

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER

SACKVILLE, N. B., MAR 14, 1895.

"THE COMMON SENSE OF MOST."

If representative government means anything it means that the will of the people, or as Tennyson says, "the common sense of most," is to be crystallized into the laws of the country that government represents and by the laws of a state you can judge of the intelligence and progress of the people. It would be folly to say that the people as rulers do not make mistakes, have not made blunders in the past, and will not go wrong in some things in the future. At the same time the rule now generally laid down by the leaders of democracy is—educate the people; appeal to the people; trust the people; and in the end, "the common sense of most" will take you through safely.

When the people of Great Britain asked their representatives in the government to give them free trade in certain articles, do any one doubt that the English people were right. There can be no doubt that their representatives were right in giving them what they asked at that time.

In France, Germany, and other European countries where the people said we want protection, our conditions are such that free trade as the English people want it, will not be the best for us. The common sense of most gave them protection. Who will take the responsibility of saying that Frenchmen and Germans and Scandinavians do not know what is best for themselves?

It is just possible some Englishmen who think England is the world, or some reformer in Canada who has seen Toronto, may say the people of Europe do not know as much as Englishmen or Reformers. Very well. Then come over to America. Take the United States, a nation the growth of which has been altogether phenomenal and where the people rule in fact, as well as theory. What has been "the common sense of most people?" What has been the policy pursued in this nation which claims a foremost place among the nations of the world? Has it been free trade?

In 1864 after the Southern Rebellion, since which date the advance of the country has been altogether unprecedented, — did the United States declare for Reciprocity with Canada? Did she hoist the flag of free trade with the world? No! What did she do? She formed and passed a protective tariff that was prohibitive in many lines, and as near as possible prohibitive in many others. This was the common sense of most in the American Republic at that time and judging by the elections there this fall they still hold the same views. If the United States, if Germany, if France, if Scandinavia, with their great wealth and immense populations, cannot compete successfully in the world's markets without a protective tariff can any one suppose; does any one honestly think that Canada with a population of but five millions, and her great resources almost undeveloped can hoist the free trade flag and proclaim her ability to stand against the world.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Farmers' and Dairywomen's Association was held in the city of Fredericton last week. The attendance is reported to have been the largest in the history of the society which extends over a period of nineteen years. At the formation of the society in 1876 James D. Dixon was the representative from Sackville. We think this is the first meeting of the society at which neither Sackville nor Westmorland have been represented.

Until the last few years delegates had to pay their own travelling expenses and were billeted during the session. Since 1892 the government following the advice of the dairy commissioner for Canada has paid the expense of two delegates from each local dairy association under the following conditions:

An association must consist of 30 members paying at least 25 cents per year each, and holding not less than seven meetings during the year.

The subjects discussed at each of the meetings must be noted out in the annual report to be forwarded to the secretary of Agriculture in the month of December with the financial statement for the year properly audited. These conditions fulfilled the government will grant a sum of twenty-five dollars to pay the expense of two delegates for each association to attend the annual meeting at Fredericton. Agricultural Societies are also urged to send one or more delegates.

The parishes of Sackville and Westmorland might have sent five delegates to the meetings and their expenses would have been paid. In 1893 both the parishes mentioned formed local Dairy Associations. The one in Sackville lived six months the one in Westmorland less than two years.

In searching for the reason of this state of things the following may be in part account for it. Dairying is not so much a specialty here as in some parts of the province and probably never will be. Having large tracts of hay land that can be cropped year after year without the application of any fertilizing material, the raising and selling of hay has come to be one of the leading industries. The experience with these factories and later with the butter factory has not been entirely satisfactory. The leasing of some of the business men of Sackville who are opposed to farmers' organizations and say that farmers spend too much time in running around the country instead of staying at home and attending to their farms has likewise had its influence.

We would not like to think the farmers of Sackville and Westmorland were less intelligent or energetic than the farmers in other parts of the province for we believe they are not.

sons the Wells and the Miners in the pressing and developing of the hay trade were turned in the direction of dairying the industry boom here as it is doing in other parts of the province

SOME WORK FOR WOMEN.

