

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., AUGUST 9, 1888.

—Relations between Italy and France are becoming seriously strained.

—Hon. Mr. Chapeau, on account of ill health, has given up his contemplated visit to the Maritime Provinces.

—September 20th is appointed election day in Eastern Assiniboia, where Minister Dewdney is to be a candidate.

—Both passenger and freight traffic on the Intercolonial have increased very rapidly during the present season.

—Crop reports have been received from thirty places in Manitoba, and indicate a much larger harvest than was anticipated.

—The writ for the election in Hallow Co., Ont., has been issued. Nomination will be on the 15th inst. and polling on the 22nd.

—A Russian cruiser has been ordered to Behring sea to prevent English and American vessels from fishing in Russian waters.

—Hon. John Graham Haggart, Postmaster General, was sworn in at Ottawa on Monday by His Excellency the Governor General.

—Mr. Van Horne has been elected president of the Canadian Pacific railway company, vice Sir George Stephen, who goes to England to act as financial agent for the company there.

—Yesterday was Nomination day in Colchester. The candidates nominated were Sir Adams Archibald, Government, Mr. Cyrus Eaton, Opposition, and Mr. Fulton, Third Party.

—The Ottawa Citizen in announcing that Mr. W. D. Peckey, M. P. for East Assiniboia, has been called to the Senate, says it is understood that that constituency will be contested by Hon. Mr. Dewdney, the new Minister of the Interior.

—The present season is one of extraordinary storms and floods in England, and the coldest summer on record. Fires in houses were general throughout July. Half the hay crop is destroyed and there are grave fears about the approaching harvest.

—In the U. S. Senate on Monday Blair introduced a resolution looking to a new treaty with Canada. The resolution requested the President to open negotiations with Great Britain, with a view to a settlement of the differences with Canada, and especially to an arrangement of terms mutually just, honorable and satisfactory for a political union between Canada or any of its provinces and the United States, subject to the approval of the two countries.

—Although prolonged drought has practically ruined the crops in the Bay of Quinte district and some other parts of inland Ontario, there is reason to believe the crops of that province will not fall much short of a fair average. In some places they will be abundant. The London Free Press reports:—"We may safely say such crops have never been seen in Western Ontario, and our farmers had never before better prospects of prosperity."

—While Republican Senators at Washington are working to defeat the fishery treaty, American fishermen are taking out licenses under the *modus vivendi*. The fishermen, as a body, have nothing to say against the treaty; all the opposition comes from the politicians, who do not intend that the Administration shall have the credit of settling a long-standing dispute. The open debate in the Senate is really an appeal to the constituencies; the Republicans are using it as a cheap mode of carrying on the presidential campaign.

—The returns of the British Board of Trade show that for the month of June 42,222 persons emigrated from British ports, as against 37,621 during the same month of last year. Of these 6,688 came to Canada as against 5,666 last year, an increase of 1,521. There was an increase in the number to the United States of 2,570 and to Australia there was a decrease of about 240. During the six months of the present year 32,909 persons have emigrated to Canada from the mother country, an increase of 8,250 over the corresponding period of last year.

—The analysis of the drinking water of the various cities and towns of the Dominion shows that Hamilton has the purest water and that the most impure is to be found in Moncton. The *Transcript* ascribes the impurity of Moncton water to Mr. Josiah Wood, the basis of the charge being that he is a member of the Moncton Water Co. Ottawa comes next to Moncton in regard to impure water, but the *Transcript* does not state whether Mr. Wood's annual visit to the Capital has anything to do with the quality of the water in that city.

—Says the Boston *Transcript*:—"It is pretty evident that questions appertaining to the fisheries and the transatlantic trade of the United States cannot long remain unsettled without producing a state of hostility. When they are definitely adjusted it must be on grounds that would, so far as trade and commerce are affected, bring Canada within the American Union." It is well to understand exactly what our neighbors mean. It is also well for the people of Canada to know that the United States senators, who are daily assailing Canada on false pretences, and the Commercial Unionists here in Canada are working for precisely the same ends.

A Policy Wanted.

