

## CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., JUNE 17, 1886.

North-West immigration prospects are showing decided signs of improvement.

The Matriculation examinations at Kings College, Windsor, commenced on the 21st inst.

President Cleveland declined to receive a wedding present which the Sultan wished to send Mrs. Cleveland.

France denies any political aspirations in the New Hebrides, but two men of war have been ordered there to protect British interests.

It is stated that the Imperial Parliament will be dissolved on the 24th inst., and that the writs for the new election will be issued on 25th.

The Roman Catholic see of Montreal has been erected into an arch diocese, Mgr. Fabre being elevated to the position of archbishop.

The once famous "Great Eastern" will be taken out at Liverpool before going to Gibraltar to end her days as a coal bulk.

It is rumored that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company purpose establishing a line of Atlantic steamers in connection with their trans-continental route to the East.

At the running races of the country club at Hyde Park, Boston, Mass., on Saturday last, J. S. Allan, son of the late Sir Hugh Allan, rode the winning horse in each of the four races run.

The latest advices from Auckland, New Zealand, state that the volcanic eruption in Tarawera, destroyed entire villages in that district, and twenty-eight dead bodies have so far been recovered from the ruins.

The Gloucester fishermen are now claiming that they can get all the bait they want in their own waters, and that "it is absolutely unnecessary for American vessels to run the risk of seizure by attempting to purchase bait in the Province." If this is so, what in the world have they been kicking up such a fuss about?

An American squadron is to be sent North to watch the interests of United States fishermen. A few more life-boats must be despatched at once to the Nova Scotia coast. Canada may object to the stealing of her fish, but she is too late to object to the help of the brave men who venture on the ocean in the United States war-ship.

Teams of Indian and Australian volunteers will participate with the Canadian brethren in the matches at Wimbledon this year. Arrangements have already been made to get up a special competition, open only to the Colonial forces, and it is thought that Canadian riflemen will contend with their brother colonists at less disadvantage than they must naturally experience in competing with the picked marksmen of the United Kingdom.

The first number of the New Brunswick Journal of Education has been issued. It is printed by Barnes & Co., St. John, and is edited by George U. Hay, Ph. B., with W. S. Carter, A. M., as associate editor. It is an eight-page paper whose proposed aim is to rid teachers by practical suggestions as to their every day work, and it bids fair to become an indispensable means of communication between educators, as it contains a great deal of information on educational subjects which cannot easily be obtained from other sources.

During the late session at Ottawa 150 bills were introduced, of which 114 were passed. There were 51 Government bills, 4 public bills, introduced by private members, and 59 private bills. Of the private bills 19 had reference to railways, 9 to banks, 2 to insurance companies, 2 to bridges, 2 to bridges and tunnels, 4 to loan companies, 2 to manufactures, 2 to Boards of Trade, the rest being miscellaneous. The House of Commons rejected, on a vote of 119 against 46, a proposal to abolish the duties on flour and coal.

It is safe at any time to take the Associated Press despatches with a grain of salt, but in the usual amount of caution may be observed with regard to the reports that have been sent to New York concerning the troubles in the north of Ireland. A special despatch from Dublin says they are "for the most part gross exaggerations." Very trivial disturbances are magnified into riots, and conflicts between police and Orangemen are described which never took place. To speak of a reign of terror in Belfast or the triumph of mob law is simply absurd.

King Ludwig, of Bavaria, commonly called "the mad monarch" on account of his remarkable eccentricities and extravagances, has finished his career in a tragic manner. He succeeded his father on the Bavarian throne in 1864, with a civil list and allowances of over a million dollars besides other large revenues, but, notwithstanding this princely income, his passionate love of music and pleasure led him into debt and disgrace and resulted in his being deposed by his ministers last week. The action of the cabinet was naturally galling to the pleasure-loving king, and now the wiles bring the tidings that while the deposed ruler was taking a walk in the park of Berg castle, accompanied by his physician, Dr. Gudden, he threw himself into Starnberg lake and was drowned. Dr. Gudden in trying to rescue him met the same fate.

