

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., MAY 10, 1883.

News of the Week.

—Parliament is expected to prorogue on 17th or 18th inst.

—Universal Fisheries Exhibition at London opens on Saturday.

—Hailstones six inches in diameter rained down at Denver, Col., on Tuesday.

—Express trains now run from Winnipeg to Lake Superior, 435 miles, in 24 hours.

—Nearly seventy-five per cent. of the spruce trees in the Arcootook region have been destroyed by a mysterious decay.

—The lost "Cedar Grove," to be replaced by a 1,000 ton steamship, for which the N. B. Steamship Company ask tenders.

—El Mahdi, the False Prophet, has been defeated, his Lieut. General killed, and he himself wounded. Five hundred of his followers were killed.

—St. John Centennial, celebration of the landing of the Loyalists, takes place on 18th. Hon. Judge Wedderburn delivers the oration of the occasion.

—The St. Louis, Richbuck, and Buctouche Railway Co. have a meeting on 23rd at Richbuck. The Province suffers for want of this road—let it be built at once.

—Five hundred agricultural and other laborers, mechanics, and domestic servants left Liverpool Friday for Canada under the auspices of the Samaritan Society.

—Coasting vessels by the new regulations hereafter make reports inwards and outwards when arriving and clearing. Cargo books are dispensed with, but licenses are still required.

—A melancholy disaster whereby six miners lost their lives in the Vale mine, New Glasgow, N. S., Friday, is reported. The rope attached to the boxes broke, and the trucks ran down the incline with the above terrible result.

—A terrible calamity has occurred in British Columbia waters. The steamer "Grappier," with one hundred passengers aboard took fire, burned, and foundered. So far only fifteen or twenty are known to have been saved. It is feared that a number of young Canadians, recently arrived from the Bay of Chaleur, and on their way to the coast canneries were lost.

—Caffrey and Delaney, two prisoners charged with participation in the murder of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke, created intense excitement in the Court by pleading guilty, though they both palliated their crime by stating that it was only fear of deadly vengeance from the "Invincibles" which induced them to be present in the Park at the time of the murders. They further asserted that they were not actually engaged in the tragic event.

—The fifth annual statement of Sir Charles Tupper delivered on the Pacific Railway on Friday last was a splendid vindication of the bold and statesmanlike policy which he enunciated first in 1872 and which he succeeded in putting into execution in 1880, and which he now sees nearly consummated and all his most sanguine predictions more than verified. Sir Charles Tupper is to be congratulated in assuming risks and responsibilities that daunted the foremost statesmen of the day, and at so early a date finding every risk turned to a gain and every responsibility a triumph. He finds the work so nearly accomplished, he can leave it to other hands to complete.

—On Wednesday, April 25th, Irish delegates to the number of 800 from different parts of the United States met in a Land League Convention at Philadelphia. The day was devoted to preparing a plan for combining the Land League with other Irish organizations and forming a grand Irish-American National League. This step was actually taken on Thursday. The President named Sullivan, being made President of the resulting convention. A plan of organization which was adopted on Friday states the object of the League to be "to sustain the League in Ireland; to procure a clearer understanding by the American people of the Irish question; to promote the development of Irish manufactures; to encourage the study of the Irish language, music, and art; to boycott English manufactures; and to abolish all sectional feeling of province or creed." Its platform is the most remarkable effort of the kind that has ever been given to the public. From its denunciation of the English Government we call the following examples of gory rhetoric: "Entire communities it has wantonly massacred by the sword. To the Phoenix Park assassinations and the use of dynamite no allusion was made either in the debates of the Convention or in its platform, but this silence, when there should have been the strongest repudiation of such infamous deeds, is virtually an endorsement of them."

Parliamentary.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

On Friday, Sir Charles Tupper delivered a three hours speech setting forth the present position of the Pacific Railway. He made the statement that by the end of 1886, or two years sooner than at first expected, the railway would be in operation from ocean to ocean. This he showed was somewhat of a conservative statement, as the whole resources of the British Empire could not complete it in ten years. He stated the force employed on the eastern end is as follows:

	Men.	Teams.
Eastern section.....	2,400	175
Algonia branch.....	1,050	100
Thunder Bay section.....	1,150	100
	4,600	375