If the "third party" are ever to succeed as a political factor, they must first fix upon a definite policy. It is not sufficient to claim to be prohibitionists, for now-a-days nearly every candidate who arrives the field in behalf of either of the old parties is careful to put the prohibition plank in his platform. On more than one occasion the public have witnessed the edifying spectacle of three aspirants for political honors in one contest, all of whom claimed to be ardent prohibitionists, the only difference of opinion among them on that head being with regard to the best means of securing the desired end. When Mr. Casey accepted the candidature of the third party in Cumberland during the recent election, he published a card in which he promised to "oppose all and every government measure, upon which the existence of that government depends, until such government will bring in a bill and cause to be placed on the statute books of our Dominion, an act that will outlaw the liquor traffic." The card containing this pledge was presumably published with the full knowledge and consent of the leaders of the third party movement in Cumberland, and received at least the tacit endorsement of all who supported Mr. Casey. The natural inference was that the third party were committed to a policy of obstruction and pledged to uncompromising hostility to any government that would not yield to their demands and outlaw the liquor traffic, but now, before a month has elapsed, a change of policy has evidently been made. An election contest is in progress in the adjoining county of Colchester and the third party have chosen a standard bearer. Mr. Fulton, the nominee of the third party in the Colchester contest, has also published a card, and his proposed line of action differs materially from Mr. Casey's plan of campaign. Mr. Fulton says: "As between the Liberal and Conservative parties I shall 'putne' an entirely independent course, supporting only such measures as I believe to be for the good of our common country, discarding anything in the line of factions 'position to either party.' There is certainly a marked difference in the tone of the two manifestos. Mr. Casey would have his friends and pose as an obstructionist, and there is no evidence that his friends are dissatisfied with his pledges. It is even announced that Mr. Casey will stump Colchester in Mr. Fulton's behalf, and this appears to indicate that the Colchester leader has lost some of his faith in "factions opposition." It will be none the less interesting, however, to take note of Mr. Casey's success in supporting a candidate whose avowed policy differs so widely from the one on which the Colchester leader has fought. Artmas Ward said he adopted a number of rules for the management of his wife, and those that didn't work he abandoned. It looks as if the third party are pursuing a similar course in their attempt to procure prohibition, although they may test the popularity of their schemes in this manner, their chances of becoming a power in the land are very remote if they fail to unite on something definite. The Liberal party have become so fully convinced of the importance of a settled policy that they are unable to unite on the impracticable scheme of unrestricted reciprocity, they seem to believe that an impracticable policy is better than none. The third party will have to reach a similar conclusion before their influence will be appreciated.

—The reports of crop failures in Ontario appear to have been somewhat premature, and fortunately were not very well founded. What the reports of the 6th inst. were, a month ago, present indications point to a bountiful harvest in almost every part of the Dominion. There are partial failures of crops in some localities, but the general result is pretty sure to be favorable. A Toronto despatch of the 6th inst. says: "Supplementary crop reports received to-night from all parts of the province of Ontario show that all the crops, with the exception of spring and fall wheat and hay, will be above the average in yield and quality. Previous reports stated that the outlook was bad, owing to the general drought which prevailed, but since then rain has fallen everywhere, and instead of a scarcity there is likely to be an abundance of everything."

—Sir Adams Archibald is described in a Halifax Grit newspaper as "a fossilized and decrepit antiquarian" the plastic instrument of the worst forms of Masonic lodge hypocrisy and the plant tool of a party whose misdeeds are a stench in the nostrils of the people—"a candidate nominated in the Tory interest, necessarily the representative of all that is vile and hateful to the people of this country. The record of that party is smirched with forgery, robbery, swindling, ballot-box stuffing, bulldozing, gerrymandering and systematic corruption." But it should be distinctly understood that the campaign is being conducted without resort to personal abuse.—*Empire*.

—The Department of Marine has been notified that the marine board of investigation in Paris has suspended the Dominion certificate of competency of Capt. Mahoney, of the ship Mary Stewart, of Amherst, for misconduct and tyranny on the high seas. The complaint was the first made, Ewald, who, although suffering from heart disease, was dropped during the voyage, was treated in a brutal manner by the captain.

