissal of the entire teaching staff, have resulted in the governors deciding to act in accordance with the petition and reorganizing the faculty throughout. King's, it may be mentioned, is the oldest college on this continent, of the exception of Harvard.

The History of Hundreds. Mr. John Morrison, of St. Anna, N. S., was once afflicted with a disease of the kidneys that drooped was developing and his life was despaired of. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him after physicians had failed.

The Stock Farm.

Agriculture, though always one of the leading interests with which the New Brunswick Legislature had to deal, has yet relatively increased in importance since 1867, owing to the fact that at that date a number of subjects formerly dealt with by the Local Legislatures were handed over to the General Government at Ottawa.

Looking at the Government record of recent years relating to agriculture, it would seem that the ability of governments to grapple successfully with this question had decreased in the same proportion as its importance had increased.

The summary abolishing of the old Board of Agriculture and the securing of legislation making the Government directly responsible for the department, and the creation of a new office—that of Secretary of Agriculture—though resented by the farmers, might have been a more successful experiment if the office had been filled by one qualified to perform its duties. But of the 40,000 farmers in New Brunswick no one could be found, in the estimation of the Government, qualified to fill the position, and a gentleman was chosen who had no practical knowledge of agriculture and who was entirely unaided by experience either to sympathize with or appreciate the wants of those who, in a plain sense, he was supposed to direct.

As might have been expected, in a few years the farmers became dissatisfied with the management as developed under the new secretary and asked for a Board of Agriculture, similar to the one in Nova Scotia in which they might have some voice in the direction of matters. The Government, feeling by this time they had made a mistake, apparently consented to this request, but stopped half way and formed a kind of hybrid organization in which the Government, the Secretary of Agriculture and some half dozen representatives of the farmers were so mixed up that it was impossible to fix responsibility anywhere. The organization has been quite as disappointing as the one that preceded it, and in the nature of things could not be otherwise. In the last six months we have had an exhibition of the natural and legitimate working of this hybrid organization in their dealing with the removal of the Stock Farm.

The Attorney General, when in Opposition, condemned the Stock Farm in no unmeasured terms, but he had not been long in power before he apparently conceived he might do the crime against which he was removing that institution to his own country, and, finding a willing tool in the person of the Secretary, he at once set about the work. The history of the Hon. Mr. Blair's conduct on Tuesday, Judge Botsford before the public and as there is no record of going over it here, it is, perhaps, enough to say that it has not brought any credit to the Attorney General nor to those whom he manipulated in his unsuccessful attempt to have the Stock Farm removed to his own country.

Unasked for advice is usually not very acceptable, but if the Hon. Mr. Blair honestly wishes, as he no doubt does, to make this department of his Government a success, let him place himself in communication with the leading farmers in the different counties, getting their views and opinions as to the best system to be adopted, and at the same time let him appoint a commission to enquire into and study the systems in some other countries, and he will secure in this way an amount of information that ought to enable him to legislate as to give the best results of agriculture as it has not received in the last quarter of a century.

Commercial Matters.

The haul of logs on Miramichi this winter is estimated at not over one half of last season.

Commercial reports to the *Monetary Times* all over Canada are of the same scarce; bills are hard to collect.

—J. F. Jardine's shipyard, Kingston, Ont., is idle this winter. First time for forty years. They report to the *Monetary Times* that lumbermen have lost on all shipments for two years, and so there are no signs of improvements lumbering this winter will be slack.

—The Board of Trade meeting at St. John is thus treated by the *Monetary Times*:

It is doubtful whether it is wise to publish the anxiety that is felt by the treaty with Spain, for the West India trade, and the United States. In making a treaty, as well as any other bargain, any proclamation of the necessities conditions of one of the negotiators will tell against him; more pressing his wants, the more he will be obliged to submit to. To say that you are on the verge of ruin and that nothing but a treaty can save you is to give away your case in the most effectual way. And to tell the truth, some of the members who made speeches at the recent meeting of the St. John Board of Trade went far beyond the mark when they represented New Brunswick as almost dependent for its existence on the West India trade. The interest of that province in the West India trade is very small, being represented on an average export trade of the value, in 1883, of only \$107,111, of which only \$47,420 was with Cuba and Porto Rico.

It is to be noted that the Spanish trade could be affected by the Spanish treaty, as well as the efforts to destroy that branch of its trade with the Spanish islands. In the pending treaty between the British West Indies and the United States, the interest of New Brunswick is represented by an export trade of \$60,491, and whatever its imports from these islands may be. Nova Scotia has a large stake in the West India trade. Last year the value of her exports to the British West Indies was \$1,912,491, and her imports from the British West Indies \$895,507. The entire trade of Canada with the British and Spanish West Indies was \$2,808,000, and her exports to the value of \$8,125,081 and imports of the value of \$4,869,260.

The Times goes on to say that the treaty does not give U. S. wheat or flour free ingress to Cuba and Porto Rico and possibly a Canadian Treaty could be made on that basis.

Personal and Political.

—Richard George Lumley, Earl of Scarborough, is dead, aged 71.

—The Queen and the Duchess of Albany will pass the winter at Canada.

—Augustus Volcker, professor of chemistry to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, is dead.

—Hon. T. W. Anglin has been lecturing in Montreal on "The services rendered by the Irish race to civilization."

