

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., JUNE 26, 1884.

THE OUTLOOK.

Notwithstanding the doleful predictions of certain chronic croakers, the present outlook for the Dominion is decidedly hopeful. The depression in Canada is largely due to local causes, the chief of which is the very poor crop of last year and the low price at the same time, owing to good crops in other countries. An exceptionally good crop of this year would partly make up for the bad yield last season and effectually remove one cause of depression. It is gratifying therefore to learn that the prospects of the wheat crop throughout the Dominion are magnificent, while the other grain crops promise well. Another cause of depression is the over-production of certain lines of local manufactures, but there is reason to believe that this evil is in a fair way to correct itself, and that the greatest trouble from that cause is now over. As a matter of course there are outside causes of depression which affect the principal countries with which Canada is commercially connected, and a complete return of prosperity cannot be expected in the Dominion until these causes are removed. The London *Economist*, a reliable financial and commercial authority, has been comparing values in 1883 of all commodities with the values in other years, and has reached the conclusion that the values now are about as low as they have been at the worst times of depression in previous years. When things are at the worst they begin to mend, and it is, therefore, not unreasonable to expect that a period of recovery in commercial affairs is not far distant. At the annual meeting of the Merchants' Bank of Canada held at Montreal on the 18th inst., Mr. George Hague, the General Manager of the Bank, delivered an able address in which he reviewed the commercial situation in the Dominion. The general tone of his remarks was decidedly hopeful, and, strangely enough, he did not have a word to say about the inflation and over-trading of which we have heard so much from certain quarters. He showed that, while the Bank had failed to realize such exceptional profits as in 1883, it had added largely to the Res. and that in banking as in other business, it is the result of an average of years that must be looked at. Speaking of the prevailing depression he said that "the timber trade, after enjoying two or three years of prosperity, fell again into a condition of great depression." One leading cause of the depression was the manner in which merchants had become entangled in real estate matters.

None but those who have acquaintance with the subject, could have an idea how far-reaching the speculation in the North-West was. It extended to the Dominion, and drew within its influence numbers of persons engaged in mercantile business, and was not confined to the West. Of the losses suffered by this bank in provinces other than Manitoba, the speaker said that the influence of the speculative era in that province.

In reference to cotton manufactures he said: "I was informed myself about two years ago by a gentleman occupying a very high official position in the country, that, according to calculations made by experts, the production of cotton, which even then had considerably increased, might be still further enlarged, and yet fall far short of the requirements of the country. These views were all disseminated with great industry, and led to an enormous expenditure of capital in the establishment of new mills and the enlargement of old ones. Events have proved these movements to have been unfortunate. Within less than a year from the time when production reached its maximum, a severe reverse came through the accumulation of unsold goods. This I may say it is not an unprecedented occurrence. It has taken place in Lancashire and Yorkshire over and over again. When in England last year I found the manufacturing districts full of complaints of over production, and I can remember a time it was after the reverse of 1847—when nearly every mill in the north of England was in the hands of the banks. At that time the patience the clouds passed away, and immense wealth has since been accumulated. The same is true of the manufacturing districts of the United States. Consumption will doubtless overtake production in time. Possibly this may come sooner than has been expected. Overproduction will assist this. . . . Where moderate views prevailed and many persons were using their own capital, many mills, especially in the woolen trade, have maintained a satisfactory business, and are in a good position to-day."

After speaking of the credit system, which, he says, is stretched to unreasonable proportions, and in its excessive form is as much an injury to the buyer as the seller, he added: "With this exception, viz. the prevalence of unreasonable credit, the wholesale trade, in every part of the country, is generally in a fairly sound condition, and if the harvest turns out as good as it promises, and our export of sawn lumber is maintained, the trade may look forward to a prosperous year."

Turning to a subject of large importance in this section he says: "The export cattle trade, though constantly increasing in amount, is proving a very treacherous one to those who conduct it. It is subject to heavy fluctuations and rapid alterations of gains and losses. When we can conduct our export business to that country we send our stock, when the water is sold before it leaves our shores, nine-tenths of the risks which beset exporters and the losses of banks connected therewith will be done away. The practice of consigning, has ruined almost everybody that has carried it on in all departments of our trade."

