

CHEAP READING FOR 1882.

TERMS FOR THE MAGAZINES AND PAPERS.

CHICAGO POST CLUBBING RATES.

The CHICAGO POST and BORDERS will be sent with any of the following periodicals, postage paid, at the rates below:

Weekly Toronto Globe and Post	\$1.75
Daily Telegraph	6.00
Daily Sun	6.00
Daily News	6.00
Daily Herald, Halifax	6.00
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Harper's Bazar	4.25
Harper's Magazine	4.00
Harper's Weekly	4.25
Harper's Young People	2.25
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Ontario Health	1.75
Mining Journal	2.50
Canadian Spectator	2.25
Daily Witness	1.75
Weekly	1.75
Breeders' Live Stock Journal	1.75

CHICAGO POST AND BORDERS.

SACKVILLE, N. B., - JAN. 5, 1882.

Address all Correspondence for this paper—

"POST," Sackville, N. B.

Mr. S. D. Scott is authorized to collect money, make contracts and do other business for the "Chicago Post and Borders."

The Smith Organ.

When this paper ventured to question the political methods of Sir A. J. Smith, we were prepared against the responsibilities of incurring his wrath. As the precedents of obtaining his favor seem to be a subsequent crook of the knee to him and a shout of "yes!" to all his whimsical and ill-considered opinions, we decided to exercise a little manly independence, even at the risk of provoking his displeasure and active hostility, in preference to pandering to either the vanity or the follies of the great man. It is but complimentary to this paper to say that the stand it took, its criticism of his wayward policy, of his jealousy of Tupper and Tilley, his childish abuse of them personally, and their public policy; its exposure of his political misadventure with reference to the "Northern Light" and "Glenora," and his non-forgiveness with reference to the Cape Railway—were so damaging to his reputation as a public man, that he found it necessary to establish and run a paper for the purpose of neutralizing their effect on the public mind.

No speedier way of destroying the influence of this paper and thereby helping the waning fortunes of Sir A. J. Smith in the eastern section of the County could be found than this endeavoring to fly innumerable and open slanders to injure the reputation of its editor. Anyway Mr. Pickard, Sir A. J. Smith's editor, entered upon and has followed a consistent course of misrepresentation towards us. We have no right to complain; is not the laborer worthy of his hire?

We are aware Mr. Pickard professes his paper is perfectly independent of Sir A. J. Smith and his political course is estimated solely by a high-minded and patriotic zeal for the public welfare. If Mr. Pickard would now publish a truthful statement of the various sums of money received at the office of the *Freemantle* during the years 1870, 1880 and 1881, from Messrs. Emerson and Reed the public would be in a position to judge as to the quality of his independence and high-mindedness. Mr. Pickard would also have the public to believe he is animated by high moral considerations in his vile attacks on us and in his utter subservience to his Dorchester Master. We would ask Mr. Pickard if his conviction of duty ever led him to vote for Sir A. J. Smith previously to September, 1878, and if also contemporaneous with his sudden blossoming out at that date into an active partizan, did his conversion have any relation to a report current at that time that the Collector of Customs was to be superannuated, and that Mr. T. Omas Pickard was to be his successor?

Did he then consider the proposal an outrage? Did the strength of his convictions as to Mr. Dixon's physical capability to continue for years in the active discharge of his duties lead him to protest against this wicked conspiracy? Does Mr. Pickard pretend to assert he would have refused the office had it been given him? We await his answer to these queries. Two weeks ago his paper intimated that a petition against the new appointment would likely be started and would probably be signed by every decent man in the place. Mr. Pickard has now had two weeks for active effort in canvassing for the office, and in talking up the enormity of the late appointment. It would be interesting to ascertain if he has obtained a single signature, outside of two or three blue-blooded, cast-iron Grits, and as many indications smugly. If Mr. Pickard will now furnish us with the list we will undertake to give them the publicity of the extensive circulation of the Post, in order that people may see how much weight Mr. Pickard's paper has in Sackville.

Customs Receipts.

The customs receipts of Halifax, St. John for the past year show a marked increase. The revenue from this source collected at Halifax during the past year was \$1,816,258, against \$1,018,914 for the previous year. St. John collected last year \$961,119, against \$844,522 in 1880.