Game Protection.

The importance of protecting the game in this Province is generally recognized and acknowledged by sportsmen and pot hunters alike, and in fact by all who give the matter any thought, but, unfortunately, the selfish greed of a few individuals leads them to habitual violation of the game laws, and will, if unchecked, result in the total extermination of native game birds. Efficient game protection has hitherto been prevented by the difficulty experienced in convicting offenders, and the game laws have been largely inoperative through lack of sufficient proof of their infraction, although it was morally certain that thousands of birds were unlawfully slaughtered every year. The amendments passed at the last session of the Legislature obviate this difficulty and make the conviction and punishment of offenders a comparatively easy matter. As already announced, a game protection association has been organized in this county, and the members are fully determined that the law shall be enforced. This will be to the advantage of all parties, for not only will better sport be secured, but those who hunt for profit will get a better reward for their labor, as it is well known that much of the game killed out of season was of little value, owing to the danger in disposing of it. In order that none may be ignorant of what constitutes proof of a violation of the law, the following extract from the amendments to the Game Protection Act is here given:—

"That in any prosecution for any penalty under this Act, or any other Act of assembly in any matter relating to the destruction of any black ducks, wood duck or teal duck and snipe or any other wild fowl or animal of the game kind, proof that the person charged had any such duck, snipe or other wild fowl or animal in his or her possession, or under his or her control at any time when the destruction of the same is unlawful under this Act, or any other Act of assembly, shall be sufficient evidence of the commission of such offence, and shall be prima facie evidence of the commission of such offence, and shall be prima facie evidence of the commission of such offence, and shall be prima facie evidence of the commission of such offence."

—It is stated that since the high license law went into effect in Philadelphia the business of the breweries has increased 20 per cent. The trade in bottled beer has quadrupled since June 12. In fact the bottle business has grown so big that it is impossible for glass manufacturers to keep up with their orders. They have put up the price of bottles from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per gross. There is a great falling off in the wholesale whiskey and wine business.

—The river Viatuska has overflowed its banks and inundated the country round Minsk. In Hungary the river Moldau continues to rise. The villages on its banks are submerged and many of the inhabitants have been drowned. The French Government has ordered all its consuls to advise farmers to leave their crops during the weather crisis.

—The last meeting of the governors of King's college, at Windsor, was attended by New Brunswick representatives on the board. A long discussion took place in reference to the recent action of the diocesan synod of Nova Scotia, recommending annexation with the Diocese of Halifax. It was decided that a resolution was passed to the effect that the governors would continue the college as a separate institution.

—The Toronto papers are conducting a discussion—more interesting than edifying—on the question whether Christian prayer is efficacious in bringing rain to the parched ground. In its latest contribution the *Globe* believes that the union of the two great commentaries on the weather, the Bible and the weather bureau, would be a most valuable contribution to the issue, so that it will be seen how wide a range the discussion covers.

—The imports of Halifax entered for consumption during July amounted to \$637,797, an increase over the same month last year of \$185,717. The duty collected last month was \$201,214, an increase over the corresponding month last year of \$62,327. The exports for the same month amounted to \$460,000, or a total foreign trade of \$1,097,000.

—The illiberality of American marine laws has been illustrated by the fact that Captain Wigle of the propeller Lakeside has been fined \$202 for picking up some excursionists at Detroit and carrying them to Cleveland, in violation of the act which prohibits Canadian vessels trading between American ports.

—It is announced that the cable companies have signed the agreement by which the rate is advanced from 12 to 25 cents per word for messages to England, France, and Germany. It will be given one year's trial from 1st Sept. next, and includes Quebec, Ontario, and the Maritime Provinces.

—The British sailors and Egyptian soldiers at Suakin are undergoing fearful suffering from the intense heat. The thermometer has often registered a temperature of 108 in the shade, and burning desert winds and storms are almost intolerable.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. O. J. Connors, M. P. for Montreal East, died Saturday last. Emperor William intends to visit Victoria at Windsor, in November.