In reference to the business of the North-West Mr. Hague makes the following pertinent remarks: "There is an immense increase of acreage sown—in some districts no less than fourfold—and a most desirable class of immigrants is going in, persons with both capital and experience. The depression in Manitoba is not without precedent in Canada; we have seen every feature of it before. There is nothing in the condition of Manitoba now which is not a repetition of the experience of Ontario after 1857. That Province is rich and prosperous now, as you know. None, however, but those who passed through it can realize the depth of poverty into which it was

plunged after the year named. But Ontario emerged from her poverty in due time, and so no doubt will our North-West."

Such opinions, coming from a recognized financial and commercial authority, afford a large amount of encouragement, and when we add that many of the papers which have hitherto been preaching blue rain and desolation are beginning to take a hopeful view, it will be seen that there is reason for trusting that the dark days of depression are nearly ended and that an era of prosperity is about to commence.

The dark and desperate nature of Sir Charles Tupper's character has been thoroughly established by the Opposition press. Acts which in ordinary men are wholly indifferent are in him the prelude or the consummation of the most abandoned villainy. Such being the case, we are surprised that the Grit papers have not made more of an occurrence in which Sir Charles recently figured in London. He was present, we learn from an English paper, at one of Stuart Cumberland's thought-reading seances, and, by way of testing this gentleman's powers, "placed a pin-very cunningly in a loop which held back one of the window-curtains." Now, in the first place, we would like to know what business Sir Charles had at any such entertainment as this. He lives in a forty-two-thousand-dollar palace paid for by the heavily burdened taxpayers of the Dominion, and is in receipt of a monstrous salary supplemented by all kinds of improper perquisites privately lavished on him by his fellow-thieves, as he is called, and, therefore, as he is feeling away his time in frivolous amusements. Then look at the unbridled parsimony of the man. Where Mr. Mackenzie or Mr. Vail would have secreted a diamond breast-pin or a gold pencil-case, the High Commissioner of this great Dominion stopped to hide a beggarly pin. The probabilities are, too, that the pin was stolen, for it is a well-known fact that, although he is worth many millions, Sir Charles makes it a point never to come by a single farthing honestly. The whole affair furnishes a fine illustration of the turpitude of the Tory regime.

The Republican revolt in the United States keeps gathering strength. Last week a strong delegation of Independents from Massachusetts met a number of New York brethren of their own kidney at the house of one of the Harpers of publishing fame. There they passed sundry valiant resolutions and appointed a committee of twenty-five to watch the current of events. Meanwhile the Democrats of New York have had their State Convention and though, with the stupidity which has become a second nature to them, they did not instruct their delegates for Cleveland, they did instruct them to unanimously adopt the decision of the majority among them, no matter in whose favor that decision might be. As the majority of the delegates is well known to be strongly in favor of Cleveland, this will secure the presentation of his name to the National Convention as the "favorite son" of New York, and so many other states have declared themselves in his favor as to render his nomination pretty nearly a foregone conclusion. The Independents are for him to a man, particularly among the Germans who are very widely revolting from the Republican standard of which they have always been faithful supporters. The prospects of the "plumed knight of Maine" do certainly, therefore, look most "deeply, darkly, beautifully blue." His supporters out in Ohio are said to be boycotting the bolting newspapers, and the particularly severe on the New York *Times*, *Harpers Weekly*, and *Puck*. But these journals are hardly likely to suffer. The *Times* declares that its circulation has largely increased since it bolted.

The balloon in the hands of the Irish dynamiters seems to have at length found its true mission. A movement has been set on foot among these estimable and patriotic men to organize a series of aeronautical assaults upon the British Isles. A number of large balloons is to be forthwith prepared and these, with ample provision of dynamite and desperadoes, are to be dispatched on their airy mission of destruction, as the exigencies of Liberatorian patriotism may seem to demand. Taking their station in mid air over the large towns and cities in England and Scotland they will then rain down fire and death upon the hated Saxon. Should this picturesque scheme be wedded to fact, there will be nothing left for the British but to establish a system of aerial police who, embarked in powerful and rapidly moving balloons or flying machines, shall make Britannia mistress of the air as well as of the deep.

