1886 FALL & WINTER 1887

The Latest Novelties in Childrens' Winter Caps.

Wm. Cummings, Sons & Co.

ARE NOW SHOWING A VERY STOCK OF

FUR GOODS

—IN—

JACKETS, DOLMANETTES, CAPES, CAPS,

GAUNTLETS and TRIMMINGS.

—ALSO—

FUR LINED CIRCULARS.

Truro, Nov. 17, 1886.

The Latest Novelties in Childrens' Winter Caps.

The Week's Doings.

Friday, December 17, 1886.

Indian Treatment in the North-West.

Much was made by Mr. M. C. Cameron, member for West Huron, in his speech on the way the Indians were treated in the North-West, as to the cruelty and injustice which they received, and that the Government took advantage of their ignorance to drive hard bargains in the treaties negotiated with them. These charges have been caught up by Blake, Laurier, and the entire Grit press, and made to do service against the present administration. If the Government have done wrong, if they have oppressed the Indian, if they have taken from him his rights, if they have treated him with cruelty and injustice, the country ought to know it, that they might be able to act according to the facts of the case. Mr. Cameron says:

Let me then, first, deal with the kind of officals which this Government placed over the untamed, uneducated, uncivilized, unchristianized wards of the nation, with whom this country was bound to deal honestly and fairly, because Canada induced the Indians of the North-West to surrender their possessory rights to what is practically an empire for the merest pittance.

Now this looks as though there was a pretty hard showing for those who have managed our Indian affairs. This looks as though the rights of the aborigines had been assailed or taken advantage of.

But what are the facts of the case? Really the fact is that the treaties with the Indians were not made by the Government now in power. They were made by a Government with Alexander Mackenzie as leader, and every treaty made with the Indians was made while that party was in power. If it is a fact that the Government officials dealt with the "untamed, uncivilized wards of the nation" in such a way as to deprive them of their lands for "the merest pittance," then the censure for so doing lies at the door of the party in which M. C. Cameron is so conspicuous.

The opinions of clergymen resident on the Indian reserves are garbled, to show that the Indians were not properly treated, indeed to show that they were treated with immorality and cruelty. Revds. Cameron, Robertson, Flett and other missionaries are quoted to prove this. All the statements of these men, it would seem, were received second hand. In opposition to this the Rev. Mr. Trivett, at the Blood reserve, who was a witness against the Indian agents, informed Commissioner Reed that he had "every confidence in the Indian agents and officials, which opinion was concurred in by Rev. Mr. McLean. Rev. Mr. Cameron was not a missionary among the Indians, and therefore not an authority. The Rev. Mr. Flett, who had been cited a witness against the officials, wrote as follows:

I think that Mr. Robertson must have taken me up wrong or be laboring under some mistake, as I never at any time wrote such a statement nor ever thought of it. My opinion has always been that the agents, Messrs. Macdonald, Martineau, Herchemer and Markle (the officials connected with the mission) have always treated the Indians very fairly, in fact, have at all times given them more than the Government promised to give them when making the treaty; and I think they deserve great praise for the able and effective manner in which they have at all times done their duty.

In fact, the general testimony of those qualified to judge is, that the Indians have been treated with great fairness and clemency.

But here is a declaration by Mr. Cameron, which would appear more damaging than all the others. Professing to read from a report of Hon. L. Clarke, once a member of the North-West Council, he said:

Brutal ruffians were appointed as farm instructors over the Indians, who maltreated the poor people in the most brutal manner, answering them with kicks and blows, accompanied with showers of profanity and disgusting epithets. Of the farm instructors killed by the Indians two were universally known to be brutal wretches such as I have mentioned, and the priests lost their lives in attempting to save them from the pent up wrath of the savages. Let a commissioner be appointed or a committee of parliament, and I pledge myself to show to the people of this Dominion such a picture of the facts as will make them wonder how it is that rebellion did not break out years ago. Had not the Indians been restrained by the priests and ministers, the farm instructors and other paid politicians appointed over them would have been killed long ago.