—Capt. Colville, the new military secretary to Lord Stanley, has arrived at Ottawa from England.

—Lord Oland John Hamilton, M. P. for the West Derby division of Liverpool, has resigned his seat.

—The King of Sweden will arrive in Berlin on the 20th instant to act as godfather to the Emperor William's youngest son.

—Hon. Edward Blake arrived at Quebec on Tuesday, but was immediately to Murray Bay. The proposed Home Rule banquet in his honor will not be held for some time.

—Berlin newspapers announce that the Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Austria will meet at some point on the Austrian frontier in the autumn.

—George J. Keating, a native of Halifax, who recently died in San Diego, Cal., bequeathed \$200,000 to that city to be divided between St. Paul's church and to found an hospital. The princely benefactor is a brother of the late Hon. Keating.

—Hon. Senator McDonald, of Toronto, the head of the largest wholesale dry goods establishment in Canada, and a prominent lay reader of the Methodist denomination, preached in the Brunswick Street Methodist Church in Halifax on Sunday last.

—Mr. Greenaway, of Manitoba, has secured the approval of the New York Sun. That paper is unfriendly to Canada and rejoices over the railway bargains in this way: "The Northern Pacific, get them, the Manitoba wheat will go to Duluth and Chicago."

—Legare, who captured Sitting Bull, will meet the American commissioners at Regina, where his claim for a large sum will be investigated. Legare, the Indians, the Government authorized him to capture Sitting Bull at any cost and he inveigled the band by rationing the whole band at great expense.

—Mr. Owen Jones, who is interested in the projected cable between Canada and Australia, recently visited the Maritime Provinces, and is hoping for the early realization of the project. Mr. Jones, whose home is in England, is a New Brunswicker by birth and is married to a sister of Lady Lytton.

—His excoecy, Lord Stanley, of Preston, Governor General of Canada, Lady Stanley, Hon. Victor Stanley and suite are at Dalhousie. Their excellencies are delighted with the place and high in their praises of the management. They received a right royal reception, with cheers from the guests, cannon salute and much enthusiasm.

—It is understood that T. E. Kenny, M. P., and Adam Burns have resigned their positions as directors of the N. S. Cotton Company, and that one or more of the others are likely to follow suit, because they consider Mr. John Doull, the late president of the company, was unfairly treated in not being re-elected to the board at the annual meeting last week.

—General Philip Sheridan's long and gallant struggle with death ended last Sunday evening at Nonquitt, Mass. After nearly three months of serious illness which was expected to prove fatal at any moment, his heart at length gave out and he peacefully passed away, surrounded by his family. General Sheridan fought some five battles during the war of the rebellion, and was never defeated, but he has been forced to yield at last to the King of Terrors. He was in his fifty-eighth year and leaves a wife and four small children.

—The late Governor of New Brunswick, Sir John A. Macdonald, is now residing at Greenfield near Wolfville, with his little son, a manly little fellow of seven years. Sir is making no effort to follow his erring husband. Whether he will take any steps towards procuring a divorce, it is not known. By the death of her husband she is left without any means of support, but it is probable that before long arrangements will be made by which her son's education will be cared for, while she returns to India as a teacher.

—The late Governor of New Brunswick, Sir John A. Macdonald, is now residing at Greenfield near Wolfville, with his little son, a manly little fellow of seven years. Sir is making no effort to follow his erring husband. Whether he will take any steps towards procuring a divorce, it is not known. By the death of her husband she is left without any means of support, but it is probable that before long arrangements will be made by which her son's education will be cared for, while she returns to India as a teacher.

—The late Governor of New Brunswick, Sir John A. Macdonald, is now residing at Greenfield near Wolfville, with his little son, a manly little fellow of seven years. Sir is making no effort to follow his erring husband. Whether he will take any steps towards procuring a divorce, it is not known. By the death of her husband she is left without any means of support, but it is probable that before long arrangements will be made by which her son's education will be cared for, while she returns to India as a teacher.

A Celebrated Land Case.