The joint committee of the Government and Board of Agriculture, appointed to report upon a suitable location for the Stock Farm, have visited the Murray farm, near Spring Hill, near Fredericton, and the Beer farm at Sussex. They will next visit the George and Dixon farms, at Sackville, and will report at a meeting of the full Board to be held at Fredericton on the 4th July.

There appears to be a prospect of a triangular contest in Ospe House, the country for the vacant seat in the Commons. Hector F. McDougall and J. A. Gillis, Conservatives, have issued cards to the electors, and Ronald Gillis is mentioned as the probable Liberal candidate.

The Canada *Gazette* of the 21st inst. contains the appointment of Sir Charles Tupper as High Commissioner.

The Nova Scotia Government invite tenders for \$400,000 of Provincial 5 per cent. debentures. The issue of the debentures is authorized by an act passed at the late session of the Legislature.

Scott Act.

The License Commissioner of Western Canada met at Moncton on Saturday. Mr. D. Grant was appointed Inspector for Moncton.

A petition was presented by the Sackville Scott Act Committee protesting against the granting of License to James Dixon, 1st, on the ground that C. W. Richardson, who was appointed venter under License of Lieut. Governor, had not been displaced, and that the appointment was a nullity. 2nd, that Mr. Dixon was an objectionable man to hold a license. The Board held that Mr. R's appointment being during pleasure, made his continuance contingent on the existence of power to license, and that being cancelled, Mr. R's tenure terminated. The second point containing no specific charge, but an intimation that a charge could be brought, the Board decided to take no notice of it. Petition referring to appointment of sub-inspector for Sackville was taken up at the next meeting of the Board.

A complaint laid before Justice S. Gay Gilbert, of Willow Farm, at Dorchester, was tried on Thursday and Friday last. The announcement that a summons had been issued for a dynamite explosion; well known forms were missed from their accustomed walks and the absence of population at the Half Acre would have rendered ecstatic the exodus of the town. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. W. W. Wells appeared for Mr. Wilbur, the defendant. Two witnesses were secured by warrant on the first day, but they knew of no liquor being consumed in Dorchester since 1st April. On Friday, the 24th inst. they were called, not only the witnesses but the constables had joined the innumerable caravan of exodians who travel to that mysterious land that knows no return during Scott act prosecution. The prosecution then left without witnesses or the means of getting them, placed Mr. Ouellette, acting Inspector on the stand, who testified that Mr. Wilbur acknowledged to him on the 7th of May, that he had been selling right along at his bar, but that he would stop if the Inspector wished. In cross-examination, he further stated that Mr. Wilbur had sold him a bottle of gin on that day for medicine for his family. Justice Gilbert in addressing the jury, commented as follows: "There is no doubt the matter took place—Mr. Wilbur is not here to contradict it. I don't believe a bottle of gin is a sale—it would be a genuine transaction—it was a trick—a mean piece of work. A respectable man like Mr. Wilbur, on the other testimony I have no doubt he had been selling right along since 1st April to 7th May—but does not appear to me what day he sold, or for which he held the current of liquor he sold—these facts convince me that the transaction is simply that, that the Inspector and Mr. Wilbur met together in the bar-room, had a confidential talk—Mr. Wilbur acknowledged confidentially he had been selling—the Inspector told him it was all right—let the past go and on the strength of this agreement gave him a bottle of gin—condoned the offence—if Inspector did this, don't see why I should convict and discharge complaint without costs."

Mr. Travis' Law Treatise.

We have been favored by Mr. Jeremiah Travis, Barrister, LL. B., with a copy of his treatise on the constitutional powers of Parliament and of the Local Legislatures under the B. N. A. Act of 1867. The author is a man of great intellect and of the general public, and an exhaustive discussion of the subject is at present most timely in consideration of the cloudy character of laws regulating the sale of liquors. Mr. Travis' ambition to fill the gap in the law and research he has exercised are worthy of all praise. We do not object to his criticisms of the various and contradictory decisions of the courts. As Sir John A. Macdonald has well put it, judges must be taught and not merely allowed to wander. They are amenable to the same public opinion as other men. We, however, object to the style of the criticisms made by Mr. Travis. A weighty book dealing in weighty matters ought to have the same high-sounding style, which, however smart and effective in the passing warfare of newspapers, lowers the judicial tone of a book intended to stand as a foundation stone in the edifice of our constitutional law. The success of Sir Leonard

Travis in dealing the 23,000,000 loan intended for the Pacific Rail-way is regarded as a great victory over the Grand Trunk people, who have left no stone unturned to destroy the credit of this country, in the hope of thereby breaking down a rival enterprise.