But will the ordinary reader believe that Mr. Clarke denies ever making such a report? Mr. Clarke denies ever having made such statements, and declares that the reverse of this statement is true. Mr. Clarke goes so far as to write to the Governor of the North-West on the 22nd of May, 1886, as follows:—

Cameron's vaporings are unmitigated lies, and I wired our Commissioner the day after his utterances to give them my most unqualified denial.

The truth is that our Indian wards have been dealt with great wisdom and consideration. They have received all the consideration and justice that it was possible for a government to give. The fact that the Indians and half-breeds are loud in their praises of the present Governmeet, is an indication of their appreciation of the efforts made to mete to them their due. The dissatisfied ones are not in the North-West—they are to be found in the other Provinces of the Dominion, and among the number of those who are willing to resort to very doubtful methods for the sake of getting into power.

Repeal Means Increased Taxation.

Mr. Fielding in his repeal campaign makes the statement that the Province would be better off financially if separated from the Dominion, and consequently the taxes would be lighter.

This statement has no foundation in fact. Computing the expenditure and allowing for the I. C. Railway to the boundary line, it would amount, in round numbers, to twenty-two and a half millions of dollars. This will be Nova Scotia's bill when she withdraws from the Union. It is safe to say that the people of this County have no notion of laying the rod on their back, or of foolishly adding to their burdens. This amount is more than the proposed by repudiation, or more than the sum at present, [illegible] which do you prefer?

A Seasonable Hint.

For an obstinate harrassing cough there is no better remedy than Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, which cures all throat, bronchial and lung diseases. It is pleasant to take and effectual for young or old

The Iron Industry.

It is pleasing to know that the subject of iron is receiving a considerable attention at present throughout our Dominion. It is being discussed through the press and on the platform by some of the most prominent thinkers in Canada. Men are just beginning to study the subject. We trust that the result will be that all Canadians may be made to realize the importance of this industry, and that it may soon be in a flourishing condition. Below we give a brief extract of a lecture on the subject, which appeared in the Montreal *Star*, a paper which has ever taken a deep interest in the industry, and has not lost an opportunity of bringing the subject before the public.

When we take into consideration the lecturer, the audience, and the tenor of his remarks, we may conclude that people are awakening to the value of this industry. One thing we cannot understand, and that is, why our Nova Scotia papers are not more alive on this subject, as here is where the most enthusiasm should be. There is evidently too much indifference in the matter of iron in this province. We can well understand why journalists opposed to anything flourishing under the present Government, should throw cold water upon any movement that has for its object progress, but we should think there should be plenty who have the interest of the Province at heart, that would be ready to advocate a cause so just. When the subject is receiving so much attention as it is now, it seems to be an opportune time for us to let our voice be heard. We hope many of our provincial papers will wake up in the matter.

Dr. Sterry Hunt delivered a lecture last night at McGill College on "The Iron Industry," this being one of a coarse of lectures to the Engineering Class, Professor Bovey in the chair. The room was crowded with students and others who had come to hear the learned doctor discourse. The lecture was most interesting and instructive, beginning with a short statement, showing the great importance of this industry to any country, followed by a brief history of the manufacture of iron, the different qualities and properties of cast iron, wrought iron and steel, and how they are made, explaining the process of manufacture of Bessemer and Siemen Martin steel, and showing the revolution which the substitution of these cheap steels in place of iron had made in the carrying trade and industries of the world.

The lecturer continued with some remarks on the different variety of iron ores, fuels and flux, showing the enormous quantities there are in Canada, but which at present are not turned to profitable account, and concluded with the statement that the iron industry of Canada would probably be centred in Nova Scotia, the natural conditions there being most favorable, rich iron ores and limestone being in close proximity to the coal fields in some specially favoured localities, only a very few miles apart, and having both rail and water transportation at hand. He trusted that our iron industry would soon flourish.