## GLADSTONE'S MANIFESTO.

Mr. Gladstone has issued a manifesto to the electors of Midlothian in which he says: "In consequence of the defeat of the bill for the better government of Ireland, the ministry advised and Her Majesty has been pleased to sanction the dissolution of Parliament for the decision by the nation of the gravest, likewise the simplest issue submitted for half a century." It is only in the sense of the gravity of the issue that he is induced, at a period of life when Nature cries aloud for repose, to seek, after sitting in thirteen parliaments for a seat in the fourteenth. He expresses the opinion that a comprehensive measure proceeding from the late Government would have received a warm and extensive support from within the Liberal party and would probably have closed the Irish controversy within the present session. His earnest hope was to support the late Cabinet in such a course of policy, but the opposite policy of coercion was declared to have been the choice of the Government. The issue for the decision of electors is: will you govern Ireland by coercion, or will you let Ireland manage her own affairs? The plan of his Government is that Ireland should under well considered conditions transact her own affairs. Lord Salisbury's plan is to ask Parliament to renew the repressive laws and enforce them resolutely for twenty years, by which time the Irish will be ready to accept any terms that may be offered them. Among the benefits Mr. Gladstone anticipates from the acceptance of his policy are: The complete extinction of the Irish famine, the destruction of the villages in that district, and the development of her resources which experience shows to be the natural consequence of a free and orderly government; the redemption of the honor of Great Britain, from a stigma fastened upon her almost from time immemorial, in respect to Ireland. As might have been expected the manifesto has been subjected to sharp criticism by a considerable portion of the British press. The *Times* and *Standard* are its most virulent and historically weak, and says:—

"It does not offer a single argument to prove that coercion is the only alternative policy to Home Rule for Ireland. Mr. Chamberlain, who is the alternative other coercion, and Mr. John Morley suggested a fourth by admitting that it was possible to give Ireland a crown colony. When the worst comes to the worst it is always open to Englishmen to say they prefer separation, pure and simple, to yielding to the intolerable demands of the Home Rule faction. It must be made clear that, in the alternative, namely, to give Ireland control of her local affairs, as on the same scale as given to England and Scotland, and on principles as applicable to these countries as to Ireland."

The Edinburgh *Scotsman* takes similar ground and says Mr. Gladstone misrepresents the issue, and contends that Parliament never voted on the question of coercion versus Home Rule. On the other hand the Manchester *Guardian* says that Mr. Gladstone alone sees the desperate circumstances in which the country is placed by the mistaken policy on the Irish question, and that he alone perceives how those circumstances can best be dealt with. It concludes by expressing confidence "that the country will endorse the Premier's diagnosis and proposed remedy, and that they are based on rigorous common sense."

## DOMINION FINANCES.

Notwithstanding the frequently reiterated Irish howl concerning deficits, it appears that the finances of the Dominion for the eleven months of the current fiscal year show a small balance on the right side, as between ordinary revenue and ordinary expenditure, the former aggregating \$29,685,857 and the latter \$29,216,803, leaving a surplus on the first of June of \$469,054. To reach this result it is of course necessary to eliminate from the expenditure the sum spent on account of the North West rebellion, amounting to \$2,502,071, as it is to be treated as capital and not charged to a single account. The total cost of the rebellion, which is placed by Grit authorities anywhere from seven to ten millions, will not exceed five millions, and will not likely to reach that sum, and taking it as an extraordinary outlay, the balance of the year shows a surplus of \$46, a profit of 100 to 1 on the duties on flour and coal.