The value of goods entered for consumption in Canada for May was \$3,280,000; duty collected, \$1,700,000. The exports for the same period were \$7,500,000. The foregoing statements do not include British Columbia, the returns from which are not yet complete.

The new Canadian loan has been successfully floated. There were ninety-one tenders, and some £600,000 were offered in excess of the five millions required. The loan has been effected on the most advantageous terms of any that have been obtained by the Dominion.

Cumberland Election. A despatch received at this office at 9.30 states that committees met at 10 o'clock this morning to decide as to opposition or not to Mr. Townshend. Prospect he will be elected by acclamation.

There is a panic at Assouan on account of the rebel abbas. It is reported that the Porte will post a force of 10,000 men as an army of observation on the Egyptian frontier, near El Arish.

The Weather and the Crops.

The excessive amount of moisture this spring has been a great aid to grass vegetation, though the cold weather in May retarded it greatly. Grass at present looks well and promises more than an average. Great difficulty has been experienced by farmers in getting their plowing done and crops in and many farmers have not got their intended full acreage yet sown. Grain is therefore a little late but is coming on well. Excessive rains it is feared will damage the potato crop. Bugs have appeared in a number of fields in this vicinity. When warmer weather sets in, serious results are feared.

One of the heaviest showers ever known here took place on Saturday afternoon. In Lower Sackville the rain was aggravated by hail, which rained down furiously. Gardens and root crops were all more or less injured by the sudden influx of water. The local winds during the present month have been numerous and strong. On Sunday a gale raged, which was renewed on Monday and Tuesday.

Camp Shediak.

(From our Correspondent.) The soldiers arrived here by special train on Tuesday evening, the 24th inst. They were billeted along the line between St. John and Shediak. The Sackville men arrived here Tuesday at noon in the express train. The infantry formed in rank on the square in front of the Sheldon House, and marched to the drilling grounds headed by the Sussex Band, and commanded by Colonel Munnell, while the cavalry formed in rank in the I. C. R. yard. On the whole they were fine, able-looking men and pretty well trained.

The drilling grounds are at Shediak Cape, the same place they had it a few years ago, but the general opinion is that it would have been a much better place between Point du Chene and Shediak. Mr. R. C. Tait, of this place, supplies them with hay, oats and firewood; Culbert & Hornbrook, of Sussex, supply them with all kinds of groceries; and Mr. Gallagher, of Moncton, supplies them with meats. They intend having their own "cook" on the 1st July—Dominion Day.

There is a slight misunderstanding between the venerable body the Nova Scotia Conference, and the Editor of the *Mail*, Mr. S. Dunn Scott. The *causa belli* is thus: Mr. Scott in reporting the proceedings of these very reverend gentlemen managed to work in rather more levity than comports with the respectability of the body. He intimated that the gentlemen were engaged in a "spiritualist" or "medium" business, and that they were "deliberated as to a remedy; they could have done so the paper to the Expropriation Index, but that would have increased the sale of the paper." Mr. Scott's intention was to satirize the proceedings of these gentlemen, but he was misinterpreted. The *causa belli* is thus: Mr. Scott in reporting the proceedings of these very reverend gentlemen managed to work in rather more levity than comports with the respectability of the body. He intimated that the gentlemen were engaged in a "spiritualist" or "medium" business, and that they were "deliberated as to a remedy; they could have done so the paper to the Expropriation Index, but that would have increased the sale of the paper." Mr. Scott's intention was to satirize the proceedings of these gentlemen, but he was misinterpreted.

The *Journal of Commerce*, much loved and quoted by the Grits, has just said something that will not be quoted by Grit papers. It declares at the time it was notorious the Finance Minister was putting a loan on the market, it was not content with true patriotism for Sir Richard Cartwright to make such disparaging and unwarranted statements regarding the financial condition of Canada.