Eat books, degrade and demoralize. Good books elevate, enlighten and purify. If this statement is true, and it will hardly be disputed, then it is wisdom on the part of parents, and those who have charge of the young, to surround them with the company of good books and to the very best of their ability keep them out of the company of bad books.

Recently two passengers were coming by rail from the New Brunswick capital, a distance of two hundred miles. One was a young man about a boy of twelve years. The boy's parents had put him in charge of the young man. Scarcely were they seated in the car when an avalanche of yellow covered literature rained down upon them. The boy quickly selected the "Life of Jesse James or the James Brothers" and paid thirty cents for it. The young man remonstrated but it was of no avail. The boy's parents had given him Robinson Crusoe to read on the way home but he said that was too dry, he wanted something more spicy. The boy is bright intelligent and a reader. Jesse James was an out-law a train wrecker and a murderer. This train robber, this brigand, was the best travelling companion on that journey home. It is the property of a seed to germinate that is what it grows for. If the conditions are favorable it germinates quickly. If the environment is not so good it takes a longer time. The surroundings may be so bad that it will not germinate at all. But it must always be born in mind that a seed of life business is to adjust itself so as to produce more seeds and that it does, though often under conditions that seem the most unfavorable. The same principle holds good in the formation and growth of character. "Sow a thought and reap an action." The question naturally arises, is there not a way by which the public can prevent such companions from being almost forced upon them as they travel on the railways of this country. It has been suggested that this work of reform, if such it may be called, be put in the hands of the women.

This thought may have come from the fact that in the last decade women have assumed much added responsibility. In fact the woman is now like a new moral force projecting itself into the religious firmament, looking for opportunities for usefulness which are all too plenty.

The Moncton Transcript says: "The truth is that for a Patron Liberal, and a Liberal to run against a Tory in the same constituency only means Tory success; and so far as ousting a protectionist government is concerned the two parties are in common. Will the conservatives make a note of this?"

Mr. Sir John A. McDonald is reported as saying "he would not give a rush-light for a man who would only support him when he was right; the supporter he loved was the man who would stand by him right or wrong."

It is Premier Blair is anything like Sir John in this particular, Mr. Stewart must be a great comfort to him.

Westmorland Schools.

Commencing with the school at Westmorland Point. This school is kept in a two story building in which the upper flat is used for a public hall. The building is not a very old one but the school room is not attractive. A new house should be built in this district and on higher ground. And as it is a district with an assessable value equal or above any in the parish the tax would only be light on the rate payers.

The present teacher is Walter Miner. This is his third term in this school and sixth as a teacher. Mr. Miner is proving an exception to a very general rule. He is teaching successfully in the district in which he was born and educated. The enrollment this term is 37 and the average attendance 31.

The Point de Bute school house was built before the Free School Law came into force. It is not quite up to the modern requirements but is a good substantial structure and is kept well painted.

The out-buildings do not look very artistic this winter and the fence at any time is neither useful nor ornamental. The teacher is Walter W. Wells of Sackville. This is his fifth term in this school and he seems to have given entire satisfaction. The enrollment for this term is 38 and the average attendance 33. There is a good library in the school.

The Upper Point de Bute school house is a good building and the premises look as if the trustees took some interest in the work done. The teacher here is Miss Myrtle Fuller. This is her first term. It will be remembered perhaps by some of her friends that Miss Fuller attended the Normal School two years ago standing at the head of the whole number who passed for entry. The enrollment in this is 33 and the average 27.

The Joliceur school house was erected under the Free School Law and is a fairly comfortable building, although the ground on which it stands is damp and springy which makes a wet play ground. The teacher here is George Parry. This is his first term here and his second term as a teacher. The enrollment is 42 and the average 38. An assistant teacher is to be employed in a few days, Miss Minnie Oulton. There is a scarcity of maps in this school but the trustees propose to remedy that at once.

Miss Fannie McClaren is the teacher in the Bay Road School. This is her second term. The enrollment this term is 29 average average attendance 25. The school house is fairly comfortable.