It is thought that when the Canadian Pacific Railway System will be completed from Halifax to Vancouver passengers will be able to reach the latter place from Liverpool in less than ten days, making the trip from Liverpool to Halifax in six days and crossing the continent in about ninety hours. The local cost of the rebellion, which is placed by Grit authorities anywhere from seven to ten millions, will not exceed five millions, and will not likely to reach that sum, and taking it as an extraordinary outlay, the balance of the year shows a surplus of \$46, a profit of 100 to 1 on the duties on flour and coal.

It was announced last Thursday in Imperial Parliament that a dissolution will take place as soon as the business of the present session is disposed of.

The Dominion Government will reward the crew of the steamer "Northcoote" with a land grant for their services during the rebellion.

It is said that Mr. Labouchere lost \$24,000 on the result of the Home Rule division.

A substantial improvement in ex-President Arthur's health is reported.

## NOVA SCOTIA STRIKES FOR FREEDOM.

REPEALERS TRIUMPHANT!!

Slaves to Canada no longer!!

The Yoke of Bondage Cracked!!!

The elections in Nova Scotia on Tuesday resulted in a sweeping victory for the repealers. Statements are still conflicting, and it is impossible to get at the facts in some cases, but there is no room to doubt that the Fielding Government is sustained by a large majority than before.

According to the returns received Halifax, Lunenburg, Queens', Yarmouth, Shelburne, Colchester, Antigonish, Guysboro and Inverness, all send supporters of the Government; Pictou elects Mr. Bell, leader of the Opposition, and two Government men; Digby sends one Government man and one Independent; Cumberland, Kings, Hants, Richmond and Victoria each return one of each party, while Annapolis and Cape Breton, Co. along with the Opposition. Annapolis evidently took no stock in repeal, for it defeated Attorney-General Longley and his secessionist colleague, although they were opposed by two untitled men.

The following is a list of the members elected as near as it is possible to ascertain at present:

Government.	Opposition.
Shelburne—Johnston	McKay
Yarmouth—McKay	McKay
Antigonish—Law	McKay
Digby—McKay	McKay
Annapolis—Robinson (Ind.)	McKay
Kings—Rand	McKay
Hants—Haley	McKay
Queens—Mack	McKay
Lunenburg—Church	McKay
Halifax—Felding	McKay
Guysboro—Frazier	McKay
Colchester—Lawrence	McKay
Cumberland—Black	McKay
Pictou—McColl	McKay
Antigonish—McColl	McKay
Richmond—McColl	McKay
Inverness—McColl	McKay
Victoria—McColl	McKay
Cape Breton—McKay	McKay

## Joggins Railway.

A meeting of the company was held at Joggins Hotel on Monday. There were present, R. C. C. Clarke, Esq., Geo. Hibbard and D. W. Clarke, Esquires, General Warner in the chair and W. C. Milner Sec. In view of both Local and Dominion subsidies being secured, it was determined to push the road through if possible for winter traffic. An order was passed authorizing Messrs. J. W. Chandler and Gilmair Brown, Engineers, to make the location survey. The work of surveying was commenced yesterday. It is expected the work will be put up for tender on 15th July.

The enforcement of the treaty of 1818 appears to be having a disastrous effect on the American fishing industry, notwithstanding the boast of a portion of the American press that Nova Scotians would be the greatest sufferers. The Boston *Herald* says:—

"The smallness of the catch of mackerel this year is unprecedented in the history of the trade. The catch up to the present time is slightly under 3,000 tons, while a year ago it was over 35,000 tons. The fleet is a good deal scattered, and the captains are discouraged. Many of them have come home and are uncertain about going out again. They talk about going off the Nova Scotia shore, but on the whole regard this as not a very safe move, on account of the recent troubles with the Dominion Government."

The rumour of the proposed sale of the Hawaiian Islands to a syndicate of European capitalists for \$10,000,000 has been revived. The Hawaiian Government recently introduced a bill authorizing a loan of \$2,000,000, and it is said that a number of native legislators have proposed an amendment increasing the amount to \$10,000,000. The Portuguese immigration agent has assured the King that a syndicate of European capitalists were ready to furnish the money. This would really mean the purchase of the islands, as the Government could never repay such an amount.