James Stephens, the ex-Panama head center, who is living in Paris, has developed a scheme for destroying England. He proposes sending a band of desperadoes up in balloons, from which they will drop explosives on London and other English cities and annihilate them. It has called a convention to meet shortly in Chicago to consider his plans. A curious story of social scandal, affecting a lady of rank is telegraphed from London. It appears she has been seen by a young man who was attired in female clothes occupied the position of confidential lady's maid. It is understood that the "maid" has been pensioned by the lady's family upon condition that he will leave England, never to return.

One of the wealthiest of Philadelphia is Mr. Isaac V. Williams, who, although past eighty years of age is yet spry and active, and daily is in attendance at the Stock Exchange. His habits of dress are those of a man eking out a subsistence, but he is popularly reputed worth between \$10,000,000 and \$20,000,000. His dress is poor and always the same; his food is the simplest; he has no servants, no luxuries, no horse—nothing whatsoever to indicate his great wealth. He is a bachelor, with few relatives, and lives by himself. He is charitable, however, and has given large sums to deserving objects.

Mr. E. C. Winans, wool merchant, Toronto, was burned out and found to be insured for \$90,000, on which he claimed \$90,000. The underwriters held an investigation, at which Mr. Winans was present, and a lot of wool in store at the time of fire and only regretted his books were destroyed, as they would corroborate his testimony. "Could you identify them if they were found?" asked a lawyer. "Unquestionably," replied Mr. Winans. "Then here they are," producing the lost books, which had been found in the mouth of a drain. The books did not confirm Mr. Winans' statement and the meeting adjourned for lunch; at which he has not been seen.

Personal and Political.

The Prince of Orange died last Saturday of paralysis of the heart.

The friends of Mr. Spurgeon have recently presented him with \$25,000.

Mr. John Livingstone is making the Montreal *Herald* a powerful public organ.

Lieut. Arthur Isaac Trueman, 62nd Batt., "Saint John Fusiliers," has been promoted to the rank of Captain, vice Sarell, retired.

Writs for libel have been served upon Messrs. Parnell, Justin McCarthy, Jos. Kenny and other owners of the *United Ireland*, for libelling Mr. Belton and others of Dublin.

Hon. Neil Dew, the father of the Maine Liquor Law, has written a long letter to the Montreal *Witness* in answer to a circular alleged to be sent out by the liquor dealers of the Upper Provinces.

One of the most vivacious and dashing minor writers of the age is Ann Robertson, MacFarlane, of St. John, whose contributions to *Harper's Weekly*, &c., are vastly entertaining.

The Montreal lawyers are chucking over the verdict in Cooke vs. Bond. The defendant left home to seek legal advice and met plaintiff, a lawyer, on a train and pumped the required information out of him. The latter sued him for \$300 advice, and received it.

Mr. Jephson, lately private secretary to Earl Spencer, has just married one of the richest heiresses in Ireland. The lady was a Miss Reis, and her present annual income is \$200,000, which will be increased to the handsome sum of \$200,000 per year upon the death of her father.

Dwight L. Moody, the Evangelist, concluded his London Mission last Monday. He estimates that no less than 34,000 persons have been converted through his labors since he commenced his revival meetings in London last fall. Mr. Moody will return to New York.

Mr. R. Payne has become Editorial Manager of the *St. John Sun*. He has a large newspaper experience and, moreover, possesses those sober conservative instincts so necessary to give substantial reliability to a paper and make it worthy of public confidence.

The *Maritime Farmer* has passed into the hands of Mr. McNair, its Editor. We are anxiously the crop reports of this gallant young farmer. How is the potato bug? Is meadow hay seen this year in mushroom shades with red velvet for the vest, collar and cuffs? Are beans this spring coming on vigorously and worn festooned in flounces with lambrquin draperies edged with valenciennes lace?

New Advertisements.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

MAY 22ND, 1884.

OUR STOCK OF DRY GOODS

INCLUDES FULL LINES OF

Seasonable Fancy Goods:

TRIMMINGS,

LACES, SILKS,

BRAIDS, GLOVES,

PLUMES, FLOWERS,

FANCY BUTTONS,

And an Endless Variety suited to the Wants of the Ladies at this Season.

LADIES' HATS,

A CHOICE LOT.

may21 J. L. BLACK.

