

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., MAY 3, 1888.

—The House of Lords on Thursday night discussed at length the question of its own reform.

—The Dominion line mail steamer Vancouver arrived at Father Point on Saturday, the first arrival in the St. Lawrence this season.

—The Manitoba Legislature have passed through the final stage the Redistribution Bill, the Red River Valley Railway Construction Bill, and a Bill authorizing a loan of \$1,500,000.

—English newspapers tell of a scheme for a company which shall write policies only on buildings, or their contents, where the electric light is exclusively used. Rates below those current will be the inducement offered to change from gas to electricity.

—The statement of goods exported from the Dominion of Canada during the month of March, 1888, as published in last week's *Canada Gazette*, shows the total at \$3,038,888. Of this sum \$2,813,220 was produce of Canada, \$225,618 produce of other countries, and \$50 coin and bullion.

—By agreement between the Postmasters-General of the two countries the postage on packages of seeds, etc., going from Canada to the States will be one cent per ounce, and on printed matter one cent per two ounces, after May 1st. Registration on letters to the States will be five cents instead of two.

—Since there is no reasonable doubt that the St. Louis democratic convention will nominate Mr. Cleveland for a second presidential term, the democratic nomination for the vice-presidency has become the subject of much discussion. Among the names prominently mentioned are those of Gov. Grey, of Indiana, Gen. John C. Black, of Illinois.

—English capitalists have received two important railway concessions in Mexico. One is for a railway from Esperanza, on the line of Vera Cruz, to a point on the Pacific Ocean, passing through the cities of Puebla and Oaxaca. The concession involves expenditure of \$23,000,000 in gold, which is ready in London. The other concession is for a railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which will cost \$20,000,000.

—Capt. McElhinney, nautical adviser of the Marine Department, has left for Glasgow, Scotland, where he will supervise the construction of a specially built steel vessel intended to be placed on the route between Prince Edward Island and the mainland during the winter months, by the Dominion Government. Capt. McElhinney will also visit Norway and Sweden, where he will inspect vessels built specially for piercing ice fields.

—Sir Charles Tupper gives notice of a resolution declaring that in addition to the sums now remaining unborrowed of loans authorized by parliament the government may raise by way of loan sums not to exceed twenty-five millions as may be required for the purpose of paying the floating indebtedness of the Dominion and for carrying on public works, the rate of interest not to exceed four per cent. This resolution is rendered necessary by the stationary condition of the saving bank deposits, resulting from the reduction of the total amount which a depositor may have to his credit in these institutions. The government have now a floating indebtedness of five million dollars in England.

—A delegation composed of Messrs. McKen, Cameron, Mills, Laurie and Kenney, of Nova Scotia, Moffat of New Brunswick, and Jones and Riopel of Quebec waited on the Minister of Finance Saturday, asking that some steps be taken to induce the Brazilian Government to reduce its enormous duty on Canadian fish. Sir Charles promised to give the matter his immediate attention. Messrs. Wood, Skinner and Burns of New Brunswick, and Kenney, Mills and Pannan of Nova Scotia waited on the Government, asking that a subsidy be granted to the fortnightly mail steamers between St. John and Halifax and the West of India Islands. Sir John and Sir Charles promised to give the matter favorable consideration.

How Exodus Items are Made.

Under the somewhat hackneyed heading of "The Exodus" we find the following in the *Fredericton Gleaner* of April 26:—

As may be seen from our country correspondence the exodus of young men to the United States this spring has been something enormous. Scarcely a week passes without witnessing the departure of a score or more of young men from all parts of the country for the States. The city too has lost its share. The exodus this spring has been larger than for many years past.

Turning to the country correspondence in that issue, of which there is more than a column, we find the following item from Williamson, Carleton Co.:—

Some of the young men are talking of going on the steam for a few days. Quite a number went to Wisconsin last year. One has returned, and more are talking of coming soon.

The only other item having the least bearing on the exodus is the following from Blissfield:—

Quite a number of our young men have returned from New Hampshire and other points in the United States.

The Contempt Case.

In the Supreme Court at Fredericton, last Saturday, Chief Justice Allen passed sentence on Mr. John T. Hawke for contempt of court, the sentence being that Mr. Hawke be imprisoned two months in jail and be required to pay a fine of \$300. This sentence, which no doubt will strike many as being unduly severe, was said by the Chief Justice to be the smallest the court could impose, and he added that it must not be construed into establishing a precedent. It is to be regretted that the court found it necessary to inflict such a punishment, but the sympathy which would naturally be felt for Mr. Hawke is qualified by the fact that for some reason best known to himself he was evidently anxious to suffer at least a brief imprisonment. This was made clear by the fact that he spent two nights in jail before sentence was passed upon him, when he might have retained his liberty by simply giving his own recognizance to appear in court. Not only did Mr. Hawke appear anxious to go to jail, but he courted the fullest publicity with regard to his imprisonment, for he referred him, and after walking to the jail, telegraphed a full account of the affair to his own paper where it appeared under display headlines. He also refused to answer the interrogatories prepared by the Attorney General with a view to give him an opportunity of purging himself of contempt, and conducted himself throughout the trial in a defiant, although not offensive, manner. In short, he went before the court as a self-constituted champion of the freedom of the press, and appeared more anxious to be regarded as a martyr than to escape the punishment to which his own acts had exposed him.

