

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER

SACKVILLE, N. B. APRIL 9, 1891.

Mr. Fellows' Seat.

The enquiry into the legality of Mr. Fellows' appointment to a seat on the Council has been for a time successfully balked by the refusal of the witnesses to be sworn, on the grounds that they were honorably members and that it was lowering the dignity of the Council. The whole enquiry was a farce, from beginning to end. The law plainly states that a member of the Legislative Council, whether he was appointed to lend his wisdom to his country or simply to attend to his own political obsessions, should be a resident of the province, which qualification Mr. Fellows is charged with not possessing. True, he may have property in St. John, but long ago gave up his Mount Pleasant residence in that city, and moved to London where he has since resided. The investigation, however, should have been respectfully prosecuted. It seemed like a burlesque for members to refuse to take an oath on account of the pretended laceration of dignity, and if the newspaper reports are to be believed, during the enquiry to engage in a whistling and smoking, while the petitioner's counsel was conducting his argument. Mr. Fellows certainly knows whether or not he is a resident of the province, and likely told the truth and acted accordingly when Mr. Blair intimated his desire to testify. In the St. J. C. upon this. But in these late days the truth has assumed a parliamentary force which has robbed it of all its old-time character. It is not a matter of might and main, as it was in the days of the House of Commons, when a man would have been a member of the House of Commons, when a man would have been a member of the House of Commons, when a man would have been a member of the House of Commons.

The next vacancy.

The latest and most disgusting phase of the vacancy in Kent County has been the attempt to prove that Mr. LeBlanc was never properly nominated for the House of Commons and was therefore not a legal candidate. Mr. C. J. Sayre, who is somewhat of a surgeon for all political ills, is endeavoring to prove that Mr. LeBlanc is entitled to his seat in the House on these grounds. This is probably as contemptible a subterfuge as has yet been tried in the history of the province. It is likely that Mr. LeBlanc, who has been a member of the House of Commons for many years, would have been a member of the House of Commons, when a man would have been a member of the House of Commons, when a man would have been a member of the House of Commons.

The Kent County case has been a farce from beginning to end. The witnesses have refused to be sworn, and the enquiry has been a farce. The law plainly states that a member of the Legislative Council, whether he was appointed to lend his wisdom to his country or simply to attend to his own political obsessions, should be a resident of the province, which qualification Mr. Fellows is charged with not possessing.

A Kentville paper with green ink under the heading "Kentville to the Front," publishes the following news item:

"A Cornwallis gentleman met two of our townsmen in Wolfville one day last week. Wishing to do the sensible thing, he kindly said, 'Come in boys and have something to drink.' The two Kentvillians respectfully declined. This is a reliable story."

Mr. C. H. LeMay, who is about breaking up his connections in Fredericton and removing to the west, will leave a blank in New Brunswick literary circles that will be difficult to fill. For many years he has been a bright and fearless writer in the provincial press, and his trenchant pen has reached more ambitious heights, having had articles accepted by leading magazines of the continent. His literary work commenced on the old COLONIAL FARMER, owned by his father, and he has edited the Telegraph, the Glenora, and the Herald, all with marked ability. Wherever Mr. LeMay is and his family may go, they will be followed by the good wishes of many friends in Fredericton and elsewhere in New Brunswick.

The Sugar Question.

After the 1st April, all sugars below 16 Dutch Standard, imported into the United States, come in free of duty, by virtue of the McKinley Bill, but for the purpose of securing reciprocal trade relations with sugar producing countries, the President is clothed with the extraordinary power of suspending by proclamation this provision and reimposing duties, in the case of any country imposing duties on United States products. This high bid for West India trade renders the negotiations of our government for reciprocal trade a very difficult matter.

The result of this law is a reduction in price of 1 1/2 per cent on refined and 2 1/2 per cent on raw sugar. The ultimate result will likely be a reduction in price to the consumer of 2 1/2 per cent, and in consequence of this, a large increase in consumption. England uses 70 pounds per capita against 55 pounds per capita in the United States. It will also lead to the manufacture of jam, in which 100,000 tons of sugar are used per annum in Great Britain of cheaper confectionary and the use in brewing, etc. The domestic sugar business is provided for by a bounty system to stimulate the home industry. The more the domestic producers put on the market the more the U. S. Treasury will have to pay, so that if the home industry is not protected, it will survive at the direct expense of the general tax payer.

