

LUNENBURG PROGRESS

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

Lunenburg News Co.

\$1.00 Per Annum

ADDRESS: PROGRESS NEWS CO. Box 22, Lunenburg, N.S.

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LUNENBURG, N. S. FEB 21 1894

VOTE FOR

Church & Sperry

The Liberal Candidates

LIBERAL CANDIDATES

At the liberal convention held yesterday at Mahone Bay, Hon. Charles D. Church and John D. Sperry, Esq., were unanimously selected as the liberal candidates for the coming local election. It is unnecessary for us to make any lengthy remarks concerning these gentlemen for they have been before the electorate of this county on several occasions. Both are gentlemen of recognized ability and honor. As representatives in the last and preceding parliaments they honorably discharged their onerous duties and in every respect did honor to their positions. Now that Messrs Church and Sperry have been selected as the liberal standard bearers it behooves the liberal party to unite in a determined effort to elect them. While we think that there is little doubt about the election of the liberal candidates, we should nevertheless work as if defeat seemed probable. The object of the liberal party on this occasion should be to elect their candidates with as large a majority as possible. The larger the majority the greater will be the vindication of the liberal government and its policy. The time at the disposal of the candidates is very limited and it will be impossible for them to visit every section of the county and we trust that our friends all over the county will at once bestir themselves and fight with that determination and vigor that has carried us to victory in times past.

OPPOSITION CANDIDATES

The Tory party of this county have selected Mr. James A. McLean of Bridgewater and Mr. James A. Hirtle for the coming election. Mr. McLean contested the county at the last local election and was defeated and for the sake of the party has again consented to be nominated without the slightest hope of election. Mr. Hirtle is an untried man, and if he contests the county it will give him the pleasure of two weeks vacation from business and on the fifteenth day of March will be elected to stay at home. We trust that Messrs McLean and Hirtle will not refuse to be nominated on the 5th day of March as is rumored by many of their friends but that they will stand up like men and receive defeat manfully the great defeat in store for them on the 6th of March next.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

The opposition are continuously howling concerning the provincial debt and audaciously asserting that the province is almost bankrupt. We do not deny that the province has a debt but it must be remembered that this debt was incurred because the ordinary annual revenue was not sufficient to carry on public affairs. The question which concerns electors is: whether the money borrowed (which makes our debt) was actually required or not? A complete answer to this question is the fact that the opposition voted for every borrowing bill passed by the Fielding government. The gross debt of the province on the 31st December, 1893 was \$3,141,043.17, but the province has to its credit in Ottawa \$1,056,280.19 in cash earning five per cent interest, which virtually reduces our debt but \$2,000,000.00 in round figures. Taking the whole debt of the province without deducting the cash at Ottawa, or any other asset, we find that the gross debt of the province (\$3,141,043.17) amounts to \$6.97 per head of the population. Let us compare this with the following other gross debts:

Table with 2 columns: PROVINCE and PER HEAD. Rows include Nova Scotia (\$ 6.97), New Brunswick (7.76), Quebec (17.35), British Columbia (18.09), Manitoba (23.50), City of Halifax (32.75), Dominion of Canada (64.00).

It will thus be seen that the opposition are howling at a debt of \$6.97 per head incurred in Nova Scotia for services which have conferred great benefits on our people, but seem perfectly contented with a debt of \$64.00 per head which our people have to bear for Dominion services. Is not this hypocrisy of the rankest kind? It must be apparent to every fair minded elector that our debt is not alarmingly high, and that the Tory howl about debt is merely an election cry.

TIME OF THE ELECTIONS

The Halifax Herald in particular and the Tory party generally are finding fault with the government for fixing the date of the election prior to the revision of the electoral lists this year. It is very funny to hear Tories complain about running elections on old lists. The Dominion Election of 1891 was run on lists two and half years old, which was certainly open to objection. Under the Nova Scotia law there cannot be such a thing as old lists, for there is a revision every year. The lists under which the coming election will be run were completed last April. The new lists cannot be completed until April next and if the writs were delayed till then the election could not take place till May. More votes will likely be polled on March 15th than if the elections were delayed until May for then the fishermen would be absent, and the farmers would be busy. The Tories of this county have always been complaining that the elections took place when the fishermen were away, now they are complaining because the elections were not delayed until the month of May, when the fishermen would be absent. As a proof that they possess an atom of reason, and a spark of consistency, we trust we shall not hear another word from them about running the election on lists completed last April.