However ungrateful it may seem to make the assertion, it is none the less true that the press of this Province did not require the championship of Mr. Hawke. The right to criticism, within reasonable limits, the decisions of the courts or the conduct of the judiciary has long been enjoyed by the country and has been freely exercised by leading journalists, and it is only when the liberty of the press has degenerated into unbridled license that unpleasant consequences have resulted. The welfare of the community would not be promoted by giving any man who commits a crime the right to apply insulting or abusive epithets to those who incur his displeasure, or to impugn the decisions of those who refuse to accept his doctrines. It is a notable fact in this connection that the expressions of sympathy or approval which Mr. Hawke's course has elicited from conservative or independent sources have been based on false premises. It has been assumed that the court took action against Mr. Hawke because he had made a charge of intemperance against one of the judges, when it is well-known that he had been included in the charges against Mr. Hawke, and that in fact the charge was not made until the action for contempt had been commenced. If Mr. Hawke had made a plain charge of drunkenness against any judge and had been prepared to prove it, he would have received the sympathy and support of the press of the Dominion in every action that might have been taken against him on that account, but those who have watched the case from the beginning know that the facts do not justify the favorable manner in which the case has been treated, and that the most up-right judges would soon cease to be a terror to evil-doers. Any one who believed the *Transcript* would be forced to the conclusion that the judges were corrupt and incapable, and as the Chief Justice remarked, a fortnightly mail steamers between St. John and Halifax and the West of India Islands.

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The Budget Speech.

Sir Charles Tupper's Masterly Effort.—The Financial Statement for the Year.—The State of Trade.—The Commercial Union Pad.

Sir Charles Tupper delivered his Budget Speech last Friday. He was greeted with loud cheers when he rose to speak, and after a few explanatory remarks he proceeded as follows:—

Ottawa, April 27.—Taking first the financial affairs for the year ended 30th June last, we estimated that the revenue received from all sources would amount to \$35,300,000. It is with pleasure that I inform the House that the total revenues for the year were \$35,754,993, or an increase over the estimate of \$454,993. The yield from Customs, which we estimated would amount to \$23,378,800, actually amounted to \$23,378,800. This increase was, no doubt, mainly caused by the revenue of the following year being anticipated, owing to the changes made in the tariff in 1887, and while on this branch of the subject I think it will be interesting to point out to the hon. members some of the features which might be termed the curiosities of the Customs revenue. In the year ended 30th June, 1888, the amount of duty collected on coal and coke amounted to \$3,329,392. The revenue on these articles for the year 1887 amounted to \$1,178,964, or an increase of over \$100,000 over the preceding year, although 150,000 tons of anthracite coal were admitted free of duty in this latter year, a striking indication of the progress which Canada made during that year in manufactures. In the matter of luxuries, such as fancy goods, there was an increase from \$333,246 in 1886 to \$608,776 in 1887. In silks and manufactures of silk there was an increase from \$702,465 in 1886 to \$869,375 in 1887, and while on these luxuries the revenue has increased it will not doubt be gratifying to the members of the house to find that in the year 1887-88 and 1888-89, the balance for the two years will maintain an equilibrium.

After dealing with the national debt and the iron duties, Sir Charles turned his attention to the STATE OF TRADE, and referred to some length to the great increase in the trade with the West Indies, and in the inter-provincial trade of the Dominion. He continued:—"I will here state to the House that the chief results of the Canadian trade in 1887-88 were pretty much as follows:—The total exports exceeded those of the previous fiscal year by \$4,230,000, being eight per cent. in advance of the average of the twenty years of Confederation. The exports from the fisheries show an increase of 15 per cent. over the average of the preceding twenty years, the total amount being \$62,000 more than in 1886-87. The exports from the mines of Canada show an increase of 18 per cent. over the average of the twenty years, but a decrease of \$150,000 compared with the previous year. The forest exports show a decrease of 7 per cent. compared with the twenty years' average, and a decrease of \$500,000 compared with 1886-87. The exports of agricultural products show an increase of 80 per cent. over the twenty years' average and an increase of \$1,200,000 over the year 1886. The export of animals and animal products show an increase of 50 per cent. over the twenty years' average and an increase of \$2,300,000 over the year 1886. The imports for home consumption were 8 per cent. more than the average for twenty years and \$6,000,000 more than in 1886. The total imports were \$8,400,000 more than in the previous year. The imports of Canada show an increase of 28 per cent. more than the twenty years' average and \$2,500,000 more than in 1886. The imports of cotton were 54 per cent. less than the 20 years' average and \$800,000 less than in 1886. The total tonnage of shipping employed in external trade was 1,400,000 tons more than in 1886 and 16 per cent. more than the twenty years' average, and as I have said before, the total tonnage employed in the coasting trade was 17,600,000 tons, being 12,000,000 tons more than in 1886, and 21 per cent. more than the twenty years' average."