The Bay Verte School is in charge of G. W. Wells. This is his sixth term in this school which is creditable alike to teacher and trustees. There are two departments. The enrollment for the first two months of the term was 50 average 32. In the primary department 39 average 26.

There are several students preparing for Normal School. The school house is comparatively new having been built since the last school was in force. It was built according to government plan and is a very substantial looking structure. Mr. Wells as a teacher is in the succession. He has an uncle in the work and his grandfather the late Gilbert Wall of Bayfield was one of the most successful of the old class of teachers. Port Elgin has the superior school for the Parish. St. Boyd Anderson has charge of the school this winter. The building is a new one. There are two large class rooms and a third small class room for the first two grades, and the general appearance of the house and fittings reflects credit on the community. The enrollment at the primary department this winter has been 45 average 31. The advance department enrollment 61 average 45. Total in the school 107. This is the largest school in the parish although a part of the parish of Botsford is included in this district.

Farmers and Dairywomen.

The Farmers' and Dairywomen's Association in session at Fredericton last week elected the following officers: President, H. M. Campbell, King's; Vice-president, Henry Wilcox, recording secretary, W. W. Hubbard, corresponding secretary, Vice-presidents York W. Tompkins, Northumberland; G. B. Fisher, Kent; O. J. LeBlanc, Westmorland; Jas. Anderson, Albert; John A. Squire, Queens; F. J. Parry, Carleton; John R. Reynolds, Victoria; David Currie, Sunbury; Murray E. Gilbert, Restigouche; John McNeil, Gloucester; William J. Melanson, Madawaska; Honore Cyr, St. John; John McLeod, M. P. P.

Prof. Robertson announced that the Dominion government intended opening a dairy school at Sussex next summer for three or four weeks.

Mr. Scholay's resolution asking the government to make a new importation of stock, was passed after some discussion.

The vice-president for the counties were appointed a committee to recommend to the government the breeds most desired by the farmers.

Mr. Wetmore strongly recommended the use of commercial fertilizers, and being always reliable, not expensive and producing the best results.

A resolution was passed requesting the government to divide the provinces into sections for dairy instruction and increase the number of instructors.

Prof. Robertson made an interesting address. He first took up food for cows. Indian corn was the largest amount of food matter, but not in the right proportions. One Aibumen to 6-12 carboyards was the right proportion. Horse beans were much nearer that proportion than Indian corn, but if you put corn and horse beans together you will get the correct proportion. A good dairy ration is: 50 lbs. ensilage, 25 lbs. roots, 5 lbs. hay, 5 lbs. mixed meal. The roots are very important to keep the animal in a healthy, vigorous condition.

Speaking of cheese, he said that last year seven carboyards were exported from this province. During the present year this exportation would be increased to fifteen carboyards. He suggested that a Dairyman's Board of Trade be organized in New Brunswick, with a membership of those engaged in the cheese industry. They might have their secretaries in Fredericton, and be a medium for information and business between the exporters abroad and the manufacturers of New Brunswick. This system was found invaluable in Ontario and other places where a large business is done.

The committee on agricultural education reported in favour of a dairy school to be located near Fredericton, and of an agricultural paper for the province.

The report was adopted, and the committee authorized to report further at the next annual meeting.

County Court.

In the case of the Queen vs. Wm. Johnson for assault and seeking to do bodily harm to his son Wm. Johnson, jr., both of Bedford, the prosecution was not proceeded with. The judge bound over defendant under recognizance of \$200 to appear when called upon. Judge Wedderburn in a few eloquent words said that the case was a sad one. The defendant was a man of good character and was a member of the church. He was a man of good character and was a member of the church. He was a man of good character and was a member of the church.

Atkin vs. Kinnear. In August plaintiff obtained judgement before Justice Cahill for medical attendance, \$25. Defendant not defending on account of illness. The present case was an action on that judgement issued in county court. At the trial it was found that plaintiff's declaration was defective and he had to go over plaintiff paying defendant's costs of the day.

Neilly vs. Alexander case arising out of the Memramouc mining affair was settled out of court.

William Clark's Letter.

To THE EDITOR OF THE POST.

