

CHIGNETO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., DEC. 8, 1887.

The fertility of the Canadian wheat producing areas is far superior to that of the boasted wheat lands of the United States.

Dr. Parker sent to Assistant Pastor Halliday, of Plymouth Church, New York, on Monday \$100 to pay the church for paying his hotel bills while in Brooklyn. In a note accompanying the check he said he hoped thus to put an end to the insults heaped upon him.

At the trial of the politician against Boyer, Grit member for Jacques Cartier, Quebec, one witness testified that he had kept two bars running on polling day in the interest of Mr. Boyer. The gift papers should publish the evidence in these trials.—Times.

A plan to enable Highland crofters to emigrate to British Columbia has been proposed to the Imperial Government, on behalf of the Pacific Provinces. Mr. Alex. Degg acting as the medium. The Columbia government is prepared to find the land, and what is more, employment for one thousand families.

Mr. John Morrissey, of Newcastle, and Mr. John O'Brien, of Nelson, were nominated in Northern Ireland, on Tuesday, for the vacancy in the Local Legislature caused by the resignation of W. A. Park, appointed Collector of Customs at the port of Newcastle. Both candidates declared themselves independent supporters of the Government.

Some of the Lower Province newspapers have been trying to beat up a tub full of Commercial Union lather from a very small piece of Wiman's soap, and having failed in the job are now turning on the Fishery Commission and pouring out the vials of their wrath on Messrs. Chamberlain, Tupper and West for what they are pleased to term a "base surrender" of the interests of the Maritime Provinces, and all because Mr. Chamberlain states he will not and cannot advocate Commercial Union.—Ez.

A Washington despatch of 6th inst. says:—President Cleveland's annual message was read to Congress to-day. It contains a few words and is devoted exclusively to the necessity for an immediate reduction of the revenue to prevent the anticipated treasury glut, and prophesies a financial convulsion unless this is done. It advises the retention of the internal revenue duties entire as well as taxes on luxuries, and advocates a radical revision of the tariff duties, and free admission of raw materials, and a careful, judicious reduction in the tariff on protected articles with regard for vested interests and labor. The message abounds in anti-protection argument.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Sun, in a recent communication about the Fisheries Commission, speaks of the "heavy line" figure of Dr. Tupper, who is a genuine Englishman in every sense of the word. It also says that while Mr. Chamberlain takes the initiative in the discussions, "Dr. Tupper comes in occasionally with sledge-hammer strokes of logic." The same paper quotes from the *Weekly Review*, published at Sussex, N. B., the gorgeous and flamboyant oratory of our own A. S. White, M. P., in introducing a lecture of George Francis Tind's. This address, which finds a rival only in the famous "Dutch and the St. Croix" speech of congressman Proctor, was pronounced by Mr. Tind to be not more eulogistic than true.

Boys from English charitable institutions are doing well in Canada. We have many of these boys in this province, scattered among the farmers. There are also a great number in Ontario, and now we see that the boys from the London Home who were some time ago sent to Manitoba are also giving satisfaction to their employers. This is pleasing news and it proves that boys, trained to habits of obedience in charitable homes in England, can be sent to Canada with good prospects for their advancement. Under proper safeguards for the boys and some assurance for their employers, there should be room for many of these boys in the rural districts of Canada, but, when these same boys remain in England, become men and swell the list of the London poor, we have no use for them in this country.—Star.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, who recently made the astounding proposition that the United States should buy the Maritime Provinces of Canada, for fifty millions of dollars, has sent another letter to the New York Chamber of Commerce, on the same subject. The mistake which Mr. Atkinson makes is in treating national territory and allegiance as saleable commodities. The Maritime Provinces are not for sale; the allegiance of the people of these provinces is not a disposable commodity. You might as well offer a price for a man's honor. We cannot undertake to discuss, with Mr. Atkinson, whether these provinces are a necessary part of Canada, or whether a profitable sale could be made. Nobody pretends to have any right to sell them, to make merchandise of them, to throw them into the arms of a foreign country, greatly against the will of a large majority of their inhabitants, or to all. As a reason for the United States purchasing, Mr. Atkinson says these provinces would, in ten years, pay back the purchase money, in taxes. If Mr. Atkinson had a farm the products of which would pay its purchase price, in ten years, he would probably think it worth keeping.—The Monetary Times.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENCY.

The French have emerged from their political difficulties more easily than they deserved.