The age attained by the Queen has been exceeded by only seven English Sovereigns, Edward VI., who lived sixty-eight years; Elizabeth, seventy years; James II., sixty-eight years; George II., sixty-eight years; George III., eighty-two years; George IV., sixty-eight years; and William IV., seventy-two years. The Queen on the 20th inst., will have reigned forty-nine years, a period exceeded by only three kings of England—Henry III., who reigned fifty-six years; Edward I., fifty years, and George III., sixty years.

A New York despatch says: "The fact that large quantities of fish have been and are being shipped from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland in bond through New York to Canada is attracting attention at this time. It is pretty well understood that the shipments are made in this manner to avoid the payment of duty in Cuba, as there is no treaty in England admitting fish to Spanish ports duty free."

The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted the bill making the expulsion of the chief pretors compulsory and the expulsion of other members of former reigning families optional with the Government.

Lord Hartington says he would rather see the Liberal Union split than harass the Premier by opposing him in Midlothian.

Of the 27,113 males in the North-West, only 6,134 are married.

## HOME RULE FOR NOVA SCOTIA.

IMPERIAL SAUCE FOR THE CANADIAN PUDDING!

Imperial Parliament Reciprocates to Nova Scotia Canadian Sentiment for down-trodden Ireland.

LONDON, June 16.—In the Commons today Sir Michael Hicks-Beach moved the following resolution: "That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty to respectfully assure Her Majesty that the interest and concern felt by the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland and the people whom they represent in the condition of Nova Scotia; and their desire that some means may be found of meeting the expressed wishes of so many of Her Majesty's Nova Scotia subjects for the grant to Nova Scotia of a measure of local self-government still continues as warm and earnest as in the year 1867, when they were humbly signified to Her Majesty, by an Address to which this House affirms its abiding adhesion; Humbly to inform Her Majesty that the House with pleasure the submission to the people of Nova Scotia of a measure recognizing the principle of local self-government for Nova Scotia; and to express to Her Majesty the local self-government of this House that the principle of the said measure has been the subject of much discussion and that it may form the basis for such a settlement of this great question as will conduce to the happiness and prosperity of the Empire."

Mr. John Morley moved in amendment that all the words after "and to express to Her Majesty" be deleted, and that the words "the Commons of the United Kingdom" be inserted in lieu thereof.

The following is a list of the members elected as near as it is possible to ascertain at present:

## Vancouver in Ashes.

The mayor of Toronto has received the following despatch from New Westminster, B. C., under date of June 14th:—

To the Mayor of Toronto: Vancouver in ashes. Three thousand people are homeless. Please send us aid and comfort. Please repeat this message to other Canadian cities. (Signed), M. A. McLean, Mayor.

A later despatch says that fifty lives are known to be lost. The loss of property amounts to half a million dollars. Insurance \$150,000. A despatch dated June 15th says: Our promising plucky little metropolis at the Pacific end of the C. P. R. is in a bad way. Not half of the houses remain out of 500. The worst of all is the heavy loss of life. One short hour did the whole work. Ten bodies have been found and numerous persons are required for the purpose of recovering the bodies. A clean sweep defines the situation. A thousand men are to go to work clearing up to-morrow for the C. P. Railway. Twenty contracts for rebuilding are already let. Only three of the ten bodies have been identified.

Many men are ruined, but are determined to start in again on the old location. We are compelled to count as the direct result widows and orphans among the sufferers.

The London *Gazette* of the 3rd inst. speaking of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, says: The Canadian section is rapidly assuming its complete form. The farther arrangements of the exhibit are being completed. It has been decided to add a finish and brightness hitherto lacking in the Central Gallery and other parts. In the Entrance Hall, too, vacant panels are no longer speak of Canada's backwardness, each being filled by its allotted representation of the civil life of the Dominion. And excellent representations they are: those of St. John, Ottawa, and Toronto, offering for special notice. In fact, the whole series of eight excellent works, highly creditable to the artists concerned, and far outstripping in general interest and merit the views of the cities of other Colonies.