The work he declares to be substantial, permanent and admirable in every way. He states that goods are carried by contractors from Toronto to Winnipeg in 6 days, whereas it not unusually requires 6 weeks by United States route. The advantage of saving 119 miles by the adoption of the Kicking Horse pass was commented on. Sir Charles gave the following statement of the cost of the railway. The subsidies paid to the Company are:

	Cash.	Acres.
.....	\$6,225,384	7,844,000
.....	1,248,827	
.....	\$5,976,557	

Cost of Lake Superior section built by the Government and handed over.....\$18,736,000

Do. Pacific branch.....\$4,460,558

Subsidies paid.....\$2,874,011

Total cost to date to Canada.....\$28,110,000

Total sum to date by Pacific Railway Co.....\$24,781,412

The following is the way the cost is provided for:

The surplus up to 30th June.....\$25,098,830

1874, and.....\$25,098,830

Reduction of debt.....\$25,098,830

Total.....\$25,098,830

Thus it will be seen that the country is paying for the Pacific Railway as it proceeds, without adding a dollar to the permanent debt of the country.

Mr. Blake answered Sir Charles Tupper in a lengthy speech. Judging from the comments of the Opposition press, Mr. Blake made no points against the shewing of Sir Charles, of particular consequence for none are reproduced.

—The Local Legislature closed its labors on Thursday after a three weeks session. The business done was in some respects important. The following bills are of general interest:

An Act to reduce the salaries of certain members of the Executive Council.

An Act to amend chap. 109 of Consolidated Statutes of rates and taxes.

An Act in addition to chap. 119 of Consolidated Statutes of Fees.

An Act to fix the indemnity to members of the Legislature and the salaries of the President of the Legislative Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly for the short session in the month of February and March, A. D. 1883.

An Act to amend the funding of the floating debt of the Province.

An Act relating to certain salaries and in regard of section 3, chap. 3, 42 Vic.

An Act to provide for the registry of notices under power of sale contained in mortgages on property.

The Legislative Council disallowed fully the bill to take a vote on its own existence. Some comment has been created by the Government funding \$250,000. It was contended by the Opposition that the liabilities of the Government on 30th December next would be \$280,000, and on 1st January they would receive \$230,000 Dominion subsidy. The Government, however, alleges that this \$230,000 is paid in advance for services to be performed in 1883 and that it could not be used to cover up the debts of 1882 and 1883.

The Government brought the session to a close with a good majority—all the way from 4 to 13. Mr. Blair has now a fine opportunity to show why he is not a man of his principles and if he does so he will occupy an enviable position in Provincial politics.

—The Popular Science Monthly for May contains a short but interesting article having for its object to show why the right hand is so much more used than the left. The brain, as every one knows, is divided into a right and a left hemisphere, but, rather curiously, the nerves and nerve force emanating from these divisions appear to cross each other so that the right side of the body is controlled by the left hemisphere and vice versa. Now owing to certain peculiarities of the arterial connection between the heart and the brain, the left hemisphere is far more copiously supplied with blood than the right hemisphere and consequently is larger and heavier and has more nervous energy to transmit to the right side of the body. It is plain, therefore, that there will be a natural predisposition to use in preference the members of that side, and this predisposition, gradually strengthened by use, at last becomes a virtually unchangeable habit. The existence of left-handed people is accounted for by the supposition that in their case the arterial connections are such as to reverse the ordinary system of blood supply to the brain as described above, but as yet no post mortem examination has been made in the case of a left-handed person with a view to confirm or refute this supposition.

—Santa Fe, New Mexico, was settled by Europeans in 1550. From July 2nd to August 3rd, 83 days, the people there intend to celebrate the Tenth Millennium anniversary of that event by Indian and Mexican games and feasts, shows, horse races, and industrial and mining exhibitions. The committee of management have kindly invited the use of paper and his wife. Thanks too busy this time, they wait for the next Anniversary.

Farming Matters.

—A new cheese factory at Campbell Settlement, N.B., has been finished at a cost of \$3,000.

—The phosphate of lime industry from the Ottawa valley is on the increase. 17,000 tons, value \$327,000, were exported last year against 15,000, value \$299,000, the year before. In 1878, the quantity mined was only 3,700 tons. The Minister states the subject of forestry is now under his special consideration; the waste in standing timber, the preservation of trees, and the planting of young trees, are matters to which he invites the attention of farmers.