The lecturer, on taking his seat, was warmly applauded, and the meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the eminent scientist.

A Seasonable Hint.

During the breaking up of winter, when the air was chilly and the weather damp, such complaints as rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, sore throat, croup and other plinful effects of sudden cold, are prevalent. It is then that Hagyard's Yellow Oil is found truly valuable as a household remedy.

ELECTIONS IN MANITOBA.—The recent elections in Manitoba have resulted in a return of the Conservatives to power, with a clear working majority over Grits and Independents. This election was run chiefly on Dominion party lines, and it is interesting to know that the Province near the scene of the late rebellion, and with all the facts just before its eyes, have sustained the present administration. The half-breeds, of whom the leader of their Government, Mr. Norquay is a worthy representative, repudiate the Riel party, as they know too well that their leader in rebellion only met the fate which he deserved, and that the Government should receive the support of lovers of law and justice.

A Heavy Load.

"When I ate, my food was like a lump of lead in my stomach. I took Burdock Blood Bitters. The more I took, the more it helped me, I am like a new man now," says Ezra Babcock, Cloyne P. O., Township Carrie, Ont.

DON'T FORGET to go to St. Bridget's Hall to-night.

STEWIACKE LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Punctuality and promptitude are two most important qualifications in a correspondent; but I fear if I were judged by either of these tests, I would be pronounced anything but a success. When I last wrote we were luxuriating in the most delightful weather of a prolonged Indian summer; now we are breathing the clear bracing atmosphere of a mild Canadian winter. The earth is clothed in a robe of spotless white, and all nature has gone into winter quarters. The sleighing is just perfect; and every person who can is enjoying the benefit of it.

You will be surprised when I tell you that not half a dozen from this Grit "stronghold" put in an appearance at the great party "pow-wow" in Truro last week; and if we can judge from appearances, we believe that those who did go, wished they had stayed at home. I happened to meet two of them as they returned, and from the blueness of their looks I would judge they had a chilly time of it. A dreary task it must have been, to be compelled to listen for two long hours to W. S. Fielding repeating his repeal story. We have lots of Grits here of all grades, but very few of them (certainly not even half a dozen) have any faith in the repeal cry; but these few would blindly believe anything out of the mouth of Fielding and Jones. Strange isn't it, that when Pipes and Davies refused to face the music, Jones did not come to Fielding's relief?

As the holiday season approaches we hear of socials and tea meetings that are to be held on behalf of various objects. Our people built a new public hall last summer, the completion of which has absorbed all the funds raised by these meetings for some time past, and probably will for some time to come. Perhaps you and your readers were not aware that we had a new hall. Well, Mr. Editor, let me tell you have one—a great big one—and if you ever come to our village you cannot fail to see it. Don't criticise the style of architecture too severely—it would not stand it. The architect was not a professional, as you will see. The hall is, I believe, next to the churches, the largest public building this side of Truro. Many thought it was too large, and so it is for present requirements, but it will likely all be needed to accommodate the increased population that will no doubt result from the building of the Stewiack Railway.

"What about your railway?" you say. I am glad to be able to report some progress in this matter. In addition to our energetic and skilful engineer, we now have his wife and family among us, who are to remain for the winter, at least. This begins to look as if we were to have a permanent engineer whether we get the road or not. The latest development in railway matters is a delegation to Ottawa. Two of the directors left for the Capital last week. The object of their visit is, so far, kept a secret from the public. It will no doubt be a very pleasant trip for these gentlemen, and if really necessary to forward the interests of the road, I have no objection to pay my share of the expenses; but most of our people seem to think that a delegation to Ottawa, at public expense, is a luxury that we could very well dispense with at present. While we are represented in the Government by a man of Mr. McLelan's ability and influence, I think that all such business as this could be safely entrusted to him. He has always shown his readiness to forward the interests of his constituents by every means in his power, and especially in regard to our railway. Mr. McLelan has lately shown the interest he takes in our welfare by inducing the Dominion Government to establish a daily mail from Stewiacke village to Eastville. This will be a very great benefit and convenience to the people along this part of the Valley, and yet some people tell us it would be far better for the country to turn out such men as our present Finance Minister, and put more figure-heads in their places.

