

## CHICAGO POST AND BORDERER

SACKVILLE, N. B., SEPT. 20, 1894

## NOVA SCOTIA TIMBER.

New England capitalists unable to invest profitably in their own country are turning their eyes toward the great mines and forests of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The mineral wealth, as seen in the case of the Dominion Coal Co., has not been alone in offering opportunities for paying investments. The forest areas have commended themselves as well. In Nova Scotia pine lumber is pretty well exhausted; but there are yet great quantities of spruce and hemlock. Spruce finds a good market in the United Kingdom and hemlock can, under the new tariff, be sent to the United States dressed, tongued and grooved. The fact has had considerable influence with American capitalists.

Several extensive lumbering properties have been purchased including those of J. Miller & Co., at Economy, Cumberland Co., and St. Mary's, Guysboro Co.; that of Messrs. Chisholm, Lacombe and the large property of the Todd Estate in St. Margarets Bay, and the timber lands and saw mills of McMillen of Truro, amounting altogether to over half a million acres. The lands have all been examined by experts and found satisfactory and the transaction has been closed. Mr. H. N. Whitney, of Boston, and associates in that city and New York are the principal financial men. Mr. B. F. Pearson of Halifax, who negotiated the purchase and consideration of the Cape Breton collieries, with several of the same associates, made the purchase.

The shipment of deals from Nova Scotia in 1883 far exceeded that of any previous year as the following table will show:

1883	77,258,000	sq ft.
1884	90,120,000	"
1885	70,647,705	"
1886	87,186,125	"
1887	82,696,589	"
1888	85,670,085	"
1889	92,605,488	"
1890	90,312,924	"
1891	78,683,742	"
1892	78,683,742	"
1893	106,252,659	"

The total for 1893 is made up as follows:

Out of ports of Annapolis, Pictou, New Brunswick, and Pictou, N. B.	7,300,000	sq ft.
Halifax	34,302,656	"
St. John's River	415,186	"
Parish of	40,732,496	"
Pictou	4,000,000	"
St. Mary's River and Lacombe	4,315,089	"
St. Margarets Bay	1,316,092	"
Ship Harbor	1,316,092	"
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During the year there were also shipped 5,606 tons birch timber. The vessel's employed numbered 166.

The expected has happened. The influence of women has prevailed. Madeline Pollard has revenge. Congressman Breckinridge has lost his election.

Sir C. H. Tupper and Hon. Mr. O'Brien left for the Northwest, Tuesday, on a campaigning expedition. It might naturally be supposed that during the heat of summer great political life would find the need of rest; but since that enterprising liberal, Hon. Mr. Laurier, has set the fashion of kissing beautiful young girls in place of dirty squawking babies, campaigning may not be so bad after all.

The Frederickian Gleaser gives a complete list of the students present at the Normal School this term, dividing them according to churches. The numerical strength is as follows:

Methodist	41
Baptist	33
Episcopal	33
Presbyterian	33
Roman Catholic	22
Total	255

The Stellarton Journal recklessly offers to bet five cents that the government will not use any force to divert the I. C. R. main line to run through Springhill. It is not probable however that the Journal man has received a tip from Sir John Thompson or Hon. Mr. Uggart for this matter. Knowing that Maritime Province people are too orthodox to let him be trying a little mild and harmless bluff.

The committee on conference boundaries have recommended that the Lawrence be transferred from the Point de Bute circuit to the Nova Scotia conference.

Sir Maud Pyle, damaged by fire at Malden a few days ago, will be towed to St. John for repairs. Damage to vessel is about \$800 and as much to cargo of tankard. She is owned by Sumner & Co., Moncton.

—Hop picking is now being carried on at Prof. Harris's hop farm near Bathurst. About 300 people are engaged picking, and picking the hops for shipment to England. Crows of people daily to the farm to watch the operations.

—William Quinlan, a butcher of St. John, committed suicide Saturday by cutting his throat from ear to ear. Deceased leaves a wife and family and was well known and popular. What caused him to commit the rash act is not known, but the supposition is that his system was much reduced since he underwent treatment for the cure of alcoholism in one of the institutions in the city.

—The case of Byrne vs. Rainnie was concluded at the Kings county circuit court Friday. A verdict of \$400 and costs was given in favor of Byrne. The facts of the case are: Conductor Rainnie put Mr. Byrne off an I. C. R. train for refusing to pay his fare from Norton. Mr. Byrne contended that he had been on the train at Norton. The cost of the suit will be in the vicinity of \$600.

The eastern Baptist association met at River Hebert. The election of officers resulted as follows:

Moderator—Rev. A. H. Lavers, Port Elgin.  
Secretaries—T. B. Layton, London; J. L. Miner, Acadia college.  
Treasurer—E. B. Christie, River Hebert.