—Canada imported last year the following pure bred cattle:

Cattle.....	1,315
Sheep.....	1,124
Swine.....	122

Over one-quarter of the cattle were Polled Angus. The last report of the Department of Agriculture, from which the above information is obtained, says there is a steadily increasing demand for sheep in the British market. The number of sheep exported last year to England were 75,000, worth \$500,000; to United States 233,000, worth \$900,000. The total decrease in the British flocks from disease and depredation is over 2,500,000. The Department recommends the present long wools be changed to Shropshire or other Downs and Cheviots, and that advantage be taken of the demand that is likely to prevail for some time in England. The Department has spent \$10,000 in stamping out the cattle disease at Picton. From 15th July to 28th November last, 85 animals were slaughtered and buried eight feet in the ground. Some 268 were confiscated and placed in quarantine, of which 27 were returned to their owners. No actual cases have been reported since 31st October. The infection is due to some special and unknown contagion, which has been established and finds there suitable conditions for its maintenance and development.

—The Democratic is the most unfortunate of parties. In the Southern States, through the dominating influence of the whites over the blacks, it is, of course, immovably fixed in power. In the Northern and Middle States it often wins a victory which is usually due not to love for the Democrats on the part of the voter but to a desire for punishing the Republican leadership for some of their misdeeds. But the moment the Democrats are in power they begin to act as if they were conscientiously bent on demonstrating their utter incapacity as rulers and legislators, and so egeant is their demonstration that the next election again spins out in the cold. Last fall in the State of New York the Democrats secured control of the Legislature in both its branches and elected their gubernatorial candidate by a prodigious majority. Since that time the legislature has done nothing but cover themselves with disgrace in every thing they have handled, their only principle being to grab as many offices as possible for their hungry followers and turn every bit of legislation involving the expenditure of any money into a mere scheme for swindling the State. There can be no doubt, therefore, that at the next State election the Democrats will be defeated as emphatically as the Republicans were last fall. And as the vote of New York is essential to a party winning the Presidency, it will be seen how completely the Democrats have ruined their chances of electing a successor to Gen. Arthur. In addition to their weakness in this respect, the party is badly divided by the growth of free trade ideas in the South. The first light on this basis will take place at the election of Speaker of the National House of Representatives next December. Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, is the last Democratic Speaker, and is looking for a post as an out-and-out protectionist, while Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, a free-trader, claims that he is the coming man. The Republicans, however, are to a considerable extent afflicted with a similar schism, so that this issue may not materially affect the results of the next Presidential election.

—A very singular law suit has just been concluded in Boston. A girl of seventeen, named Lizzie Gannon, was severely afflicted with hysteria. One day when visited by her pastor, Rev. Father Fleming, he showed him two little paper images which she claimed had been sent her by her dead brother of whom she was very fond. These the priest carried away with him and lost. In consequence of this the girl's health grew very much worse, and as Father Fleming did not restore the images and as the Archbishop, when appealed to, refused to discipline the erring pastor, they were sued each for \$5,000 damages. The suit against the Archbishop was subsequently withdrawn while in that against Father Fleming the jury brought in a verdict of one cent's damages.

—Halifax has become greatly alarmed through a letter received by Governor Archibald, that two suspicious American vessels, manned by Fenians, and carrying a quantity of torpedoes and other dangerous explosives, had sailed from Boston for Halifax. The Governor was interviewed, but no information could be elicited from him farther than that he had been told that effect had been received from him that he deemed good authority. Policemen have been detailed to watch the Provincial and post office buildings at night, in addition to the regular night watchmen kept by them. Besides this the policemen throughout the city have been ordered to take no relief.

Personal and Political.

—Pleasanton, Kansas, has a Mayor, 25 years old.

—Rev. Josiah Hawson, the original Uncle Tom, is dead.

—Hon. Alex. Mackenzie sails for England on the 16th inst.

—The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop has for twenty years been an annually elected President of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

—The Hon. William W. Thomas, Jr., who is well known to the people of Sackville, is to deliver the Fourth of July oration at Portland, Me.

—Fred Douglas, who has been a widower for two years, is shortly to marry a coloured lady, 40 years younger than himself.

—The National Trader's Bank of Portland, Me., has had Mr. Edward Gendall as its cashier for fifty consecutive years.

—Mr. Mousseau, Premier of Quebec, has been uneeded and a suit for his disqualification has been withdrawn. He will offer for re-election in Jacques Cartier.