Sir Charles next spoke in reference to the Fishery Treaty, and announced that there would be no change in the tariff this year. Turning to the reciprocity question he said, he would not draw attention to the fact that the Italian method, which is considered the best system of training now in use, and is adopted and taught by some of the best men, such as Mr. H. G. Johnson, the popular first tenor of the famous Regatta Street Quartette; Miss Emma Juch, prima donna of the National Opera Co., etc.

Both the Quartette and Miss Park have very favorable press notices, and there is good reason to believe that there is a rich musical talent in store for all who attend their concerts. Miss Jennie Hitchens, manager of the company, was for three years teacher of music at Acadia Seminary, Wolfville.

A Severe Trial.

Those who endure the torturing pangs of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago and similar painful complaints are severely tried, but there is a speedy relief in Hagyard's Yellow Oil, as thousands who are using it testify. It banishes pain and lameness quickly.

Kind Words and True.

Mr. John H. Carter, of Corbeton, Ont., writes as follows: "Hagyard's Yellow Oil has stood the test often when all others failed. Our house is never without it, and it will always find a welcome spot on the shelf."

Flour and Tobacco!

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that the accounts for the present and coming year, taken as a whole, will balance. I come now to what will probably be the results for

THE YEAR 1888-89.

I am inclined to think, from the general tendency of trade, that the merchants of Canada will be careful in the matter of importations, and it is not probable that there will be any material increase in the amount of importations over those in the last and in the present fiscal year. The Customs revenue likely to be received as \$23,600,000, being \$500,000 in excess of the estimate for the current year. I am informed by the officers of the Inland Revenue Department that under the present conditions of their revenue, as compared with the last two years, they calculate that the Excise yield for 1888-89 may safely be placed at \$6,650,000. I regard this statement as a safe one, and I think the House that the revenue estimated to be received from this source during the present fiscal year will be \$7,550,000. If we add to this sum the normal increase of revenue likely to be derived from the Postoffice Department, the total revenue from the sources that the revenue from miscellaneous sources during 1888-89 will reach \$7,550,000. I therefore put down the total revenue from all sources at \$35,600,000.

The amount of the estimate now laid before Parliament is \$35,421,440, but, hon. members are fully aware, no sums have been placed in the estimate for mail subsidies and steamship subventions. There will, therefore, have to be added to the amount already brought down sums sufficient to cover these services and further amounts will undoubtedly be asked from Parliament to complete the services of the year. But I believe that, taking all these into account, at the close of the year 1888-89 hon. members will find the statement I have made verified, the balance being in the favor of the Government.

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Sir Richard Cartwright divided the speech of the Finance Minister into three parts. The first was a calm and business-like statement of affairs, the second was a prospectus of the London-derry steel works, and the third showed the old Adam in his old-time wrangling with facts, and facts getting the worst of it. He did not know whether this latter portion was really spoken in tender solicitude for the Liberal party or not. He remembered with respect the fixed principles referred to that last year it was stated the concession which the Americans demanded in the fisheries could not be granted, while this year they were actually given up. Last year, the allowance was said to be a fixed principle, but this year under direct pressure from the despised Manitobans it was given up. So it has been with respect to articles to be placed on the free list. Were there really two Sir Charles Tupper, one of whom he supposed had been the speaker of the Liberal party, and one of whom was present this year? The hon. gentleman had declared that unrestricted reciprocity was the most extreme folly. He asked what the hon. gentleman and his colleagues had left untaxed tea and one particular article, and the hon. gentleman asked if they wished to go back to 1874. He (Sir Richard) thought there was no such luck possible for the people of Canada. They could never wipe out the villainous mischief, the corruption, folly and extravagance which had disgraced the people of Canada for the past ten years.

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Flour and Tobacco!

JUST RECEIVED:

125 Bbls. Daily Bread, Choice Superior; 125 Bbls. Choice Flour, Choice Superior; 125 Bbls. Patent, Choice Patent; 250 " White Granite; 250 " Queen City, Choice Superior; 125 Bbls. Silver Spray, High Grade Patent; 25 Caddies Index Smoking Tobacco; 25 " Myrtle Nip, Smoking; 25 " No. 1 Crown, Cheering; 50 " Butts Flour; 50 " No. 1 Crown, 12s.

For Sale Low to the Trade.

A. J. BABANG & CO.,

Moncton, N. B.