Regeneration Under the Scott Act.

Judge Weldon has granted a rule nisi, in the case of one Dunphy, convicted under the C. T. Act, for a fourth offence. The Judge holds that after the third offence the conviction must commence anew so that the fourth offence becomes the first again. If this be law it is a queer law, which restores a man hardened in guilt to primitive state of innocence.

Halifax Shaky.

There is fun in the Halifax City Council. The City owes the Bank of Nova Scotia some money and have an account with the Bank. The other day the Cashier refused to honor some cheques drawn by the City Treasurer. The Council is considerably angry and threatens to take its banking business elsewhere. A motion was carried that \$50,000 be borrowed to tide the city over existing difficulties. As there is a large sum due the city for unpaid taxes, Ald. McCoy applied for and obtained an injunction to prevent the borrowing of any money until overdue taxes were collected. It is claimed that the City owes the Bank of N. S. \$72,000.

The Lumber Trade.

The returns of lumber exports for New Brunswick show a falling off from 439 million feet to 394 million. The lumber export of St. John for the past year was 204 million feet and that of Newcastle 128 million. The leading exporters are R. A. & J. Stewart, who sent away 103 millions, and A. Gibson, whose export was 30 millions less. For Shediac the returns are:

1880.....	10,917,000 ft. sup.
1881.....	6,933,000 "
SACKVILLE.	
1880.....	4,037,000 "
1881.....	3,880,749 "

M. Wood & Son shipped from Sackville 1,507,879 feet, and from Shediac 263,000.

J. L. Black shipped from Shediac 897,000 feet, and from Sackville 666,870 feet.

E. J. Smith sent from Shediac 1,465,000 and Wm. J. M. Hanington 1,200,000.

Copp Bros. exported from Sackville 1,086,000.

The Smith organ is opposed to a scheme that promises an expenditure of four millions of dollars of foreign capital in the two counties of Westmorland and Cumberland. Sir A. J. Smith is evidently alarmed that the scheme may be successful and the people of his own county be benefitted by so enormous an outlay. What do the Liberals of Cumberland, who at a mass meeting so cordially endorsed this enterprise, think of the patriotism of Sir A. J. Smith and the paper he controls in prejudging and opposing the work.

—Mr. Pickard's paper pronounces the Marine Railway "a wild scheme."—"A bold and visionary project." We wonder if Mr. Brunel, Vice President of the Institute of Civil Engineers, Mr. Edwin Clark, inventor of the hydraulic lift, Capt. Kats, constructor of the Mississippi bridge, Sir E. J. Reed, the late chief naval constructor British Navy, Edward Hart, U. S. Naval constructor, O. Chanute, Supt. of Erie Railway, Commodore Shufeldt, T. C. Clarke, of Clarke, Reeves & Co., Mag. Gen. Gilmore, five members of the Council of the Institute of Civil Engineers and the foremost engineers of the day, who declare a Marine Railway perfectly practicable, will not feel bad when they learn that Mr. Thomas Pickard, President of the S. & W. Agricultural Society, comes down upon them with the ponderous weight of his scientific opinion! Imagine their feelings.

—The Smith organ, edited by Farmer Pickard, figures up \$205,000,000 as the sum the Syndicate will receive; placing the 25,000,000 acres of land given them by Sir John at \$6 per acre, and then denounces the bargain as one for "enormity has no parallel in the history of the world, and should be denounced and execrated by every man in the Dominion." Softly, good sir, softly. There is a parallel. One Alexander Mackenzie, whose government was turned out neck and crop in 1878, offered fifty-four millions of acres to any company that would undertake the construction of this railway. Let Mr. Pickard now figure up the value of 54,000,000 acres at \$6 per acre, and then show how much the country saved by Sir John's bargain. Mr. Mackenzie also estimated the net loss in running the Pacific Railway at \$4,000,000 per annum. Will Mr. Pickard add that to the other saving and then tell the people how much it all amounts to.

—S. G. Rigby, was sworn in Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia Tuesday morning last.

—The Princess Beatrice has given her birthday-book, to a child's hospital.

—Hon. James MacDonald, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, has been appointed Judge Ordinary of the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes for that province.