On Saturday last the joint Convention of Senators and Deputies elected M. Sadi Carnot to the presidency, in place of M. Grévy, resigned. On the first ballot M. Carnot received 308 votes out of 369. On the second he received 309 and was declared elected. He is grandson of the famous French general, who figured so conspicuously in the French Revolution, and is a man of the highest respectability and culture. M. Carnot has had considerable political experience, having served as Under-Secretary in the Ferry Ministry, Minister of Public Works in 1880, and Minister of Finance in 1886. His election to the presidency has been very favorably received, and will, doubtless, tend to allay the unrest generated through Europe by the disquieting condition in which French politics have been for some time past. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that the way in which M. Grévy has been boycotted out of power establishes a precedent that will some day be productive of the most serious consequences. As M. Grévy had done nothing to warrant impeachment, the only way in which he was great disgraced of all sound establishment would have been far better had he been allowed to serve out his regular term of office. As it is now, the President will in future hold his position only as long as he happens to please a majority of the Chamber of Deputies, and amid an excitable people like the French, with the Deputies split up into a number of groups ever forming fresh combinations, there might be a new President every two or three months, to say the least. The difficulty of the next election then even to remove the President by regular process of impeachment. It is wiser to put up temporarily with the imperfections of rulers than to resort to measures which may shake the feeling for order and law which furnishes the only sure foundation for popular government.

Forest Preservation.

The Bangor Industrial Journal

says that an old lumber operator on the Kennebec tells a reporter that, in his judgment, there is more standing timber in the forest area of Maine to-day than there was a quarter of a century ago, and this in spite of the havoc of the great November gale of a few years ago which ruined so many lumber camps. This is a very interesting statement, especially by the many operators who are also the land owners. Every tree now felled has been selected with care and by an experienced woodsman, and no more are marked for axe unless fully matured. Unfortunately, such a statement could not be truthfully made with regard to lumber operations in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In these Provinces present gains appear to be the sole object sought by the lumbermen, and very little consideration is given to the preservation of our forests. There are, of course, some exceptions to the wasteful and thoughtless mode of operating, but as a general rule the forests are stripped of their wealth without any regard to future consequences. The lumberman's axe and forest fires have largely reduced our timber area during the last generation, and if the present wholesale rate of destruction continues it will not be very long before our valuable forests are annihilated. Thoughtful persons regard with apprehension the attempt to cheapen the transportation of piling to the United States, for they hold that if the celebrated "big rail" reaches its destination in safety it will lead to the wholesale denudation of our forests for very slight remuneration. The fact that our coasting vessels will not be able to get to the United States, and that the lumber is not thought to be of much importance as the exportation of large quantities of immature timber in the matter is worthy of serious consideration. The shipping of piling will tend to the rapid destruction of our forests with very little benefit to the country. Lumber operators will do well to provide for the future of their business by following the example of their cousins in Maine, and may also want to consider whether it is not better to strip their land to supply the United States with piling at low prices they are not selling a birthright for a mess of pottage.

Dr. Avery, of Halifax, so long and favorably known, died last week at the ripe age of 84, closing a long and successful business career, and leaving behind him the highest character for probity and benevolence. Dr. Avery was instrumental in placing many young men in positions where they acquired wealth, and he, at the same time, liberally gave to his relations that assistance his efficient circumstances permitted. His will, a synopsis of which has been published in the *Halifax Herald*, is characteristic of the proverbial benevolence of his heart; for, instead of bestowing his wealth on some object to make his name pass down as a public benefactor, or upon some one person, to the exclusion of others entitled to look for it, and, perhaps, from his extraordinary provision concerning a legal account to test its validity, he divided his estate among some 30 or 40 relatives, in legacies of from three to four thousand dollars each, gladdening the hearts of hundreds who will hold his memory in affectionate remembrance, and at the same time gratifying public sentiment from the judicious distribution of his estate.

Our St. John Letter.

St. John, Dec. 1.—"Accuse me

of stealing sermons, do you? If you make such a statement in the newspaper I will libel you, I will sue you for damages. What impudence! And the choleric man of cloth forgot his dignity and lost his temper, while the cause—a cheeky reporter—stood in the doorway of the sacred study and waited.

"You mistake me, sir. My inquiry of you was: Had you heard of the rumor which implicated one of our prominent St. John clergymen in preaching stolen sermons? I accuse no one. I want the truth or what you know of it."

"Oh! no," was the nervous interjection. "So you don't accuse me. I thought you did. No, I didn't hear—that is to say I did. Excuse me, I haven't time to talk with you to-day." And the now smiling reporter bowed himself from the study of Rev. Mr. —.