Sir,—In a sermon preached in this parish on a third anniversary, some remarks were made about a "young man wanting the Lord to stop a watch." I am informed that the Rev. gentleman said that stopping watches was not in the Lord's line but that might be if he had up etc. It seems to me that that is rather blasphemous language from one who believes that his God is all-powerful. Besides it lacks argument.

The Rev. gentleman seems to forget or ignore what is on record in the Old Testament on earth, as touching anything that they shall say, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven; Mark 16th chap. 17-18 verses.—And these signs shall follow them that believe: In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover. Luke 10th chap. 17-19 verses and 11th chap. 9th verses. Can you imagine similar statements, Mark 10th chap. 12 verses.—For with God all things are possible. I think my request was reasonable in view of the scripture. In Mat. 17 chap. 20 verse Jesus very plainly tells his disciples that they can cast out the child because of their unbelief. If it is the request of Jesus, why will the Rev. gentleman say which is the case?

It is any more inconsistent to ask God to stop a watch than to ask Him to give us our daily bread? Will either petition be answered without any effort on our own part? It is inconsistent to ask God to send rain and to ask Him to stop a watch? If so, why? Does not the very fact that we say: Not our will but thine O Lord, prove that prayer is useless. Is it not a case of drowning men catching at straws.

As to stopping a watch not being in the Lord's line I will refer the Rev. gentleman to 11 Kings 20 chap. 8-9-10 and 11 verses. For a different version of the story see 2 Kings 20 chap. 38. Also Joshua 10 chap. 12-13 and 14 verses. The 14th verse says that the Lord hearkened unto the voice of a man. In the 15th verse it says: "The sun stood still for Joshua and the moon also stood still for Joshua." If so, why? If the Lord as a sign to Hezekiah compelled the shadow on the dial to move back ten degrees, and if he at the request of Joshua caused the sun and moon to stand still that Joshua and his chosen children could have an extension of time to settle their disputes, is it not reasonable to ask Him to stop a watch when He does so would convert an unbeliever? Especially as Luke, 15 chap. and 16 verses say—that there is more joy in heaven over one sinner that repents than over ninety and nine just persons which need no repentance. I can see nothing to ridicule in the request.

I only asked for a sign to convince me that prayer is answered; but I did not have to have three as anyone can see who looks in Judges 6 chap. 17-20-21 and 36 to 40 verses inclusive. Will the Rev. gentleman turn to 1 Kings 18 chap. 37-38-39 verses and see how the Lord manifested his power to the unbelievers of that day? The 40th verse tells the fate of the prophets. Are the 19th century exponents of the power of God Elijah or prophets of Baal? Are they afraid of the fate that overtook the prophets of Baal or are they sceptical of their own power? Our present civilization is largely tinged with what in the religious ages was rare, viz. mercy.

If it is true as the Rev. gentleman so simply puts it that the Lord is not heard I can only say that he is sadly misrepresented by his agents whose vocabulary consists largely of the words: give notice, state in good faith, I am not on the inside and presume that the Rev. gentleman knows whereof he speaks.

I do not wish to be considered blasphemous such a thought is far from me. I am only answering what I believe was an attempt to ridicule my offer to Mr. Hunter by one whose professed mission is to save souls for the master. The offer was made in good faith for I have the right to ask for evidence on any point that I am doubtful of. My views on the Bible and Christianity are the result of study and thought, and I have the same right to hold and defend them as any gentleman of the cloth has to rail about the alleged dishonesty and cowardliness of infidels.

Some of them seem to have forgotten: "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour."

Belief's change. Truth does not believe in largely. If we had been born in Turkey we would have been Moslems and believed that the Koran was the infallible word of God. Some one has said, "I am not a Muslim, but I am a Muslim in the same right to hold and defend them as any gentleman of the cloth has to rail about the alleged dishonesty and cowardliness of infidels."

Will be served during the evening. Doors open at 7 standard.

ADVERTISEMENTS. To Holders of Shares in the Sackville Cornet Band. Tickets for sale at the Bookstore.

MARSH SALE.

A 13 acre lot of good new marsh, with a building to Richard L. Wray situate near the Ramapack weedy, so called, in Sackville, N. B., will be sold by public auction on March 30th inst. at two o'clock in the afternoon. See posters.