—The Hon. J. A. Macdonald, the Marquis of Lorne, shall return to London in December. Lord Dufferin will probably succeed him as Governor-General of Canada.

—The law library of the late Judge Clifford, of the Supreme Court of the U. S., is offered for sale. It contains 7,000 volumes and originally cost \$35,000. An attempt is being made by the citizens of Portland, Maine, to purchase it as a public library for that city.

—General Volskyan, an Admiral Alexander, the commander of the land and sea forces in the Egyptian wars, have been each rewarded by a title, \$50,000 down, and \$40,000 yearly to themselves and their heirs forever.

—George Eliot's essays have been collected from the Westminster Review and are now being republished in a small volume by Funk and Wagnalls, of New York. They are well worth reading and will probably meet with a large sale.

—Mr. Gladstone recently delivered in the House of Commons what is generally regarded as one of his very greatest speeches. It was spoken in advocacy of the Affirmation Bill—a bill providing that Athiests may simply affirm on taking their seats, instead of taking an oath, in the House of Commons, and in the House of Lords. The bill was lost in the Commons by the majority of three, but would in any event have been thrown out by the House of Lords. Mr. Bradlaugh, in whose interest the bill was introduced, subsequently offered to take the oath, but was refused permission to do so.

—An Evening of Song.

Some months ago, a number of the musical people of Sackville were organized into a society by Mr. Cran, musical director at Mount Allison, and christened the Sackville Glee Club. On Tuesday evening, the Club invited its friends to a musical entertainment at the Lyric Hall. The building was crowded. The first chorus, "I will call upon the Lord," exhibited at the opening a want of steadiness, which were as if as the chorus proceeded and gathered power, but throughout there was an admirable unanimity in the execution of the conductor failed to altogether counteract. The next, a quartette, "When winds breathe soft," a difficult composition of Webb, was a very considerable trial of the ability of the performers, especially to a party without accompaniment, and was well executed. Miss Whiting, (alto), Miss Trueman, (soprano), Mr. Holmes, (1st tenor), Mr. Cran, (2nd tenor) and Rev. Mr. Wiggins, (bass), "Chough and Crow," was very well rendered, and the song, "The Echo," especially ringing out clearly and well. "Winter has not a blossom," a trio, sung by Miss Cogswell, Miss Whiting, and Mr. Wood, was one of the smoothest pieces of the evening, and was followed by a Male quartet, "Soldier's Farewell," sung by Messrs. Harris, Cran, Goodwin and Smith, who were evidently favorites with the scholars of the audience. After an interval of ten minutes, during which time Mr. A. E. Cogswell played a series of march pieces on the organ, the chorus, "Hail to the Mighty Ruler," was well sustained, except in some passages that were perceptibly weak. Perhaps the latter would have been strengthened by an organ accompaniment. Down in the "Derry Bell" rendered by Misses Trueman, Fawcett, and Whiting left agreeable impressions upon the minds of the audience. "O, hush thee," composed by the newest knight of the day, Sir Arthur Sullivan, was rendered by Miss Pickard, Miss Black, Mr. Goodwin, and Mr. Harris, in a manner that appealed to every parent's heart. It went very smoothly as regards time and was one of the most finished pieces in the evening, though slightly wanting in that way that the sentiment would suggest the tend being towards staccato. In any further performance with which the Club may favor the Sackville people, they would do well to strengthen the treble, which in "Gipsy Life," was not strong. "Protect us through the coming Night," a trio, sung by Mr. Pickard, Miss Black and Miss Pickard, was given with much care and smoothness. "Round about the Starry Throne," (Samson), final chorus was very debilitated. If we have been rather critical than flattering in the foregoing notice, it is to stimulate the hope that the Glee Club will not rest upon its laurels, but second Mr. Cran's efforts and show a permanent institution of the place, and that this entertainment will only be the forerunner of many.

To Prince Edward Island and Return.

During the past few weeks we have visited portions of the five Provinces of the Dominion. To some of these we went for pleasure and found what we sought; to Prince Edward Island we went in response to the call of duty. Our aged and honored sire was called to his reward and we reached home just soon enough to attend the funeral. For fifteen years a soldier in the British Army he served his country well and faithfully and for over thirty years a soldier in Emmanuel's Army, his record is one of earnest and active labor as a Local Preacher and Sabbath School teacher. He died as he had lived—well.