Who stole the sermon and who preached it? That is the question which I think every newspaper man in St. John would give a week's salary—and you will understand by that his curiosity is great—to have answered to his satisfaction. Some church goers said that the ideas and words were those of the brilliant Talbot, and others claimed that the thoughtful sentences belonged to the late lamented Beecher, and still others held that the sermon was one of Philip Brooks'. I was puzzled to know why the rumor should cause such a clerical sensation, until a venerable and retired pulpit orator remarked: "They all do it. I have heard a good many sermons in my time, and preached some original ones; but the thoughts, the ideas, in many cases, even the words of those I hear now are stolen. I like the roaring cat of the catcatcher better than the dribble of the brook."

We are doing all we can to boom the establishment of that much needed institution, a reformatory. I am weary of the difficulty that who rail and wait that St. John's wickedness surpasses that of other cities of the same size. B. does not; but it appears that just now the juvenile criminals are on the increase, and, unless something is done, unless some action is taken, our jails and penitentiaries will receive too many of those who, first tempted by want, continue to grow in crime through the neglect of the State.

Some of you, perhaps, have heard of "Circus Eva," whose conversion from the depths of sin and degradation was brought about by the efforts of the Centenary Mission Band in Shelburne Street. Her story was written and circulated by Rev. D. W. Moore, and was widely commented upon. I was present a few nights ago at the Mission service was in progress. The congregation was a typical one: old men and women, whose only care through life had been to procure a crust of bread, a basket of coal, and a glass of rum; young fellows, who never saw the inside of a school, a church, or a Sunday school, until this devoted band of workers invaded the street; and, saddest sight of all, more than a score of girls, all of them young, many of them pretty, even those who had just entered upon their downward career. They had all known "Circus Eva." She was the worst of a bad lot, and when the minister produced a letter and said it was from their old comrade in sin, they were eager to hear all around. He began to read the pathetic appeal of the writer, the contrast of her past life and her present one, and soon half the girls in the room were sobbing as if their hearts would break. I saw the minister's eyes fill with tears, and he said, "I have been a minister for many years, and I have never seen such a scene before."

I'll turn to pleasant topics. How is business? I can answer you best in the words of Mr. Thomas McAvity, Jr., of T. McAvity & Sons, the oldest firm in the hardware and cutlery business in St. John, and one of the oldest in the Province. He is the oldest in the hardware and cutlery business in St. John, and one of the oldest in the Province. They found business good. Their trade and their customers were increasing all the time, as, indeed, they had since the senior member of the firm, Mr. Thomas McAvity, started the business in 1836. All the Bostons readers know what a great business McAvity & Sons have made into an Ontario firm by the establishment of a branch house in Toronto. Through out the whole of Canada they paid and sell their goods, which, with their patent improvements, are bought before any others. Their cutlery and hardware and all description of engineers' and builders' material do not need any "puffing." They speak for themselves. So far as their brass manufactory is concerned, Messrs. McAvity do not care whether the policy of the country is the National Policy or Commercial Union. They are not afraid of competition. Speaking of their improved boiler feeders, Mr. McAvity showed me testimonials of its superiority over all other feeders from such well known men as Mechanical Superintendent Haggerty, of the N. B. Railway; King Bros. of Chipman, Queen's Co.; O. Smith, of Chipman, Kent; Mechanical Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway & Coal Co., and A. E. Killam & Co., railway contractors. Concluding Mr. McAvity said: "You can tell our friends that we are doing a live business in all our lines. I am glad of it, and wish my neighbors like success."

I must be allowed some little room for gossip. I sometimes think a newspaper man overmarches that in that respect. There is a matrimonial rumor afloat which involves a St. John M. P. and one of her fairest daughters. It strikes me that some of his colleagues will be relieved to learn this. Every unmar-

New Farms and Old Ones.

Mr. Editor:—What is the reason

that a farmer on an old cleared farm has to work as hard, or about as hard, as a man on a new farm, in order to make ends meet and keep out of debt? The old farm farmer has perhaps an invested capital of six, eight, or ten thousand dollars, while the other has, say about half as many hundreds to begin with. There must be something radically wrong, or so much capital should produce better results. It is true there are a few farmers growing rich, but they are exceptions. When the country was new almost every man that took up a new farm was poor. They had everything to contend with: the forests to clear away, their farms to stock, their houses, outhouses and barns to build, their roads to make, etc., they had poor and distant markets and yet they got independent. They worked little or no harder than a great majority of the old farm farmers who are now enjoying the cleared fields, houses, barns, fences, roads, etc., prepared by the hard pioneers.