The missionary service was largely attended, and Miss Maud Harrison of Macdon, offered herself for the foreign mission work. She will attend the Chicago preparatory school next month. The next convention of the association will be held in Truro next year.

## GREAT JAPANESE VICTORY.

A despatch from Tokyo says the Japanese won a great victory over the Chinese in a battle fought Sept. 18th. The fighting was very severe. The Japanese scattered the Chinese cavalry and a detachment of Japanese afterwards captured the castle of Hsiao Ju, 33 miles from Peking. Losses on both sides heavy, but details not yet obtainable. The Chinese forces at Peking numbered 15,000. The Japanese are rapidly approaching that place and a great battle is impending. If the Japanese are victorious they will march to Moukden, in the province of Shing King. This position will menace Peking.

A despatch from Yokohama to the Times says a large detachment of troops has been sent to reinforce the Japanese in the province of Shing King. The Japanese are being reinforced by English newspapers are freely commenting on the battle. A despatch from Peking says an immense quantity of rifles and stores are stacked in the public squares. The Chinese who were taken prisoners are being treated. They will be sent to Japan in batches of one thousand each. A despatch from a Japanese source says: "Our army surrounded Peking Yang on the 15th, and after severe fighting gained a great victory and captured the city. The number of the enemy killed, wounded and taken prisoners is immense. The Japanese lost only eleven officers and 260 soldiers killed or wounded." Japanese reports place the number of Chinese captured at 14,000 including four general officers. Advice from Chemulpo state there are 50,000 Chinese between Peking Yang and Yulu. The Chinese lines are still interrupted. A report from Shanghai says: "The Japanese in three divisions attacked Peking Yang. The assault was entirely unexpected by the Chinese who, though poorly armed, fought well behind their earthworks. After a series of desperate battles the Chinese were completely routed and all their arms, ammunition and stores were taken by the enemy. The fighting lasted throughout the night, bright moonlight enabling the Japanese to use their field guns with much execution. Three hundred Japanese were killed. The Peking garrison numbered 20,000."

Commenting on the battle between the armies of China and Japan at Peking Yang, the Daily News says: "It is difficult to see how China can recover from the blow, which reveals the essential weakness of her military equipment and administration. The powers will probably be content to accept the facts accomplished by the Japanese and are wise enough to show moderation and a just sense of their position. The moment is favorable for neutral powers to renew their overtures for peace. China might easily grant the virtual independence of Korea, which Japan is probably willing to accept."

The Telegram says: "The Mongolian colossus has feet of clay which are crumbling. If the powers, especially England, were to interfere promptly with friendly counsels the conflict might be ended."

The Times says: "The Japanese army has unquestionably justified the opinion formed by all who had had an opportunity of seeing its training, and estimating the capacity of its efforts. The Japanese nation has received a triumphant revival for its courage in a new and powerful impetus. Henceforth Japan must be reckoned with as a living force in the east and Englishmen at least should be able to view without jealousy or misgiving the uprising of these island people, whose interests are largely their own and with whom they may before long come into closer contact. It is too soon to forecast the results of the most important battle between Asiatic powers that has been fought within the century, but it may be safely predicted that Russian attitude of placid expectancy will be expanded for that of anxiety and perhaps ostentatious naval activity. In China internal trouble may be expected."

The revised treaty between Japan and England was ratified at Peking August 25. For the first time the United States has failed to take advantage of Japan's desire to treat primarily with the great republic in international transactions. The opinion expressed in Japan is that negotiations at Washington might have been concluded long ago if the state department had been disposed to accept Japanese proposals. The Great Britain stands alone in the enactment of the treaty which the Asiatic empire has been urgently striving for more than 20 years to secure. On the previous occasion the business was nearly brought to a conclusion by Count Okuma but at the last moment his plans were frustrated by the vulgar public demonstrations in Japan against his mediation of adjusting the vexed question of the judiciary. It was, therefore, thought expedient to keep these latter negotiations strictly secret and to allow none of the proposed conditions to become a subject of popular discussion until the offer was absolutely terminated. The announcement of the first round of the emperor was a surprise to every one, though vague rumors of what was contemplated had accumulated during the past few weeks.

The treaty contains no immediate advantages to Japan. At least five years must elapse before it goes into operation, and it is for Japan to say whether or not the interval shall be longer, but until 1899, everything must remain as it is. The purpose of this delay is that Japan should perform her judicial system to an extent warranting the abolition of English law courts.