The case of Smith vs. Black, which ended last night in a fizzle—three of the jurors being for the plaintiff and four for the defendant—last occupied the court twelve days, or longer than any other civil case in recent years. The point at issue was the ownership of lands on the Aboussagan Road and the plaintiff's deeds included 2,200 acres, but suit was made for 1500 acres, and as the case progressed, part of that was abandoned until the final claim was for about 420 acres. As far as could be learned from the very meagre evidence produced, an attempt to run out the property was made in 1845 by two contending parties, under whom the plaintiff and defendant respectively claimed, but what the result was the evidence did not disclose—the death of the surveyors and original claimants having been followed by the knowledge of the transaction. A plan made by the late Charles Palmer for Daniel and Robert Towse, through whom the defendant claims, was the only existing record in connection with the original survey, but the defendant was not allowed to put this plan in evidence. The question was at most entirely one of possession, the great preponderance of testimony in this respect being in favor of defendant. As the case is still before the court, it would be improper to make further comments, but in view of the enormous expense to which both parties in this suit have fruitlessly been put, it is evident that a change in our trial system is imperatively required. The law should be amended so that at the conclusion of a trial one party or the other must get a verdict, and this could be done by allowing a majority of the jury to decide.

Moody Coming.

For years some of the most active christian workers of Halifax have been making efforts to induce D. L. Moody, the celebrated evangelist, to visit this city and hold a series of religious meetings. It is understood that Mr. Moody now contemplates a tour in the lower provinces, beginning at Halifax. The Young Men's Christian association are anxious that this opportunity should not be lost, and have appointed an energetic committee to arrange for the holding of a series of big meetings in Halifax. These will involve a large expense, and the association do not feel justified in entering upon the work without assistance from the christian public in the shape of a guarantee fund. Accordingly they have decided to wait upon some of our leading citizens during the next few days, to receive subscriptions to ward this fund. If the public back up the association with the requisite financial support Halifax will enjoy the long sought for opportunity of seeing and hearing probably the greatest preacher and revivalist since the days of Wesley and Whitefield.—*Chronicle*.

Woman's Missionary Society.

The first public meeting of the Bala Verre auxiliary of the Woman's Missionary Society, held in the Methodist Church on Thursday evening, 20th July, the President, Mrs. Bedford Harper, presiding. The meeting was opened by Dr. Douglas Chapman leading in devotional exercises and the responsive reciting of a hymn. The programme in spirit of the programme literary and musical ability of surprising excellence, was conducted by Dr. Goodwin, of Queen's University, Kingston, descriptive of the Japanese, their civilization, the arts, and highly cultured intellect. The address of Dr. Goodwin was delivered with a thrilling fervor, which must have touched the most indurated hearts in the room. The report of the Recording Secretary told of progress and seasons of hallowed enjoyment, with an appeal to join our ranks. An address by Dr. Goodwin, of Queen's University, Kingston, descriptive of the Japanese, their civilization, the arts, and highly cultured intellect. The address of Dr. Goodwin was delivered with a thrilling fervor, which must have touched the most indurated hearts in the room. The report of the Recording Secretary told of progress and seasons of hallowed enjoyment, with an appeal to join our ranks.

Bala Verre, 20th August 1888.

A despatch from New Westminster, B.C., says a disbeliever is reported from the mouth of the Fraser River. An Indian girl, 16 years old, was taken sick. Three Chinamen, who were passing claimants to be doctors. One entered the house and poured inflammable liquid on the girl's wrists, tore out the ligular artery and two small arteries in the throat and two other veins in the body. The girl died in a few minutes. The Chinese fed and nursed her and gave for five and two of the Chinese have been arrested but the other is missing.

Summer Travel.

It is usually said that dangerous and sudden attacks of bowel complaint, diarrhoea, dysentery, caused by change of food and water. The sovereign remedy and sure safeguard against all such troubles is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Salt Stems. Never travel without it.

On An Average.

It is said that during the lifetime of the average man he will endure about 600 days sickness. The best way to reduce your average is to use Burdock Blood Bitters whenever the system requires a tonic, regulating and cleansing medicine.