RAILWAYS

Nothing tends to open up and develop the resources of a country more than the building of railways. The Local government has very liberally assisted in the build-

ings of Railways in the province and a large portion of our debt has been incurred thereby. Down to Sept. 30th 1893, as shown by the financial returns on page 196, the amounts paid by the province to the several railroads were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Railway Name and Amount. Includes Western Counties R'y (\$ 50,000.00), N. S. Central R'y (309,711.20), Gambelton and Coal R'y Co (34,000.00), Joggins R'y Co (44,800.00), Cornwallis Valley R'y Co (55,000.00), N. G. Gov. In Coal R'y Co (3,000.00).

Total \$ 507,111.20. It will thus be seen that over a half million of dollars has been paid by the province in aid of railways.

During the present year the government have granted a subsidy to the proposed Nova Scotia Southern Railway from Shelburne to New Germany in our own country. There is no doubt but that this road will be built through to Halifax, and the government will doubtless subsidize that portion of the road also. Now this is a very important matter to this county, particularly to Chester Township as the proposed road would pass wholly through this county until it reached Halifax county.

The opposition by various ways have shown that they are opposed to subsidizing provincial railways while the Fielding government have practically shown that they are strongly in favor of such a policy. Now that the policies of both parties respecting railroads are clearly distinguishable it behooves the electors of this county, interested in the extension of the Nova Scotia Southern Railway through to Halifax, to see that they support the government that has shown a practical interest in railway matters in Nova Scotia. We particularly call upon the electors of Chester Township to protect their own interests by supporting the Fielding government, and its railway policy.

TEACHERS' GRANT

The Tory party for the past six years have been attempting to show that the Fielding government cut down the teachers' grants. Figures will prove that the contention is unfair and false. Below we give the annual grants paid to teachers by the Holmes-Thompson government and the present administration.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Grant Amount. Shows grants from 1879 to 1882, increasing from \$151,655.00 to \$149,000.00.

Average annual grants to teachers \$148,080.00

GRANTS TO TEACHERS—LIBERAL GOVERNMENT

Table with 2 columns: Year and Grant Amount. Shows grants from 1883 to 1894, increasing from \$149,701.00 to \$167,500.00.

Average annual grants to teachers \$164,162.00

Fielding government average annual grants to teachers \$164,162.00

Holmes-Thompson government average annual grants to teachers \$148,082.00

Average annual difference in favor of Fielding government \$16,082.00

By this calculation the grants for

1894 are placed at the same sum authorized by the law of the past few years. Actually the grants will be larger as at the beginning of the new school year in August the additional grant of \$15,000.00 voted this year will take effect.

THE SESSIONAL INDEMNITY

There is probably no political party in the world capable of such mean and contemptible tactics as the Tory party of Nova Scotia. As an instance of this we would like to call the attention of the electors to the matter of the sessional indemnity. In the last parliament the sessional indemnity was increased to \$500.00. The motion to increase the indemnity was made by a Tory member, and every opposition member signed a memorandum in favor of such increase. That memorandum is now in the hands of Premier Fielding. At the last election the opposition howled against this increase of sessional indemnity, but when the new house met not a single member of the opposition moved to reduce the amount of the sessional indemnity. They are again attempting to raise the same cry, but we have sufficient confidence in the electors of Nova Scotia to feel that such contemptible conduct on the part of the Tory opposition will meet with the condemnation it deserves. For the opposition to originate for an increase, sign a memorandum to that effect, vote for it in the house, pocket the money and then go out and attack the government on account of it, is too contemptible for anything.

THE TEACHERS SALARIES

In order that there may be no doubt on the minds of the Electors of the county as to the effect of the extra \$15,000.00 placed in the estimates of this year for teachers' grants, we publish the following letter from Dr. A. H. McKay, Supt. of Education and who is also a prominent conservative.

To the Editor of the Chronicle: Sir, I have had so many enquiries for the exact amounts necessary to supplement the fixed annual grant of \$167,500 on the basis of the past few years in order to give our teachers the full original grants of \$220, \$180, \$120, \$80 and \$60 respectively, that I hope you will pardon this brief statement of figures:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Grant Amount. Shows grants from 1891 to 1894, increasing from \$11,857 to \$12,712.

The increased estimate of \$182,500 for the year 1894-5 will bring the grants up most probably to a little beyond the original scale above quoted, as the rate of diminution shown in the grants of 1893 (due partly to the new legislation) will not be continued into the years immediately succeeding.