Free sugar in the United States makes the sugar problem a very interesting one in Canada. How will the government protect the home refining industry, keep up the revenue, offer inducements to West India islands for reciprocity, render the temptation to smuggling across the border to a minimum, without also resorting to a direct bounty system?

Fortunately Canada, having no sugar plantations is relieved from the obligation of protecting home-grown direct importers of the raw article, which somewhat simplifies the problem. Sugar men in the United States claim that when that country gets per capita, they can prevent foreign importation. No doubt the true policy of this country is to reduce the duty on the raw product to the lowest point, if not make it free, and levy the duty on the refined in order to give our country the business and profits of refining.

Canada has two tests for sugar: a color test for grocery sugar, and a polariscope for refined. The duty on the highest grade of Dutch Standard is 1 1/2 per cent and 36 per cent on refined. In 1889, we imported 22 million pounds costing 125,000 dollars and paying 83,000 dollars duty. Of the grade below and over 14 Dutch Standard, we imported 31 million pounds, which cost 97,000 dollars and paid 55,000 dollars duty.

Under a polariscope test, sugar is graded into three grades, and is paid 70 degrees to 75 degrees. In 1889 we imported for refining purposes 206 million pounds, costing 5,300,000 dollars and paying 3,300,000 dollars duty into the treasury. It will be seen from this that the Canadian people consume 42 pounds per capita per annum. Also that the duty levied on raw sugar is 63 per cent, which is in itself a very high tax.

From Mr. Foster's introduction of a bill for the purpose of reducing the duty on refined sugar to 25 per cent, a reduction was made of 75 per cent. For direct importations for refining purposes, the Finance Minister might expect to see an increase in revenue, which would, it is probable, expand within five years fifty per cent. It would give a revenue of about a million and a quarter of dollars and reduce the deficit over two million dollars. What a very fine thing to do in the name of the government to do the best that is possible.

Local Legislature.

FREDERICTON, April 1.—A large number of private bills were introduced: the time for introducing such was extended to Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Blair, seconded by Mr. Mitchell, it was resolved that the privileges committee shall have all the powers conferred by act of assembly 33 Victoria, chap. 35, for the attendance and examination on oath of witnesses before the legislature and committees thereof, in the matter of Oliver J. LeBlanc referred to such committee.

Mr. Harrison resigned his position on the privileges committee on account of ill-health.

In discussing the proposal to issue five per cent certificates to cover the cost of the live stock to be imported, Mr. Mitchell favored debentures to run a longer term and which would therefore bear but four per cent. The last amount for such purpose namely 225,000 for the stallions was drawing while per centum more. The debentures should be sold out and out immediately. If bonds have to be issued, they should be for a longer term, which would reduce the rate of interest.

Mr. Blair in reply said he was sorry the hon. member for Albert had become soiled. He had disapproved of the bill, and he was not in the first place. He would advise the opposition to change their leader, and take the hon. member from St. John county, as there was considerable dissent in the opposition ranks.

Mr. Harrison said there was not the slightest dissent in the opposition ranks. That report comes only from the Telegraph, whose editor, McCreedy, is wanting the position of Queen's printer.

Mr. Tweedie said the opposition talked too much.

April 2.—Bills were introduced by Mr. Harrison, amending the law relating to the registration and qualification of physicians and surgeons; by Mr. Alward, further amending the law relating to the police establishment in the city of St. John, also by Mr. Alward, authorizing the St. John common council to grant exemptions from civic taxation in certain cases; also by Mr. Alward, relating to street railways in the city of St. John.

Mr. Blair said the information asked for by Mr. Foster, regarding the correspondence in connection with the proposed railway, would be brought down without an address, also the information asked for by Mr. Melanson, regarding the travelling expenses of members of the government.

In the discussion on the bill to authorize the issue of bonds for the importation of cattle and sheep, Dr. Stockton criticised the financial methods of the government. He said that by the returns brought down, the government claimed they had to their credit in the bank \$24,400, yet in February of this year they gave a draft for \$4,000 bearing interest at six per cent to the contractor of the Hamilton bridge, payable sixty days after its date.