MINING SENSATIONS.

Injunctions—Arrests—Lawyers to the Front.

(OUR MONCTON CORRESPONDENT.)

The air is full of rumors of war amongst the men of copper. Ordinary mortals speak with bated breath of the tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars that are the every-day topics of these superior beings. It is but fitting that these great interests should be held by nothing less than Syndicates. There are, as yet two of these institutions, but the full returns are not all in. As Col. Soller's says: "There's millions in it," and it is confidently expected the statistical returns will show a rapid increase. A little discolored sandstone to commence with; several assays, bonds, and leases, the first capital. This constitutes the "bottom" floor. Then the speculation sets in and runs like a three weeks fever, culminating in bailable writs, injunction suits, and deputy sheriffs.

will not attempt to get at the truth of the struggles developed last week between Mr. Wilder, leader of one Syndicate, and Mr. Couch, the other. Perhaps there is to be truth in them. I will give merely the rumors. Mr. Wilder claims to be a partner with Mr. Couch in the Dorchester Copper Mine, and entitled to a half interest in the profits. Mr. Couch claims Mr. Wilder did not fulfill terms that would have enabled him to become such partner. Last week Mr. Wilder obtained an injunction order against Mr. Couch, restraining him from using the funds of the property. It was served on Bank of Nova Scotia agency, where Mr. Couch had a large sum deposited, but the latter had already withdrawn it. A bailable writ had also been issued against Mr. Couch for \$100,000. The officers were on the train on Saturday going to Moncton. Mr. Couch was on the same train. Mr. Couch, however, jumped off near the crossing, and the officers continued the journey. Mr. Couch became invisible till twelve o'clock, midnight, when he pleasantly intervened the officers, informing them he had no ill feeling towards them. Sunday he was promptly at his usual place of worship. Sunday night at twelve he again mysteriously disappeared, but presented the next morning he was seen at the breakfast-table at Lamy's, Amherst. This was the Wilder innings. We now come to the Couch. On Saturday night Messrs. Wilder, Chandler, and Lewis Carvell were going to St. John, when an officer stopped the train on the shore, informing them he had bailable processes against them for a large amount at the suit of Mr. Couch. The party turned about and spent the Sabbath at Moncton. Before Tuesday all hands got to bed. Mr. Couch is expected back from Amherst to-day; when, no doubt, the conflict will thicken. "Then on ye brave." I understand the lawyers are not unhappy. Copper may come, and copper may go, but the lawyers will smile on forever.

Cape Tormentine Railway.

According to notice given by J. S. Hickman, Esq., and Capt. J. C. Brundage, a meeting was held in Tidnish school room on the evening of the 2nd January, 1882.

On motion, R. McLellan, Esq., chosen Chairman and the undersigned elected secretary.

The meeting being called to order, was appropriately addressed by the Chairman explaining the aim of the meeting. The Secretary then made a few remarks in which he raised the question: "Whether the report of the meeting of the 1st ult. held here, as published in the local papers be sustained." The following gentlemen, viz: Commissioners Oxley, Mr. T. R. Lowe, Capt. Brundage, Mr. C. W. Elliott and the Chairman responded in short speeches all of whom confirmed the correctness of the report. It was then moved by Mr. Elliott and seconded by T. R. Lowe, that whereas the Hon. C. J. Townshend had thought that the press censured Mr. Ward for incorrectness in reporting the proceedings of the late meeting, therefore resolved that we do hereby sustain the Secretary and fully endorse the report as correct. The motion was unanimously carried, forty-eight persons voting on the question and not a single nay.

Canadian vs. English Stock.

A leading exporter of cattle to England informs a correspondent of the *Toronto Globe* that he has made no money in the business for the past two years, though previous to that time a good deal of money had been made. The secret of the losses is explained very clearly in the following note:—

"Shippers of cattle and beef to Europe are the present small exporters in the country to the fact that there is no profit in the business. Last year cattle could be bought at 10 cents per lb. dressed and weighed, and be sold in Liverpool and Glasgow at 15 cents, making a profit of 5 cents per lb. Now, the market is 1 lb. in the States, and in regard to Canada my informant already quoted tells me that there is no more considerable supply of suitable cattle in the hands of Canadian farmers, though such cattle are coming on. He considers that the breeding and feeding of suitable cattle for the English market is a matter to which Canadian farmers, upon suitable land, will do well to turn their attention, and largely than they have hitherto done, as there is always a certain market here at a remunerative price, when the supply in Canada is large enough to enable the exporters to purchase the animals there at such a price as will leave them, after paying all the charges incident to exportation and providing for loss on the voyage, a reasonable profit per head."