Tobacco. Tobacco.

STORED THIS WEEK:

75 Packages Tobacco,

Of the following Choice Brands:

BLACK HAWK,

LITTLE SERGEANT,

GOLD COIN, AND

GOLD BAR.

Wholesale and Retail.

may21 J. L. BLACK.

FLOUR

NOW BEING STORED:

125 Bbls. Oliver Branch, R. Process;

125 do. Major, Patent.

VERY CHEAP.

may21 J. L. BLACK.

MAPLE SUGAR!

1 Ton Choice Maple Sugar.

The Lowest to be had anywhere.

may21 J. L. BLACK.

SEED!

75 BUSH. PRIME NORTHERN

Timothy Seed;

1000 lbs. Red Clover;

250 " Alsike Clover;

100 " Raydon Clover;

200 " Swedish Turnip Seed;

200 " Mangold Seed.

The Turnip and Mangold Seed we have procured with much care, and they are warranted "mammoth" size under suitable condition of soil and culture.

Garden Seed.

Full assortment of Beans, Peas, Squash,

Pumpkin, Cucumber, Beets, Parsnip,

Carrots, Celery, Cress, &c., &c.

ap130 J. L. BLACK.

Painters, Attention!

10 Casks Boiled & Raw Linseed Oil;

2 " Spirit Turpentine;

2 Tons Best White Lead;

1 " Red, Yellow, &c., Paints;

Varnish in Heavy Cans, Elastic,

Damar and Furniture quality;

Full Stock Massey's Coach Paint-

ers' Colors; Victoria Colors;

Alabaster and Oalsomine;

Gold Leaf, &c.; Brushes, all kinds.

Please note that for large lots we will make special prices, and no one in the trade can undersell us.

ap130 J. L. BLACK.

Carriage Builders Stock

WHEEL RIMS,

SPOKES, HUBS,

SHAFTS, SEATS,

DASHER LEATHER,

BOOTHING CLOTH,

SPRINGS, AXLES,

Dashers, Malleable Iron, &c.

With all the Smaller Articles required by the Trade. At Small Profits.

ap130 J. L. BLACK.

Table & Floor Oil Cloth.

Floor Oil Cloth,

5, 4, 4 1/2 and 6 FEET WIDE.

12 Pieces Table Oil Cloth.

Newest Designs and Colors.

For Sale Very Low.

ap130 J. L. BLACK.

Carpets. Carpets.

New Stock just received and now on Sale at very Low Rates:

16 Pieces Tapestry Carpet;

12 " Union, Wool, & Three Cord;

1 Dozen Hearth Rugs—to match.

ap130 J. L. BLACK.

WALL PAPER.

5,000 Rolls from 5c. to \$1.00.

Full Assortment Bordering.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.

For Sale Very Cheap.

ap130 J. L. BLACK.

New Advertisements.

DRESS AND MANTLE MAKING.

MRS. S. H. WADE respectfully an-

nounces to the ladies of Sackville and vicinity that she has opened rooms for the purpose of Dress-Making, at her residence, over the Merchants' Bank, Sackville, June 24, 1884.

BRANDRAM'S

White and Colored Paints.

Raw and Boiled Oil.

A full stock just received, and for sale very low by

M. Wood & Sons.

June 25th

Municipality of Westm'd.

TENDERS for Repairs on Court House, Outside Windows for Court Room and Council Rooms, Supports, &c., for Council Room, and Partition in Council Room, will be received at the Office of the Secretary up to and including TUESDAY the first day of July next.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

A. E. OULTON,

Dorchester, June 20, 1884.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

JUST RECEIVED:

125 BBL. JERSEY LILY, Choice

Patent;

100 Bbls. Golden's People, Choice Pat-

ent;

50 Bbls. do do do

50 Bbls. Ruby, Choice Patent;

250 " Golden's People, Choice Pat-

ent;

250 " Golden's Star, do do

250 " Jersey Lily, do do

125 " Epilon, do do

125 " Lady of the Lake, Superior;

250 " Forest City Queen, do do

125 " Sids, Choice Superior;

125 " Dove, Low Grade Extra.

For Sale Low by

A. J. BARABO & CO.

Moncton, June 25, 1884.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that AYARD