If the government had the money laid as they claimed, they would have been able to meet the public engagements. It was not proper business management that the house could form its own conclusions on the state of provincial finances. The fact was there was a floating indebtedness against the province amounting to \$150,000. The government were in a position to meet our true financial condition but it was in the public interest that all the facts should be known.

The LeBlanc matter flags its weary length along.

April 3.—Hon. Mr. Harrison introduced a bill authorizing the sale of certain lands and premises in district No. 2, for school purposes.

Dr. Atkinson made his motion, seconded by Dr. Lewis, re Eastern Extension clause. He reviewed the history of this clause. According to the statement of Sir Charles Tupper, made in parliament in 1884, this province was entitled to \$250,000 in 1885, when we only received \$250,000. That being so, we were entitled to interest on \$150,000 from 1885 to the present time. In 1888 this amount was \$150,000. The statement that the claim was likely to be settled by the dominion that year. Next session request was expressed in the province that the claim be settled. It had not been made, as had been expected, but the government added that they were not without the strength to pay the claim. The matter was finally and satisfactorily settled at an early day. What difficulty had occurred? Why had the settlement of this just claim been delayed?

Mr. Blair said the information would be furnished.

Mr. Pugsley committed a bill relating to the Lunatic Asylums.

Maritime Matters.

Several bunches of mayflowers were gathered in the vicinity of Victoria Park Truro last week.

The St. John schooner Lyra, collided with a barque at Providence, R. I., on Saturday last and sank.

The Nova Scotia legislature is building four steel bridges, one each at Gold River, Middle River, Cornwallis River and Broad Landing.

Application has been made for the incorporation by the Dominion parliament of the Argentine Shipping company of Yarmouth, N. S., with a capital of \$300,000.

Ex-Senator Howland has gone to England, as a delegate of the P. E. I. government, to consult with Sir Douglas Fox in regard to plans for the P. E. I. tunnel.

The Norwegian barque Piram, Capt. Falch, ran ashore at Grand Manan on Saturday and the captain was killed by some of the wreckage falling on him.

Mr. Clement B. Churchill, of Port Maitland, N. S., has a flock of four sheep. Three of them gave birth to five lambs, the other to two, making eleven in all.

John Graham, a resident of Springfield, N. S., 50 years of age, took a heavy dose of strychnine on Wednesday last. He has for some time been despondent. Latest news obtained was that he was still living.

Dry Pine Lumber.

75,000 EXCELLENT QUALITY,

From 1 to 3 inches thick.

10,000 CLAPBOARDS.

J. L. BLACK.

Room Paper.

3,000 ROLLS

WALL & CEILING PAPERS

New and Handsome Designs.

Good Paper 4 and 5c. Roll, Handmade Gilt Papers 15c. to 30c. Borderings to match. The Largest and Best stock ever shown in this town.

J. L. BLACK.

SPORTSMEN!

We have now a large assortment

Breech Loading Dbl. Brl.

Guns, Nos. 10 & 12,

Best make, latest improvements.

Stock of

Always on hand.

J. L. BLACK.

CARPETS!

Brussels, Tapestries,

WOOLS, UNIONS,

Just out from England.

New and pleasing designs. Low Prices.

COME AND SEE OUR STOCK.

J. L. BLACK.

OUR STOCK

—OF—

GENERAL HARDWARE.

Carriage Builders Goods,

Iron & Steel,

is now complete for the spring trade.

J. L. BLACK.

ARRIVED.

3 CASES SPRING GOODS!

THIS WEEK.

English, Scotch & Canadian

GOODS.

Suits, Pantings and Overcoatings.

In all the Latest SPRING STYLES.

TRY ME!

THOS. J. HOESLER.

Sackville, April 9th, 1891.

Notice of Assignment.

Farm at Auction.

The Subscriber will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at his Residence, Sackville, on

THURSDAY, 16TH DAY APRIL,

at 3 o'clock, (local time).

His FAIRM near the centre of Sackville, containing about 13 acres of Upland, with a two-story House, Out Buildings and Barn and 15 acres of Marsh adjoining.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN T. CARTER.