Mr. Brand, Speaker of the English House of Commons, who takes a great interest in agricultural matters, in a recent speech before a Stock Association, is reported to have assured the beef producers of England that they need not greatly fear the competition of American and Canadian beef. "Farmers," he says, "may be greatly apprehensive of being inundated with this stock, and I have no doubt that we shall continue to have considerable exportation, which will tend to keep the stock down to a considerable extent, but I do not think there is any reason for farmers to be alarmed at this. American stock is inferior to the stock produced in this country. The conclusion to be arrived at, from this fact, is that farmers should apply themselves to producing the best quality of animals."

This piece of advice is equally pertinent to our farmers. If the English are to improve the quality of their stock so as to prevent competition from our cattle, our cattle must also be improved. Our stock must compete with the best English stock. Some of our Sackville and Westmorland farmers have shown that they knew how to do this and it may easily be expected of this part of Canada, at least, that if they do not improve their cattle to such an extent as to equal the best English stock they may keep even step in working to a higher level, so as to maintain the same relative position.

The Weather.

Some of the friends have intimated to us that we ought to write up the weather. We decline. We are not modest either. What man dare we dare. We are not afraid of the Syndicate Question, are ready to discuss the N. P., are not intimidated even by the Cape Tormentine Railway or the Scott Act. But the weather is a mystery not given to the carnal mind to unravel. It is enough for us to muse on its infinite variety. For once the "Probability" report has been correct. For twenty-four hours, slight frost with snow and south-west winds. This all happens within the time specified. Also heavy frosts and thaws. There is a snow and rain too, and both to rather and clear weather. The wind during the last twenty-four hours is North west fast enough, and south-west and south-east too. First we have rain coming straight down and the oldest inhabitant stands at Dixon's Drug Store and looks out saying he has never seen so open a winter. Then the wind changes quicker than the *Telegraph's* politics, and we have snowflakes falling as thick as the leaves in Vallombrosa, or, to use the more striking picture, thick as "C. E. K." newspaper letters. The oldest inhabitant who has by this got as far as the Post Office suggests that he never saw the snow come so fast. Then the sky clears and frost commences, and by the time the inhabitant arrives at the Book Store he is assuring people that this is the closest winter he ever saw. We won't write up the weather at present.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Probate Court.

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir,—The article in last week's *Transcript*, over the well known initials, "C. E. K.," treating of our Probate Court, is, to say the least, an extraordinary production. There certainly is no person in the County who has had the same opportunity of witnessing the rascals of the Probate Court of Westmorland, and of participating in the legal robberies he so denounces as the Registrar of Probates himself. It is a notorious fact that he not only has his fees as Registrar taxed by the Judge, but for years in almost every case before the Court he professed to be retained as proctor by some of the parties interested, and had his fees taxed by the Judge for attendance at the Court as proctor, and at the same time being required by law to be retained as Registrar, thus double fees were taxed and paid to the "hungry lawyer" who for the same service turned into his right hand proctor, and in his left hand partial fees for attendance as Registrar. C. E. K. admits "He has seen many a widow and many an orphan turn from the investigation of these records with a fearful eye and heavy heart; and after paying the Clerk for the search and the lawyer, who attended them while making it, go out into the world feeling that that true religion that the widow and orphan was from all Judges Magistrates and Proctors in the Probate Courts." Why C. E. K. has included Magistrates among the officers of the Probate Court is not apparent, unless it should read Registrar, who by his own admission was fully cognizant of the reality he now denounces. Why has C. E. K. been so long silent when he knew injustice was consummated, when the victims were helpless women and children? Did "true religion" prevent him from seeking for redress as *Proctor* when he received fees for the same attendance as Registrar, or did he ever restrain himself from grabbing the double plunder his dual character enabled him to seize. C. E. K. improved on the Simsbury case—where two distinct persons united by a figure—once Chang the other Eng—and easily recognized apart—he is Registrar and Proctor, but no one can tell what part of him is Registrar and which Proctor. He is both. He is a gentleman, viz: Commissioner Oxley, Mr. T. R. Lowe, Capt. Brundage, Mr. C. W. Elliott and the Chairman responded in short speeches all of whom confirmed the correctness of the report. It was then moved by Mr. Elliott and seconded by T. R. Lowe, that whereas the Hon. C. J. Townshend had thought that the press censured Mr. Ward for incorrectness in reporting the proceedings of the late meeting, therefore resolved that we do hereby sustain the Secretary and fully endorse the report as correct. The motion was unanimously carried, forty-eight persons voting on the question and not a single nay.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sleigh Bells and Whips.