How does it happen with all these advantages they tell us they have hard work to keep their farms under their feet? It is not that they do not work hard enough; they are sober men as a rule, and their wives are as good as the men. They are economical as any other class of the community. It cannot be that farming is a poor business, for English farmers in England pay enormous rents and work but little themselves. It is the same way in other countries of the old world. Thousands of English and Scotch farmers, who are paying rents for farms in the United States, are making money at it.

Why have we so many farmers that will say "It's all very well for Mr. Wood or Mr. Charles Fawcett and other rich men to build cellars to save their liquid manures, &c. We can't afford it!"

Some farmers think that land cannot be kept up to even its virgin excellence without the liquid manures. If this be so, farmers cannot afford to do without a cellar. This natural excellence is the only advantage a new farm has over an old one. Old farms must not only be kept up but they can and must be greatly increased in productivity to pay the interest on the large capital invested and to be profitable. It will not do to raise half crops, and let the land itself make up the other half in weeds.

Do our farmers realize the value of the liquid manure? If so, they are so serious when they say they cannot afford to build cellars? They see men every day going into the woods without any capital, clearing away the forest, building their houses and barns, &c., supporting their families, stocking their farms and making their roads, and all the time growing in circumstances. While the new land farmer is planting half a bushel of potatoes a day with his hoe, after clearing up the forest, the old farmer, with his horse and a boy, can plant twenty-five bushels. Other farm work is done in about the same proportion, yet the poor man, as bad as his land needs the manure, cannot afford to build a cellar. The poor fellow is perhaps not worth more than eight or ten thousand, anyway. While we are on the question of manures, I would suggest that it would be a good plan to put up gutters to carry off the floods of water that fall from the roof of the barns into the manure that he throws from the window holes during the winter, but I suppose he cannot afford even that.

I hope farmers who may read this letter will not think I assume to be a farmer. I have farmed enough to know that I know very little about it, and to know that it requires much experience and skill for a man to manage the different fields of his own farm with the best results. About the cellars for the manures, I think there can be but one opinion, when we come to think of the amount of hard work done on the old farms compared with the small returns.

I imagine I hear someone say: "I suppose you have a first class cement cellar yourself?" Oh, no! we have only just awoke to the fact that our consummate stupidity has left us without a cellar up to the present, but we hope to do better. Depend upon it, the man who has this hard work and small return may be paid by economy in manures and a wise application of them. I will trouble you with another if this is found to be worthy of a place in your journal.

Yours, &c. FARMER.

PERSONAL.

Boston Letter.

DEAR POST:—December is here again, and we begin to think of Christmas and the holiday season. This is a busy city and building has been largely carried on during the summer, and many new buildings are just being started this fall. Money has been tight, and there has been considerable trouble in collecting for the work.

A good many persons seem to be always like here; yet if one is willing to work and looks around sharply, he will find a great deal to be done. General wages for carpenters and stair builders have run from \$2.50 to \$3.25, according to the quality. Those qualified to take charge of the work and who are reliable get from \$4.00 to \$5.00 per day. Rates are high, and there seems to be a scarcity of coal. It has run up to a high figure. Other things are not exceedingly high. Very choice butter can be had to-day at 35 cts. per lb.; poultry from 12 to 16 cts. per lb. Plenty of all kinds of fruit in season, and at low figures.

We have had two very cold days during the past week, but very warm again to-day. Have had no snow, and the month of November was fine for work.

Boston has a very large number of churches and some able ministers, and the services are very well attended; yet there are many thousands of people who are without the light of the Gospel. There has been very much sickness for two weeks.

Yours, etc. X.
Boston, Dec. 5th, 1887.

The Halifax papers publish the prospectus of the Canada Atlantic Steamship Co. Limited, capital \$300,000. Directors, Dr. Cameron, Messrs. B. W. Chipman, Geo. E. Forsyth, of Halifax and W. B. Christian, of Prospect, N. S. The boats for this line are said to be now being built on the Clyde. They are to be of steel, with triple expansion engines, and a guaranteed speed of 15 knots per hour, will have room for four hundred passengers and large cargo space.

The trial of the petition against Sir John Macdonald commenced at Kingston, Ont., Tuesday, Oct. 1, before Judge Patterson. In reply to Mr. McCarthy's objection that the prescribed time limit had expired, the judge ruled that the time during which parliament was in session did not count, and the trial was therefore proceeded with. Judges do differ.—Ez.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

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