A Thief Who Stole Two Jewels From a Farmer at West Rutland, Vt.

The other night dropped a gold watch in the barn house, where it was found the next morning. It was a poor bargain for him.

Cedar Shingles.

Now in stock: 200 M. Cedar Shingles, in Clear, No. 1 and No. 2. A Quantity of Pine Glapboards. For Sale at Lowest Rates. JAMES R. AYER.

Grindstones.

10 Tons Bala des Chateaux Grindstones, Weight from 50 to 100 Pounds Each. For Sale Low. J. R. AYER.

New Advertisements.

AUGUST 1, 1888.

Molasses and Sugar.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED:

One car load Molasses,

20 Casks,

5 Tierces,

10 Barrels,

CHOICEST QUALITY.

—ALSO—

Porto Rico Sugar,

Refined Sugar,

Granulated Sugar.

LOW PRICES.

J. L. BLACK.

TEA! — TEA!

25 HALF CHESTS

MORE OF THAT

EXCELLENT TEA,

At 20c. per lb.

Best Value in the Country.

J. L. BLACK.

New Prints.

90 Pieces New Prints

DIRECT FROM FACTORY.

Handsome Patterns, Low Prices.

New Grey Cottons,

PARE'S WARPS.

CHEAP AT

J. L. BLACK'S.

WIRE FENCING!

NOW IN STORE:

5 tons Barb Wire Fencing, 61c. lb.

2 " Thorn do. 6c. lb.

1 " Ribbon do. 5 1/2c. lb.

Galvanized Wire Staples.

J. L. BLACK.

Whips! Whips!

Direct from Factory:

35 DOZ. WHIPS.

Best value we have ever shown.

Wholesale at less than city prices, commencing at 90c. per dozen.

J. L. BLACK.

Cedar Shingles.

150 M. Cedar Shingles.

PART EACH

"No. 1" and "Clear."

FOR SALE CHEAP.

J. L. BLACK.

Flour and Middlings.

IN STORE:

750 BBLs.

Choice Brands Patent Flour.

Laid in before the late Advances in Price. For sale at \$5 up.

283 Bags of Middlings,

100 Pounds Each.

J. L. BLACK.

Paint Your Houses!

2 tons White Lead, 1 ton Col'd Points,

10 cwt. Paint, all Shades of Color, in 1 lb. to 10 lb. pks.; Mixed Paints for Sale by Gallon;

10 Casks Boiled and Raw Oils.

BOTTOM PRICES.

J. L. BLACK.

House Furniture.

Bedroom Suits from \$20.00 up.

Spring Beds, Mattresses, Bureau, Sink Stands, Extension and Fall Leaf

Tables, Chairs,

CRADLES, MIRRORS.

All in Great Variety at

J. L. BLACK'S.

Carpets.

Carpets.

WE HAVE IN STOCK:

50 Pieces Carpets,

In Brussels,

Tapestry, All-wool,

Union, Felt and Hemp.

Floor Oil Carpets.

1/2, 1, 1 1/2, and 2 Yards Wide.

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICES.

J. L. BLACK.

ENGLISH GOODS.

Per British Queen direct from London:

60 Half-Chests Tea,

10 Cases Ginger,

8 Cases Coleman's Mustard,

4 Cases Coleman's Starch.

We make TEA a specialty.

Wholesale and Retail.

J. L. BLACK.

New Advertisements.

AUGUST 1, 1888.

SALE OF GRASS.

Spectacle Cove

POSTPONED

Saturday Next, the 11th Instant,

At 2 o'clock P. M.

If wet, the first fine day after.

J. L. BENT,

Aug. 6th, 1888. Auctioneer.

TRUSSES,

TRUSSES,

TRUSSES,

TRUSSES,

TRUSSES,

TRUSSES,

TRUSSES,

TRUSSES,

TRUSSES,

TRUSSES,

TRUSSES,

TRUSSES,

TRUSSES,

TRUSSES,

TRUSSES,

TRUSSES,

TRUSSES,

TRUSSES,

TRUSSES,