—The wife of Rev. W. A. Downes, of Riverhead, L. I., eloped last week with G. Mitchell Terry, who was a deacon in her husband's church and a leading teacher in the Sunday School.

—The death of Mr. Wm. E. Dobson, which occurred on Saturday evening, after a very short illness, deprives St. John of a promising and estimable young man. Mr. Dobson occupied at one time the position of secretary of the Sun Publishing Company, but for the past year or two has been employed as book-keeper with Messrs. Puddington & a few weeks ago he was attacked with a bleeding nose. This was checked for a time, but returned again, accompanied by more serious symptoms. On Saturday evening he died. Dr. John Barryman, who attended the deceased, thought that death had been accelerated by the rupture of an internal organ. Universal sympathy is felt for the family of the deceased. Mr. Dobson was a son of Wm. Dobson, Esq., of Dorchester.

Fishery Returns.

Returns of fish in Inspector Deacon's district—St. John and Botsford Parishes for 1884:

Bble. mackerel,	15,000	\$15,000.00
Cod,	12,000	1,800.00
Bble. herring,	12,000	48,000.00
Bone smoked herring,	3,500	625.00
Pommes bass,	8,000	480.00
" trout,	3,500	210.00
Bble. 170,	1,000	120.00
Pommes smelt,	48,400	28,640.00
Bble. oysters,	30	90.00
Cape lobsters,	74,704	112,068.00
Bble. fish used as manure,	4,000	2,000.00
" "	5	2,250.00
Salmon, fresh,	1,000	200.00
Frost fish,	3,800	180.00
Flounders,	2,500	150.00
Herring used as bait,	6,250	9,375.00
		\$222,872.00

600 boats,	\$ 9,000.00
8,000 fathoms nets,	8,000.00
120 smelt nets,	1,400.00
15,000 lobstertraps,	15,000.00
	\$34,400.00

Lobsters put up by W. C. Trenholm, Portland Packing Co.,	1,510	72,480
Frank Lobster, Ltd.,	4,194	201,312
Landry Bros.,	1,380	69,720
F. F. Kimball,	374	17,952
Oneime LeBlanc,	4,500	216,000
Sam. Robichaud,	1,360	65,280
J. Amos & Co.,	500	26,880
	1,425	68,400

Not in New Brunswick.—The account published by a local contemporary of the robbery of the Middle Sackville post office does not refer to this County, but to a district on the shores of Bedford Basin, N. S., where there are three post offices named respectively Sackville, Middle Sackville and Upper Sackville, to which letters intended for this county are sometimes mis-sent.

—Malignant typhoid fever is raging in Kansas penitentiary, Leavenworth, where 800 prisoners are confined. Sixty are sick and ten have died. Poor ventilation is the supposed cause.

—The British Franchise bill has passed its third reading and received the royal assent.

New Advertisements.

The Boston Comedy Co.

H. PRICE WEBBER, MANAGER.

WILL APPEAR IN THE

Sackville Music Hall

Monday and Tuesday Evenings,

DEC. 15th and 16th, 1884.

On Monday Evening the Entertaining DRAMA,

"Aurora Floyd,"

will be produced, also an

Amusing Farce.

Tickets, 25 and 35 cents. Reserve

Seat Tickets at Trueman's Grocery.

Perfect Eye-Sight!

A Golden Opportunity for making

Uncles, Aunts, and Grand

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Happy for the Year 1885.

A PAIR OF

Laurence's Pebble Spectacles

In Gold, Silver or Steel as a

Christmas Gift!

N. B.—Glasses of every Description,

on hand, to fit difficult Eye-Sights.

C. A. BLACK,

Medical Hall, Amherst, N. S.

THE SIEGE OF LOUISBURG!

HOLIDAY BOOK.

THE stirring scenes connected with the

siege, the heroic defence and capture

of Louisburg, and the contemporary facts

of the war are graphically dealt with in the New Novel,

"William and Mary."

Just published. For sale at Book Store.

New Advertisements.

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Per Steamship "Newcastle City" from

London:

65 Chests Congou Tea,

10 20-lb. Caddies Tea,

Choice Quality—Wholesale or Retail.

Very Rare Bargains.

J. L. BLACK.

Iron, Steel and Chain.

IN STORE:

20 Tons Londonderry Iron.

ASSORTED SIZES.

5 Tons Sled and Sleigh Shoe Steel.

ALL SIZES IN USE.

2000 Lbs. Short Link Chain.

1-4, 5-6 AND 3-8 INCH.

J. L. BLACK.

Fur Goods!

GENT'S COOK COATS,

Gent's Blk Russian Bear Coats,

Buffalo Robes

Lined and Trimmed,

Japan Wolf Robes,

Very Fine Quality and Cheap.

J. L. BLACK.

CAPS! CAPS!

Gent's, Youths' and Boys'

FUR CAPS

In Large Variety. A Large Stock of

Knit and Cloth Caps,

Viz: "Alma," "Lord Lorne," "Hav-

lock," "Dominion," "Polar," &c.

—ALSO—

Ladies' and Misses' Muffs,

Capes, Caps & Fur Trimmings.

J. L. BLACK.

Ladies' Mantle Cloths,

A VERY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

Ladies' Ulsters & Mantle Cloths,

Well worthy of an Inspection.

For Sale Very Low.

J. L. BLACK.