BODY STRAPS, 5 doz. Straps, as BACK Do. sorted, from \$1.20 to \$2.50.
SHAFTS STRAPS, 1 doz. SADDLE GONGS, 1 ASSORTMENT. 12 doz WHIPS, from 15c. to \$2 each.
J. L. Black.

Shoe Steel and Chain.

4 TONS Steel and Sleigh Shoe Steel, full assortment of all sizes in use. 1000 lbs. Short Link Chain, 1-4, 5-16, and 3-8 inch sizes. Bottom price, at
J. L. Black.

OVERSHOES.

12 CASES containing OVERSHOES for Men, Women, Boys and Girls, of all the PRESENT STYLES and CHEAP.
J. L. Black.

CENTS' Furnishing Goods.

OVERCOATS and U L S T E R S. In great variety. Youths' and Boys' do. Body Coats, Pants and Vests. Underclothing. SCARFS and CRAVATS. FUR CAPS, and FELT HATS. And all else required at this season.
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Glass & Earthenware.

We hold a full stock of: LAMPS and CHIMNEYS, BRACKET LAMPS, for Halls, CHANDLERS' and Hanging Lamps, CHINA TEA SETS, STONE TEA SETS, GILT BANDS TEA SETS, AND—
General Crockeryware!
J. L. Black.

CLOCKS & MIRRORS.

A LARGE assortment of Clocks and Timepieces. —ALSO— MIRRORS, and PATTERNS. Just received from Boston.
J. L. Black.

25c. TEA.

A New Lot Just Received.

15 CHESTS of that VERY FINE TEA we have been selling so largely, at 25 cents per lb.
J. L. Black.

Xmas Goods!

FANCY CONFECTIONERY, Full assortment of NUTS, all kinds, GREEN GRAPES, ORANGES, FIGS, CANNED GOODS, MAPLE SUGAR, Raisins, New Fruit, Fancy Cakes, etc., etc.
J. L. Black.

Trade and Industrial.

From Dun, Wiman, & Co.'s circular we learn that the failures in the United States in 1881 were 5,582, as against 4,735 for 1880. The losses were \$20,000,000 in 1881, as compared with \$65,000,000 in 1880.

—During the past year, the enormous production of iron in 1880 has been increased in 1881. On the Clyde alone the amount of shipping built will exceed by 1,000,000 tons the active of previous years, and the aggregate up to Nov. 30th, of the exports of British manufacturers shown an increase of three to four per cent. Few crises is declining and the savings bank deposits enlarging. If present indications hold good, 1882 will be as remarkable among the years of prosperity as 1873.

—Forty-one vessels, of 21,542 tons, owned or registered at St. John, were lost during 1881, as compared with 32 vessels, of 14,831 tons in 1880. In value the shipping lost this year is estimated at \$422,000, compared with \$346,000 in 1880. The insurance covered fully three-fourths of the value. Forty-two vessels, of 13,229 tons, were added to the registry at St. John, and the total amount now on the books is 684 vessels, of 270,186 tons. The total amount of shipping registered in the Province of New Brunswick is 1,087 vessels, of 338,912 tons, compared with 1,099 vessels, of 337,567 tons.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Customs Notice.

THE Office of H. M. Customs has been removed to the Post building, to the office heretofore used as editorial room.
W. C. MILNER, Collector of Customs.
Jan. 2nd 1882.
Municipality of Westmorland.

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