A. H. MACKAY, Supt. of Education. February 7, 1894.

Miss E. E. Ernst,

OPTICIAN

Will be at the Jewelry Store of Simon Ernst, Bridgewater, N. S. from January 25th to Feb. 24th. All eye reading glasses can be scientifically fitted by her. No charge for testing eyes. Glasses only charged for.

Wanted to Rent

From 1st of May, a house within 5 minutes walk of Post Office. Apply to J. A. Munroe, Gordon & Keith's branch furniture ware rooms.

BLOODHOUNDS ON THE TRAIL

The Thoroughbred Brute Never Lays Hold of His Runaway Victim.

Some time ago I had the privilege, in company with Dr. S. Turner, the well known authority on horses and judge for the principal shows in England, and Edwin Hough, the foremost breeder of bloodhounds in the world, to accompany an exhibition of trailing in the afternoon in the valley. It was a fine day in the valley, and the breath of air which might have been expected to have blown from the north, did not feel the sun's rays, which was in favor of the occasion.

A runner having been dispatched over an intricate and circuitous route, we witnessed a view of the whole field. We watched him threading his way through pastures and swamp and across a stream over fences and stone walls and through cover, leaving no device untried for throwing off the trail of his expected pursuer. Half an hour having elapsed, he granted him, the signal was waved from the hill and the hound released from the kennel. It was Clarence Hough, one of the dogs entered at London against the trial of the runner. He came down the hill in an easy trot, having found the task which had been prepared for him an affair of perfect walking, and he was not long in getting to the place where he was to meet his runner. Having removed his collar, gave him the word and laid him on.

The conclusion which the writer had made from accounts of these men traders was that their work was slow and laborious. Judge of his surprise when he saw the dog start as though shot out of a catapult, with as determined a gallop as a thoroughbred and as the pace of a bound.

This was maintained over the entire course, checked only when the dog gave out at the stream. One or two came up and down the valley, and then, with the assurance of a man reasoning from the two judgments to the immediate information of the syllogism, plunged in and found the dog on the opposite side. The hound ranged with great freedom, giving himself, while at top speed, a latitude sometimes of 40 yards in leeward of the trail. At fences and stone walls, he was particularly to crowd directly at the spot, taking by the runner, and having caught the scent on the other side gave himself up to the careless curvetting of a skater. A flock of sheep which had crossed the trail and entirely obliterated it, brought him down to hard work, and for a time he did some serious thinking and a deal of most commendable interesting experimentation. At last, having picked up the scent, he let out a long, wild cry of triumph, which came floating to us through the quiet valley for a mile and a half. Shortly after this the dog was lost to sight, but in due time pursued and pursued together, the dog and his friend on the road who had detained him and was overtaken while in his stride, also was not aware of the hound's approach until he felt his collar in his hand. This is as much satisfaction as the St. Hubert hunting-hound demands. He never under any circumstances lays hold of his man. Having thus designated him, he fulfils his duties as over, and if his services are valuable others must develop results from this point.—Pulsifer Times.

Kitchen Conventions.

Any convenience in a house is appreciated by the busy housewife, in a house where there is no hall, a closet adjoining a kitchen is a great convenience. If it is large enough, have a window, have hooks for coats, hats, etc., and boxes for shoes, rubbers, and such articles; a workstand, or shelf, with looking-glass hanging over it, also a washbowl, towel, comb, and brush, an umbrella stand, chair, and a large paper holder, for holding paper sacks and wrapping papers that come from the stores. If there is no other suitable place, the clothes-basket, clothes-rins, and ironing-board may be stored away in the closet. Of course, such a closet would be convenient in a house where there was a hall, but in such a case there would not need to be an umbrella stand, nor many hooks for coats, etc. There could be a door, or a curtain made of cotton flannel, or denim, instead. If the kitchen is large enough, have some kind of a couch, with a paper rack close by, with the latest magazine or paper in it; likewise have a letter holder somewhere in the kitchen. A closed cupboard for lamps, a clock, and calendar should always find space in the kitchen. A box for holders is more convenient than nails or a shelf. Do not turn every bit of waste paper that comes into the house, and every time you want a piece of paper have to hunt an hour for it. If the sacks and large pieces of paper are stored neatly and laid away, they are useful for good many purposes, and the pieces that are torn can be used to kindle fires, size poultry, etc.

Another convenient appendage to a kitchen is a steady porch, with a coat seat, where the tired housewife may sit and rest on a warm day. Vines may be trained over it, and ever roses may be near by; and I dare say it will be appreciated equally as well as though it were placed at the sitting-room door.—The Housekeeper.