For particulars apply to POWELL & BENNETT.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm on Beach Hill, containing 40 acres in a good state of cultivation, with house, barn and outbuildings in good repair.

The farm is within two miles of Sackville and is well watered and will be sold at a low price.

For further particulars apply to HIRAM READ, Squire Street, Sackville, March 11, 1895. tr.

N. B. Legislature

The following are some of the Acts passed at the recent Session of the Legislature:

An Act relating to the Water and Lighting System of the City of Moncton.

An Act to provide for the repair and improvement of Roads and Bridges and other Public Works and Services.

An Act to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of the Province.

An Act to secure to Wives and Children the benefit of Life Insurance.

An Act in aid of an Exhibition at Saint John.

An Act to provide for the Inspection of Butter and Cheese intended for Export.

An Act in amendment of Chapter 71 of the Consolidated Statutes, of "Solemnization of Marriage."

An Act respecting the property of Married Women.

An Act relating to the University of Mount Allison College.

An Act relating to the issue of Provincial Debentures.

An Act to further amend Chapter 20 of 47th Victoria, entitled "An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society, and to regulate the sale of Drugs and Medicines."

An Act to incorporate the Moncton Hospital.

An Act to authorize Boards of School Trustees and Local Boards of Health to acquire lands not required for School purposes.

An Act to amend Chapter 60 of the Consolidated Statutes.

An Act to amend the Registry Act.

An Act in amendment of an Act respecting Law Stamps.

An Act to provide for the examination on oath of Witnesses before Municipal Committees.

An Act to enable the Trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of Moncton to lease Debentures and to change their corporate name.

An Act to further amend "The New Brunswick Medical Act, 1891."

An Act relating to Fees in Bastardy Cases.

An Act respecting Assignment and Preferences by Insolvent Persons.

An Act to amend Chapter 64 of the Consolidated Statutes.

An Act in amendment of the Act 54th Victoria, Chapter 2, entitled "An Act in aid of the construction of Railways."

An Act to revive and continue an Act to incorporate the Sussex, Studholm and Havelock Railway Company.

An Act relating to the City of Moncton.

An Act to amend "The New Brunswick Elections Act, 1889."

An Act relating to Fees in the County Courts.

An Act to authorize the Municipality of Carleton and the Municipality of Westmorland to erect Temporary Loos.

An Act to amend the Law of Evidence.

New Spring Goods

We are now ready to show you a full line of English Dress Goods in Black and colored.

Cashmeres & Estamenes, Serges, Silk Jacquards, Vigoureux, Tweeds, Shepherds Check, Nuns Cloth, and Fancy Coating in latest and most fashionable shades.

In Cotton Goods we have Fancy Pri-ts, Spot and Stripes, Cambrics, Printed Llamas, Pongee Shirtings, Chollies, Sateen Cashmeres, Brocade Sateens, Mollers and Flannellets.

A Handsome Stock of LACE CURTAINS. 12 Lines, Price 50c. per pair and upwards. We are opening this week

ENGLISH

TAPESTRY & BRUSSELS

Carpets,

Wool Squares, Rugs and Mats, Prices W. beautifully Low.

Call early and look at our stock.

J. L. BLACK.

Sackville Mar. 7th, 1895.

NEW ADS. THIS DAY.

Notice Of Sale.

There will be sold by Public Auction at or near the residence of the undersigned in the Parish of Sackville on SATURDAY, 16th day of March, inst. at the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon the following described personal property namely: One horse, 6 years old, 1 Colt 8 years old, 1 Cow 3 years old, 1 single truck Wagon, 1 driving Carriage, 1 set single driving Harness, 1 set team Harness, 1 single Blowing Machine, 1 horse Rake, (new), 1 Pump, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms made known at time of sale. Dated this 15th day of March, A. D. 1895. JAMES A. ROBINSON.

KINGSPORT DYKE.

KINGS CO., N. S.