Sackville, April 6th, 1891.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tender for Court House Repairs," will be received by the Warden of the Municipality, up to noon,

MONDAY, APRIL 20th, 1891,

for Repairs and Painting the County Court House at DORCHESTER, N. B.

Plans and specifications to be seen at the office of William Hickman, Esq., Councilor, Dorchester, N. B.

Tender for painting to be separate from Carpenter work.

Dorchester, April 7th, 1891.

R. K. HARRISON,

Fire Insurance Agent,

AND

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

SACKVILLE, N. B.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18th, 1891,

commencing at one o'clock, P. M., all the Household Furniture and other personal property belonging to said Estate, including Beds, Bedding, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Carpets, Mats, Window Shades and Curtains, Pictures, Tables, Chairs, Extension Table, Charcoal Range, Dish, Cookery and Sewing Machine, Oil Stove, Patent Stove, etc.

Also, 1 Covered Carriage, 1 Pair of Robes, Rugs, Harnesses, Wheelbarrows, Shovels, Hoes, Lawn Mowers, Saddle and Bridle, Saws Axes, and a variety of small Tools and Wares, etc.

Terms liberal.

J. E. TRUENMAN, Adm'r.

of the Estate of late G. J. Trueman.

Sackville, April 8th, 1891.

AUCTION.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence formerly occupied by the late G. J. Trueman, on

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commencing at one o'clock, P. M., all the Household Furniture and other personal property belonging to said Estate, including Beds, Bedding, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Carpets, Mats, Window Shades and Curtains, Pictures, Tables, Chairs, Extension Table, Charcoal Range, Dish, Cookery and Sewing Machine, Oil Stove, Patent Stove, etc.

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SPRING GOODS.

We have most of our Spring Stock opened, comprising New Dress Goods in

CASHMERE, HENRIETTES, SERGES, CHEVIOTTS, BRILLIANTEENS,

In Black and all the new colorings, and Makes, viz:

Diagonals, Wales, Plaids, Stripes, etc, new Sa-

teens, Drilletts, Prints, etc.

NEW GOODS FOR EASTER.

JUST OPENED.

New Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Buckles, Pins, Ribbons,

Lawn and Silk Scarfs, NEW KID GLOVES, Black and

Colored (to lace instead of Button), Josephine and Dents Cele-

brated Kid Gloves, Hamburgs, Insertions, Allovers and

Flouncings, entirely new in design and very cheap.

Wall Paper, Borderings, etc.

Just received New Wall Papers for Parlors, Halls, Bed-

rooms, Dining rooms, etc. Ceiling paper with Corners and

Extensions. Also very handsome Borderings, extra value.

CUSTOM TAILORING.

We have now in stock Spring Tweeds, Coatings, Vestings, Trouserings,

Overcoatings, also our Spring Fashions. Our stock comprises the newest fash-

ions worn this season. I have secured the services of Mr. James Lawrie, a cutter

of high repute and can guarantee the very best of satisfaction. A perfect fit or no

sale.

Roller Blinds.

OPAQUE BLINDS ON ROLLERS.

Plain Decorated and Erimed.

CURTAIN POLES.

In Cherry, Walnut and Brass.

CURTAIN CHAINS—Brass Tubing all sizes, with Ends Rings

Brackets, etc. to match. Cheaper than ever.

GEO. E. FORD.

Sackville, near 20.

SHOT.

HAZARD'S AND ACADIA POWDER,

GUN CAPS AND TUBES.

Powder

Flasks,

Shot POUCHES,

RIFLE CARTRIDGES,

Brass & Paper Shells,

PRIMERS, Etc.

For Sale at the

HARDWARE DEPOT.

MUSIC HALL BLOCK.

R. M. FULTON.

Sackville, April 9th.

NASAL

BALM.

Sackville Drug Store.

A. DIXON.

Easter Hats

Easter Hats.

Received

This Week

CHRISTY'S, OF LONDON,

STANLEY & CO., LONDON,

WHEELER & CO., LONDON.

WE HAVE THE

BEST & LARGEST

RANGE OF

HATS

EVER SHOWN IN TOWN.

J. E. HICKEY.

TRUNKS AND BAGS!

FULL RANGE AND LOW PRICES.

J. E. Hickey

Sackville, March 26th, 1891.