The polygamists in the Utah Penitentiary have declined to accept of a pardon offered by Gov. West. The condition that they renounce polygamy. They replied that they "conscientiously believe in a plural marriage, and practice it from firm conviction of its Divine requirements," and decline that the Government "proposition" requires the sacrifice of their honor and manhood, the repudiation of our wives and children, and the violation of sacred covenants. Heaven forbid that we should be guilty of such perfidy. Perpetual imprisonment, with which we are threatened—even death itself—is preferable."

Queen Victoria has offered the Comte De Paris, during his exile from France under the terms of the expulsion bill, the use of Clarenceau Castle, where Louis Philippe found a home and where he died. The Comte De Paris declined the offer on the ground that he does not intend to reside in England permanently.

Francis J. Dickens, son of the late Charles Dickens, the novelist, is dead. He was at one time inspector of Mounted Police, and was in command of the detachment which was forced to evacuate Fort Pitt the beginning of the rebellion.

The Loyalist Union of Belfast has adopted resolutions thanking Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Goschen for having averted Home Rule.

President Cleveland has accepted the honorary presidency of the American Exhibition to be held in London next year.

## TRADE NOTES.

Alex. Gibson's cut of logs last winter will reach 30,000,000 feet.

The traffic receipts of the C. P. R. for the week ending 5th June were \$201,000 as against \$159,000 in 1885, showing an increase of \$42,000.

The traffic earnings of the G. T. R. for the week ending June 5th were \$316,222, as against \$274,093 in 1885, showing an increase of \$42,330.

A Galt firm shipped last week, per G. T. R., eighteen cars loaded with peas to a New Glasgow, Scotland, firm. The freight amounted to over \$1,200.

It is estimated that 50,000,000 feet of logs will be left behind on the Kennebec river this season. This fully one third of the amount cut last winter.

The Canadian Pacific Railway proposes to attach refrigerators to their freight trains, to deliver frozen salmon in Toronto from Vancouver for a cent per pound.

The mill of Charles T. White, of Apple River, N. S., has averaged a cut of 65,000 feet of lumber per day during the season. The lumber manufactured consists of deals, boards, scantling and lath, and is valued at \$500, from 15 tons of quartz, was brought to town on Saturday last—the result of one week's work of 10 miners at the Reeves mine, Kemp.

Coal has been lately discovered on the south side of the Stewiacke river and is pronounced by experts to be of the best quality of any yet mined in the province. There have been two areas taken up under the license to search and parties are at work prospecting.

The known coal fields in the Island of Cape Breton occupy an area of 200 square miles, and it is estimated that there are available at least 2,000,000 tons are available in the subaqueous coal fields. With such a full supply can any one question the future of the Island.

The quantity of grain that arrived at Montreal from the west during the week ending on the 5th inst., was 350,000 bushels, or 10,000 tons more than on the corresponding week last year. There is almost as much grain stored in the city at present as will provide for the needs of the ordinary trade for the port.

The total value of the fisheries in Canada last year was \$27,722,973, and of this amount \$4,005,431 was for New Brunswick. In Nova Scotia the total in \$2,383,932, showing half a million decrease on mackerel alone. For P. E. Island the amount caught was \$1,294,429. The number of men employed in the fisheries of Canada last year was 58,493, the number of vessels was 11,177, and the number of boats was 28,472.