Another grievance, interference with the tariff, will not be done away with until 1910, when complete autonomy will be resumed by the simple process of terminating the treaty. But from 1899 or whatever date the Japanese sign for the agreement to come in force for eleven years later, when it may be cancelled by either party, a partially new tariff will be adopted somewhat more favorable to Japan than that which now regulates her commerce, but not strikingly so. The import duties now collected average five per cent, and will remain five years hence, she hopes similarly to the rest of all commercial restrictions. The Japanese are not so far from the truth as to say that the interval is not felt to be too heavy a price to pay for ultimate freedom. All persons concerned in preparing and negotiating the treaty have been honored with high marks of confidence by the Japanese government.

The weights of Canada's butter production and cheese production per year are about equal; but last year we exported 134 million pounds of cheese and only seven million pounds of butter. Canada sells her cheese and eats her butter. While the consumption of cheese in this country fell off from 4.01 pounds per head in 1871 to 3.12 pounds per head in 1891, the consumption of butter rose from 19.48 pounds per head in 1871 to 20.02 pounds in 1891 and 23.2 pounds in 1893. Edible butter is, therefore, about \$25,000,000 a year, but only a few and indignation from all.

## The Strike at Sackville Foundry.

Mr. Fawcett interviewed.

## WHAT THE MEN SAY.

Mr. Fawcett was interviewed by a Post reporter Tuesday morning in regard to the strike. He expressed himself very strongly in the matter and stated that from the time his foundry was started twenty years ago he had never given his men just cause for complaint. The strikers all understood that there was to be a ten per cent reduction on the old rates before they went to work and were glad to get work at that figure. Mr. Fawcett showed a large pile of letters from moulders who had applied for work from as early as June—over fifty letters he said in answer to some of the men he accepted. One thanked Mr. Fawcett for the job at the ten per cent and said it was better than he could do where he was. Another stated that he had expected a reduction and would be glad to get work. "When I wrote in answer to their applications," said Mr. Fawcett, "I told them a ten per cent cut would be necessary and that if they could not accept the cut they need not answer. Plenty of men were willing to work at the reduced rate but I chose as far as possible those who had been with me before the strike. The men perfectly understood the condition on which they were given work and were glad to get it. Last Thursday morning I was handed this paper asking for an increase of pay."

Mr. Fawcett here handed the reporter the original document.

THE DOCUMENT.

Sackville, Sept. 12, '94.

DEAR SIR:—We the undersigned moulders hereby give notice that after due consideration we find wages a 10 per cent cut and we cannot make living wages. And unless the old rates are restored, also an increase of 10 per cent on following stores, namely: F & S Electric and General Range. Under the foregoing is complied with.

We request your reply by Friday 14, at eight o'clock. Signed by Kenneth McKenna, D. W. McLeod, Ed. Ington, Geo. Dobson, Rufus C. Corning, F. Sullivan, John H. Brown, Malburn Wry, Robert White, H. T. Riley, W. B. Thompson.

"I went at once into the shop and told the men I did not need any time to make up my mind. I had decided some time ago. If they wished to work at the rate they had agreed upon they could go on. Otherwise they had better go at once. I gave them ten minutes to decide. In a few minutes they took up their tools and left. They were obliged to leave their boarding house but have I believe got back elsewhere in the village. I think the union pay their board. I think they were induced to strike by the moulders at the Esterpore Foundry who feared that their wages would also be cut. It has been reported to me that none of these men belonged to the union before the strike."

Mr. Fawcett said that the men were high compared with those of men in other trades. To show the earnings of the strikers he took their names from the union book and turned up in the time book at random four weeks wages paid each during 1893 before the strike—Kenneth McKenna, \$17.68, \$10.50, \$13.67, \$12.56; D. W. McLeod, \$14.76, \$15.44, \$16.55, \$17.47; Edward Riley, \$10.50, \$10.75, \$11.70, \$9.60; Harry Hollis, \$17.68, \$10.05, \$13.67, \$12.56; John H. Brown, \$14.76, \$15.44, \$16.55, \$17.47; George Dobson, \$13.50, \$14.26, \$15.00, \$12.00; Rufus C. Corning, not worked for a year; Pat Sullivan, did not work for a year; John H. Brown, \$13.50, \$14.26, \$15.00, \$12.00; W. B. Thompson, \$20.90, \$17.93, \$17.00, \$18.00.