Tenders are asked for the construction of a Line of Dyke, involving several "Abutments" and extending from Kingsport, westward along the Haldimand River for a distance of two miles, to the "Rand Creek". Work is to begin on May 1st, and to be completed on or before September 10th 1895.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and full information obtained, on application to Mr. W. R. Butler, C. E., Windsor, N. S., or to the subscriber.

Tenders addressed to the subscriber, and marked "Tender for Kingsport Dyke," will be received up to six o'clock, p. m. on Saturday, March 30th, at which time tenders will be opened.

The subscriber does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. (Signed) F. W. BORDEN.

AUCTION SALE

OF VALUABLE ACREAGE AND OTHER PROPERTY.

The subscribers will sell at public auction at or near the Post Office at Crane's Corner Sackville, N. B. on Wednesday, the first day of May next at 2 o'clock p. m. the following property:

The valuable homestead formerly owned and occupied by the late Senator Botsford, consisting of about five acres of land, with dwelling house and outbuildings thereon.

The house is in excellent condition and provided with furnace, bath-room and electric light, and is in all respects one of the most desirable properties in Sackville, situated centrally near the colleges, churches, Post Office, 4 acres English Marsh on Westmorland side, 4 acres Broadleaf Marsh on west marsh, body, 200 acres boggy floating marsh, 6 building lots in rear of English Church Sackville, on Harrison Avenue, 12 acres salt Marsh on Westmorland side, 440 Acres N. B. & P. E. Railway Station, 10 Acres Sackville Mill Pond, 23 Acres Sackville Electric Light and Telephone Co.

Terms made known at sale. For further particulars apply to J. F. ALLISON, E. B. BUSTED, & Co., Executors. Sackville, N. B., March 7th, 1895.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

.....AT.....

FORD'S

A large proportion of our spring stock, which embraces newest makes and colorings for the season, for value we never offer goods so cheap. Inspections invited.

New Black Henerettas at about half usual price, new colored cashmeres cheaper than the cheapest. Novelties in dress goods, new makes and colorings.

New Canvass Suitings, "Drill and Denims Suitings, "Ducks and Galatea do "Crinkles and Lawns, "Butchers Stripes, "Cambricks and Prints, "Laces and Gloves, "Furniture Coverings, "Side Combs, Hair Pins, "Dress Elevators, New Belts, "Striped and colored silks for Blouses, for evening wear.

New light shades in Cashmeres, Serges and men's cloth. All lengths in Silk Taffata and Kid Gloves.

Furniture and Room Paper

OPENING TO-DAY.

Large stock Parlor and Bedroom Furniture in oak and walnut. Lounges, Fancy Chairs and Bedroom Suits, very handsome Room Paper with borderings to match.

GEO. E. FORD.

Portable

Mills.

Our carriages are guaranteed to make smooth lumber of even thickness, and our Engines and Boilers are the best for Saw Mills or any other purpose.

ROBB ENGINEERING CO. LTD.,

AMHERST, N. S.

New Goods.

Day Books,

Ledgers,

Journals,

Cash Books,

Letter Books,

Invoice Books,

Bill Books,

Permanent Note Books,

Tablets.

W. I. Goodwin.

Sackville Book Store.

FOR SALE.

STEAM TUG for Sale.

Four years old, ten tons register. In first class repair, will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to ALFRED POLLY.

Port Elgin, Jan. 15, 94. 3m

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale a valuable lot of land on Westmorland plain, bounded southwesterly by the old Post Road leading from Sackville to Sackville and northwesterly by road leading from Port Cumberland to Mount Wailey and containing fifteen acres. This is within a short distance of Sackville and is well bounded by the principal roads making a good stand for business either Merchants or Mechanics, or if cultivated would make excellent hay land or pastureage. For further information apply to JAMES KING, Amherst, or P. J. LAWSON, Care DESLERS Bros. & Co. Amherst, Feb. 13th 1895. 3m.

NOTICE.

Another Undertaker.

Having provided myself with a good house and also a complete assortment of first class caskets and other fittings imported from Ontario, I am now prepared to attend to all orders in that line of business promptly and at reduced rates. Or, if desired, I will receive statements of their property and income liable to be assessed.

Trustees of School Districts are requested to furnish us with such information as the law directs.