The statistics compiled by the department of agriculture at Washington show that the world's produce of wheat in 1885 was 2,110,000,000 bushels, and the requirements of consumption 2,165,000,000 bushels, presenting a deficiency of 55,000,000 bushels drawn from the previous year's surplus of 125,000,000 bushels. They find the product of Europe in medium, those of India and Australia large and a heavy reduction in the United States. For the supply of the coming year the crops of Australia, India and South America already harvested are probably about 32,000,000 bushels less than those of last year, while those of the United States promise fully 10,000,000 bushels more than the harvest of 1885. The wheat in the United States on May last was 1,045,000,000 bushels against 152,000,000 bushels in 1885.

## Stock Notes.

Eleven steamers left Montreal with cattle for Great Britain during the week ending June 5th. The total number of cattle shipped by them was 3,186, and they also took 179 sheep.

Report from Manitoba and Assiniboia state that the crops are two weeks in advance of this time last year. Cattle on the ranges have wintered well, and about 2500 Canadian cattle have been shipped this season for breeding purposes.

The directors of the Nevada Cattle Company have issued a balance sheet for the eighteen months ending 31st March, showing a balance of \$13,343 to the credit of profits and loss account. After paying a dividend of six per cent on paid shares, a sum of \$5,000 is carried to the reserve fund, and \$2,000 written off preliminary expenses, there remains \$2,343 to be carried forward to next account. This is hardly up to the expectations when the company was formed, but on the whole may be regarded as satisfactory.

The arrivals at Liverpool for the week ending May 29th comprised 522 Canadian cattle and 1,118 from the States—making a total of 1,640 head. This is the largest number received in any one week this season, and trade at the lairages has been dull in consequence. The market has not suffered so much, however, for the receipts of home grazed stock and Irish cattle has been unusually low, and Canadian cattle made fairly good sales. Reports from London are unfavorable, various causes contributing to make the trade there worse than anywhere else.

It is reported that the fishermen of Massachusetts are organizing and arming their vessels, with the intention, unless the Government takes speedy action in their favour, to drive off all Canadian vessels on the high seas and destroy their fish.

Justice McCarthy has signed a contract to visit the United States next fall and deliver fifty lectures.

## New Advertisements.

Ex Barque "Onaway" FROM BOSTON.

125 BBL'S "GLEN VALLEY" FLOUR; 75 BBL'S "SNOW QUEEN" CHOICE OATMEAL; 50 "BEST K. D. CORNMEAL."

Wholesale and Retail.

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Also per Rail.

In Store and due to Arrive:

150 Bbls. "Gold Coin" Flour.

8 Tons Best Wheat Middlings.

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DAIRY SALT

Ex Barque "Aristides."

240 Sacks—in prime order.

We will sell at \$1.10 per sack, also at lower rates to the trade at wholesale.

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FOR ROOT CROPS USE

"PERUVIAN GUANO."

One Ton, in 20 lb. and 100 lb. bags, and in barrels 250 lbs. each.

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DECORATORS' PURE WHITE LEAD;

GENUINE WHITE LEAD;

NO. 1 WHITE LEAD;

COLORS, Black, Red, Yellow, Brown, Blue and Green;

LIQUID COLORS, mixed ready for use, Yellow Buff, Grey Stone, Van Dyke, Quaker Drab, Bronze Green, Brown Stone, Fr. Grey, Old Gold, Bright Red, Fr. Green, Seal Brown, in pkgs. of assorted sizes from one pound to a barrel;

KALSOUMINE, White and Tint;

PANIS WHITING;

FLOUR PAINTS, Lead Color, Dark Yellow and Drab;

PANIS GREEN;

"EVERGREEN" for Blinds;

VERMILIONETTE.

MASURY'S DROP BLACK:

" Ivory Drop Black;

" Carriage Part Lake;

" Coach Painters' Green;

" Gold and Flake White;

For Stripping:

STRIPPING COLORS, in Tubes, Gold Leaf, &c., &c.

VICTORY COLORS, in one pound tins, ground in oil;

BOILED & RAW OIL;

" EVERGREEN" for Blinds;

COACH VARNISHES;

FURNITURE VARNISH;

DAMAR VARNISH.

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MAY 27, 1886.

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