You will probably hear from me again after the holidays.

KAPPA.

Up. Stewiacke, Dec. 8th, '86.

SPRING HILL BUDGET.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

J. Albert Black, Esq., of the Amherst *Gazette*, has bought out the *Times*. He proposes to enlarge the paper to a very respectable size, and publish it under an entirely new name. It is understood that *The Cumberland County Record* is the new name contemplated. To this, however, the citizens of Spring Hill take very decided objection. They are not at all particular as to what the other part of the name may be, but they desire the "Spring Hill" retained. If Mr. Black will call it the Spring Hill anything else he likes, they will be perfectly satisfied, but they seem very desirous of retaining the identity of the first paper published here, to that extent at least. The next issue of the *Times*, we are informed, will contain its valedictory in its present shape, and the first week of the New Year will witness its reappearance with its new dress, name, editor and proprietor. Whether or not the new proprietor accede to the desire of our people in the matter of the name of the paper, we wish him every success among us in this undertaking.

Mr. William Robertson, who for the past year and a half or so, has been the chief engineer for the Cumberland Railway and Coal Co., has left Spring Hill, to accept a very lucrative position in Portugal. During the time of his residence here, he made himself very popular; and in leaving, has carried with him the very best wishes of all classes. On Thursday evening last, Mr. Robertsan was banqueted at the Royal Hotel by his friends. The best of good fellowship prevailed, but rumor hath it that some of the boys, either from want of practical knowledge, or forgetfulness, made a very bad estimate of the intoxicating power of claret and champagne. In connection with such occasions, and especially at this season of the year, it might be well to remember that even the Halifax "sons of the heather" celebrated the festival of St. Andrew more successfully than ever, without any whiskey.

There was more rioting and drunkenness last pay night than on any previous occasion. Knives were freely brandished by "certain lewd fellows of the baser sort," and in one instance came very nearly taking fatal effect. And yet, notwithstanding all this, and the fact that during the early hours of Sabbath the air was filled with the vilest of profanity, there were no arrests made. The Scott Act so far has proved an utter failure with us. So many have been the hitches and delays in the working of it, that people are beginning to despair of any relief in that way, and to ask whether it might not be better to seek its repeal. While we are now awaiting the decision of certain points in connection with some cases we have on hand, the liquor sellers are jubilant, and reaping an abundant harvest.

BROOKFIELD NOTES.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

BROOKFIELD, Dec. 14.

DEAR EDITOR,—There is nothing very new to write from here. I wish I was a sewing circle then I would have lots of news. We have have had beautiful sleighing for a week, but to-day it seems like leaving us. Brookfield has been much excited of late over the milk question. The farmers not liking the idea of being cut down 5 cents a can on their milk struck. They formed themselves into a society, and all except two or three signed a paper agreeing to sell none unless their usual winter price was given. Quite an excitement and a considerable of indignation was shown by the milk dealers in Halifax at first, but they had to come up to the farmers price. The request of the sellers I think was reasonable. It seemed unfair to cut them down when the price in the city was to remain the same.

An Oddfellows Lodge was organized last week with twenty-six charter members.

Our Division has concluded to celebrate Christmas by a sleigh drive and supper, and a programme of music, readings, recitations and dialogues.

Rev. W. B. Boggs and family have been spending a few days among their friends in the Village. He preached in the Baptist pulpit on Sunday morning, and in the evening gave a very interesting Missionary address.

Coal has been found about five miles from here. It has been tried and pronounced good, and I believe a prospecting lease has been taken up.

The Stewiacke people are not going to give up their railway I guess. The surveyors were down this way last week trying to get a better starting place from the I. C. R. Messrs. McKay and Dickie two of the directors have gone to Ottawa to talk to the Government about it.