The steamer did not come over on the 23rd inst., and as it was to get to the Island as quickly as possible, we crossed in a schooner in company with thirteen others who were returning to the Island. Some of these were from the lumber camps of Sackville, and some from the States of Maine, and some from far-off Manitoba, but all seemed glad to get home again. Indeed, several expressed their firm resolve to settle down and give up rambling as it did not pay. And judging from the statements of one very clever young fellow, Winnipeg and the West generally have some serious drawbacks which largely counterbalance their much talked of advantages.

Immense quantities of produce and large numbers of horses and cattle are landed from the Island, and the trade in these is nothing to what it will be. Such land, so easily cultivated, is hard to find, and yield can be immensely increased. No one need go abroad for good farming lands, and "the powers that be" certainly have a duty to discharge in directing the attention of intending settlers to the facilities afforded in the Maritime Provinces.

The N. P. is not as popular on the Island as here, for the people depend on farming rather than on manufacturing. Still, to say it is unpopular and ruinous is all nonsense, and none know that better than those who talk so much about it. Factories will be started, indeed have already been started, and we shall see the evidence to be formed once for the carrying on of the manufacture of cheese and starch. Others will follow and the day is not far distant when the population of "the Garden of America" will be double what it is now.

The Cape Railway is a burning question just now, not indeed whether Amherst or Sackville is to be the Junction with the Intercolonial, but whether County Line or North Wilshire will be the point to tap the P. E. Island Railway. As the latter is much nearer Charlottetown and passes through a more thickly settled region, it is thought it will be the one chosen.

—Thomas Mobay, commission merchant, of Halifax, has assigned.

—George E. Spurr, general storekeeper, of Torbrook, N. S., has assigned to drag which the baton of the conductor failed to altogether counteract. The next, a quartette, "When winds breathe soft," a difficult composition of Webb, was a very considerable trial of the ability of the performers, especially to a party without accompaniment, and was well executed. Miss Whiting, (alto), Miss Trueman, (soprano), Mr. Holmes, (1st tenor), Mr. Cran, (2nd tenor) and Rev. Mr. Wiggins, (bass), "Chough and Crow," was very well rendered, and the song, "The Echo," especially ringing out clearly and well. "Winter has not a blossom," a trio, sung by Miss Cogswell, Miss Whiting, and Mr. Wood, was one of the smoothest pieces of the evening, and was followed by a Male quartet, "Soldier's Farewell," sung by Messrs. Harris, Cran, Goodwin and Smith, who were evidently favorites with the scholars of the audience. After an interval of ten minutes, during which time Mr. A. E. Cogswell played a series of march pieces on the organ, the chorus, "Hail to the Mighty Ruler," was well sustained, except in some passages that were perceptibly weak. Perhaps the latter would have been strengthened by an organ accompaniment. Down in the "Derry Bell" rendered by Misses Trueman, Fawcett, and Whiting left agreeable impressions upon the minds of the audience. "O, hush thee," composed by the newest knight of the day, Sir Arthur Sullivan, was rendered by Miss Pickard, Miss Black, Mr. Goodwin, and Mr. Harris, in a manner that appealed to every parent's heart. It went very smoothly as regards time and was one of the most finished pieces in the evening, though slightly wanting in that way that the sentiment would suggest the tend being towards staccato. In any further performance with which the Club may favor the Sackville people, they would do well to strengthen the treble, which in "Gipsy Life," was not strong. "Protect us through the coming Night," a trio, sung by Mr. Pickard, Miss Black and Miss Pickard, was given with much care and smoothness. "Round about the Starry Throne," (Samson), final chorus was very debilitated. If we have been rather critical than flattering in the foregoing notice, it is to stimulate the hope that the Glee Club will not rest upon its laurels, but second Mr. Cran's efforts and show a permanent institution of the place, and that this entertainment will only be the forerunner of many.

—The Duke of Argyll has written a letter to the papers defending the Marquis of Salisbury against the bitter attack recently made on him by Mr. Chamberlain. His Lordship maintains that no class has done better work than the aristocratic class of landlords which has been reclaiming and improving the soil of England for centuries before there was a chimney in Manchester or a forge in Birmingham.

—At Acadia from Mines the trade in rolled bar iron is reported to be good. The demand for pig iron is good and both kinds (furnace and Bessemer) are running steadily. The pay has decreased 7 per cent. of the inside employees of the rolling mill.

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