Mr. Fawcett showed the reporter the time book where each man's wages were registered and in many cases a man would earn as high as twenty dollars per week. In one case it was thirty, and in some cases it was more. "When such men starve on a reduction of 10 per cent," said Mr. Fawcett, "or of 25 per cent? This does not look as if the men were poorly paid when all was going well. They were paid \$20 per week and think they are well paid. The facts are that these men tramped the provinces and part of the United States and could not obtain work at any price and were obliged to do work of any kind, at \$1 per day or do nothing. Some of the men came before I notified them that they were ready. To give them work, not having any machinery in place made it very expensive, as I had to employ many men to do the work. I did not want to get the place ready and carry on the work. It was a fair and square bargain or understanding between the men and me, and they were to be paid 10 per cent reduction. They knew this months before the time came to work and had plenty of time to obtain work elsewhere. They were not obliged to come to work for me, neither would they wait from last December to the present time, and then accept 10 per cent discount if they could have any work at any price. Some of them have been all over the provinces and United States and returned without getting a chance to work; others have been working at any kind of work they could get, digging and walling casks at one dollar per day. Now when they have a chance of earning \$2 to \$3 per day after the discount, they are not satisfied and want to be paid 10 per cent more. Some of these men have not one cent and had to be discharged from their boarding houses not being able to pay their board and others were in debt, some of them owe me from \$20 to \$30. These are the men who are refusing to work when they can earn from \$2 to \$4 per day and get their pay every Saturday night. I did not ask the men to come nor did I hold out any inducements. They all applied. Neither were they misled by the other men, but they took the advantage and closed the shop throwing many innocent men out of work who have only small pay compared to the moulders. They have done great injury to my business besides affecting the merchants and every business man of the town. It should be the duty of every person—merchant, manufacturer or laborer—to put down such outrageous and damaging doings. The people ought to be glad to have such an establishment as mine in the place and see that right and justice is done to me as far as they can. The men can't expect any sympathy, but only scorn and indignation from all."

I believe the people of Sackville are in sympathy with me and entirely condemn such outrageous conduct. Competition has reduced the price of stores nearly one half and wages which were common years ago are impossible now. This is not a strike brought about by any unfair dealings of mine, but an attempt of a few men to take advantage of the situation and force me to comply with their unjust demands. They were led on and forced to take this step by outside moulders. How were these men treated? W. B. Thompson was allowed to bring his own boy to help him and received full pay for his work instead of getting an apprentice's pay, and more than that he was allowed a stove same as any other workman and received full pay. He owes me \$60.00. Hiram Riley was allowed the same and owes me \$30.00. Melbourne Wry takes an apprentice for sixteen years old served nearly three years. At Christmas he was presented with a bank deposit receipt, bearing interest for \$150 in addition to his wages. He now comes as a journeyman and receives full pay, earning from \$12 to \$15 per week; and yet only twenty years old. Others have been treated in most of these ways. If these men had been badly used. Their pay was handsome; and besides every Saturday night it was placed in their pockets. They were not sent to the office for it. These are the men who have closed my foundry. I had applications from fifty moulders, but I did not accept them as I wished to give the men who were working for me at the time of the fire the preference. This is what is called a strike. The men were willing to work at the reduced rate, but I chose as far as possible those who had been with me before the strike. The men perfectly understood the condition on which they were given work and were glad to get it. Last Thursday morning I was handed this paper asking for an increase of pay."

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Mr. Fawcett reports nothing new this morning. Everything was quiet last night.

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## We Want Good Butter AND OATS

in change for Groceries and general goods. Highest market prices paid. Goods at bottom cash prices.

J. L. BLACK.

## NEW GOODS FOR FALL

The newest things in dress goods and trimmings, Cloak and Mantle Cloths.

PRINTS, Check Sheetings, Grey Cottons, Sheetings, Linens, Flannels, Underwear, &c.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF

## CAPETS.

Large Stock Crockery and China comprising Dinner, Tea, and Toilet Sets, Berry and Ice Cream Sets, Bread and cake plates, and large assortment Staple Ware also full line Glassware.

GENTLEMEN!

We have now received the latest New York styles and pattern sheets, and have just opened a stock of Tweeds, Worsteds, Serges, Trowers, Overcoatings, etc., comprising the newest and national goods on the market.

Genuine Waterproof

## COATS.

Newest patterns, best value. Our Tailoring Department is Unexcelled. We solicit your orders.

## J. L. BLACK.

Sackville Sept. 20th, 1894.

## New Advertisements.

## HOUSE TO LET.

The new house now occupied by Dr. Bowyer, Sackville, opposite the new university building. E. J. Bowyer, with furnace, tank and well. Good barn in connection.

For particulars apply to

Sackville, N. B., Sept. 20th.

## DO YOU WANT A WEDDING PRESENT?

GOODWIN can supply you in Silver, Plush, China, or GLASS GOODS, call and see for yourself.

## Sackville Book Store.

## HOUSE TO LET.

The house now occupied by Dr. Coleman in Sackville, opposite Telegraph Office. Barn and Garden attached. Possession given first day November next.

JOS. L. BLACK.

## COWS WANTED.

One or more good cows soon to or recently having dropped calves

JOS. L. BLACK.

Sackville, Sept. 12th 1894.

## PATTERSON PLOWS,

## WILKINSON PLOWS,

## Copper Strip

## Hay Cutters,

## PLOW REPAIRS.

—ALSO—