Broken Down.

[illegible] completely broken down in health I was induced to try this valuable remedy, Burdock Blood Bitters. One bottle made me feel like a new man, restoring me completely to health," Geo. Y. Detlor, Napanee, Ont.

TRURO LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

TRURO, Dec. 15th.

It has been said by some writer that there is more politics to the square mile in Nova Scotia, than any other country in the world. Whether this somewhat extravagant statement be true or not, there is certainly a large amount of interest expressed by the average citizen in what is transpiring in political circles at present. The air is full of rumors of elections. The "preliminaries," as the Provincial Elections might be termed, have been run—and all interest begins to centre in the Great Event that must soon take place.

In Ontario the fight is waxing exceedingly warm, and the result will be watched with the keenest interest. Mr. Mowatt has certainly provided plenty of diversion for the holiday season this year. Our local premier, Mr. Fielding, as you are aware, has lately been visiting the brethren in Truro, and endeavoring to stimulate their pure minds on the Repeal Question. His presence and the promised attraction of Messrs. Pipes and Davies drew a good house, but a more dismal failure could not have resulted. The "stars" though well advertised, did not see fit to appear. Mr. Fielding's support was very bad, consequently it was a very dull and lifeless performance throughout. We must say that the Premier made a conscientious effort to fill the bill, but there was a drag somewhere. Certainly his heart did not speak in his words in his advocacy of his Secession Scheme, or he would have evoked more of enthusiasm from an audience half of whom might have been his followers. They, with him, must have felt that the logic of events was against them, and that they were fighting against the Fates. Any lingering effects that his speech might have produced was positively blanketed by his "support," Mr. Power. His speech was certainly unique. Addressed to an audience of illiterate fishermen it might perhaps have been excusable, but on a public platform, in the shire town of one of the most intelligent counties in the Province, such an exhibition was simply discreditable. It evidenced neither a regard for the truth nor respect for the conventionalities of English Grammar. Truro has been wont to be proud of the distinction of being termed the "Athens" of Nova Scotia. Mr. Fielding has certainly lowered our conceit by putting up his colleague to preach such trash under the guise of Liberal Gospel. His appearance we fear to the Grit heart brought no "tidings of comfort and joy."

But let us revert to pleasanter topics than the discussion of these Grit "Jeremiahs." Their lamentations suit not the minds of our people. Surrounded on all sides by enterprise and business prosperity, with faith in themselves and the future, our citizens don't seem to appreciate the soulful yearnings of Fielding and Power for the "good old days of Ante-Confederation." This year has certainly been a memorable one for Truro.

The amount of building accomplished has been surprising, and at a future date we may give you some statistics on this point.

Our latest ambition is about to be gratified. We are to have the electric light in about another month. The same Company or Syndicate controlling the electric light system in Halifax has undertaken to furnish it in Truro. Already a lot has been purchased, and the contract let for the necessary buildings—to be completed by the middle of January. Then the faces of our Liberal friends will be illuminated whether their hearts remain in "darkness and sadness" or not.

It Seldom Fails.

J. D. Cameron, of West Lake, Ainslie, Cape Breton, had inflammatory rheumatism which Hagyard's Yellow Oil cured after all other treatment had failed.

Stellarton Items.

Sleighing and skating is order of the day here.

The singing class under Mr. McFetridge is a success. It numbers 85. Our citizens have come to their senses at last.

Tenders are asked for the new railway station here. It is to be large and handsome. Brick-cased dwelling and baggage-room attached, and in the proper place, give universal satisfaction.

We are to have two or three socials and Xmas trees during Christmas holidays, and all expect to do well. Nothing like being merry, and better still if there is money in it.

We are to have several lectures during the winter. Two of the course are over. Rev. Mr. Scott's and Dr. L. Johnstone's, both of which were very able and interesting. We are longing for Mr. Bell, on "Representative and Voter," as he is one of the very best lecturers, sensible, witty and eloquent.

The History of Hundreds.

Mr. John Morrison, of St. Anns, N. S., was so seriously afflicted with a disease of the kidneys that dropsy was developing and his life was despaired of. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him after physicians had failed.

Local and Provincial.

S. H. SMITH, Esq., has been commissioned by the Dominion Government to sell postage stamps.

ONE of our prominent temperance advocates has been recommending salts to keep out the cold, as a substitute for liquor when so used. This is doubtless the very latest *scientific* discovery.

THE Cabinet Concert this evening promises to be an interesting affair. From the local talent on the programme a rare treat may be expected. This community has always encouraged native entertainments, and we are assured this will be so on the present occasion.

COUNCILLOR McDONALD got pretty badly shook up on Monday evening. Driving down River St. with Principal Fraser, when turning by Church corner, the shafts parted from the sleigh, and it striking the horse, both became unmanageable. Mr. Fraser was jerked out of the sleigh into the road, but Mr. McDonald and his team rolled over the embankment by Blaikie's store. The wonder is that he escaped without broken limbs. Mr. McDonald is about, but is somewhat shook up. Mr. Fraser escaped unhurt.

CONTRACTOR McDONALD has just returned from an inspection of the proposed railway route in Cape Breton. The route adopted is that known as the central one. It is the one agreed to by the Cape Breton members, who were unanimous in their choice, with the exception of Mr. Paint, who, having an axe to grind, wanted some deviation from this route. Mr. McDonald passed over the whole line, beginning at Sydney, crossing George's River, along the Little Bras d'Or, crossing the Grand Narrows, thence through River Dennis along to the Strait. Although a part of the route is through a pretty rough district, yet taking the whole line it will not be a very expensive one to build.

NOTWITHSTANDING we sounded a note of warning in our last issue in reference to the fraud about to exhibit in St. Bridget's Hall, yet a goodly number allowed themselves to be duped in the matter. It is surprising how people calling themselves sensible can be imposed upon by the glare and glitter of nicely gotten-up hand-bills. It must now be very humiliating to know that some of this gentleman's most marvellous feats, and those which called forth the greatest surprise from the audience, were performed by some of our boys, who were concealed behind the scene, but attached to a string. It is high time such frauds should be exposed, and we trust that the next time a person is billed to perform such marvellous feats in our midst, that the people will not be credulous enough to believe it.

Had Mr. Blake thrown a pailful or cold water over his prohibitionist friends he could not have taken them more by surprise than he did by his sprech at Aylmer on the question of prohibition. Mr. Blake has been looked upon as one of the sincerest friends of the temperance movement—even yet no one will say that he is not sincere—and it was taken for granted that he would be found in the front rank when the prohibitionists marched into parliament and asked for a prohibitory liquor law. His speech shows how easily people may jump at wrong conclusions and take things for granted that are still doubtful. Mr. Blake is a prohibitionist by principle, and his voice has for years been on the side of total abstinence. Time and again while speaking from the public platform he has impressed upon his hearers the wisdom of leaving liquor alone Only the other day he pointed out to the working classes the great boon they would confer on themselves and their families by giving up the use of intoxicating liquor. But he seems to have came against a dead wall. "Public opinion is not ripe for prohibition," he declares and "with prohibition must come compensation"—two propositions that the Dominion Alliance strongly controvert. The interpertation put upon Mr. Blake's speech may be judged from the fact that while it has been a painful surprise in the cold water camp, it has been hailed with cheers behind the barrels and kegs.—*Toronto Telegram.*

Notice to Contractors.

TENDERS will be invited in a few days for the construction of the Section of the Cape Breton Railway extending from the Grand Narrows to Sydney, a distance of about 45 miles. This preliminary notice is given in order that Contractors desiring to tender for the work may have an opportunity to examine the location before the winter sets in.

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY,

Secretary,

Dept. of Railways and Canals,

Ottawa, 26th Nov., 1886.