

Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., October 4, 1877.

TO-DAY is a red letter day in the history of Albert County. After many years of agitation, the Albert Railway has been consummated and to-day will be opened throughout its entire length. While it must be a matter of rejoicing to the people of Albert that a work so necessary to the progress and development of that fine county has been completed; while SENATOR McLELLAN, MESSRS. ROGERS and RYAN, MR. A. E. KILLAM, MR. McKENNEY, MESSRS. GRAY & WILKINSON and others more or less prominently connected with the success of this enterprise must hail with pleasure to-day's result of their persistent efforts, still it must be remembered, that more remains to be done. The road has been built; it must now be operated; to keep it running it must be made to pay. There are no guarantees between the Government and the Company provided for the permanent running of the Railway, and unless its operation be made to pay, we do not see where the patriot who will make good the deficit in its earnings, in order that the people may enjoy it. The people of Albert will have to take the contingency of its being closed—unless it pays working expenses. Besides making the road pay, its extension towards Harvey and Alma has to be agitated until its construction be secured. These are important matters; thrifty, enterprising and progressive, and a Railway would do much to further their material prosperity.

We observe with pleasure that the Times proposes to present to its readers a history of the ten years conflict over the Albert Railway. The Times is peculiarly well qualified for the task. The writing of events requires not only a familiarity with the subject but a Spartan like impartiality between contending parties. Now, if there is one thing more than another we admire in our contemporary, it is the inflexible impartiality it displayed in its judgments in the contests between SENATOR McLELLAN and MESSRS. ROGERS and RYAN, on the one hand and the COOK-LEWIS Times Ring on the other, and that extreme sense of justice if rigidly adhered to will make the promised document a most valuable one. To render the forthcoming history still more valuable, might we venture to suggest that the Times alleviate the history to the three years duration which Mr. P. R. Cooke was connected with the work, when the Times had the county affairs as well as the Railway in charge? It recollects no doubt the trumpet blast of triumph with which it welcomed the Ontario Congress on its arrival to commence the Railway; it perhaps has not forgotten the means by which Mr. Cooke obtained control of the Company—of the money and bonds that he placed in various places where they would do the most good—and the Times being in the confidence of this upright man can give an accurate statement of the various names and amounts. The Times can also furnish a complete history of Mr. P. R. Cooke's operations from the time he controlled the Albert County Legislature, by securing the nominees their election. As the Times at this period was stabled in the Cook stall, munching the Cooke provender, it can give interesting facts, otherwise not obtainable. It can also give an idea of Mr. Cooke's designs, when he attempted to sell to the public of England \$700,000 Bonds secured on a Railway existing principally on plans and profiles, and of Mr. Cooke's disgust when he found the scheme exploded for him. It knows some thing also of the slow lagging months during which the laborers waited for their pay, many of whom were never paid till Mr. Cooke pursued by visions of the Sheriff, disappeared beyond the frontier, and Mr. A. E. KILLAM took charge. It can also pass its disinterested judgment as a historian on the wisdom of the conduct of the electors of Albert in refusing time and again to endorse the schemes of the COOK-LEWIS Times Ring, nobly standing at the back of ROGERS and RYAN in this fight against jobbery and corruption, and who also next election will no doubt reward these gentlemen for their constancy by extending their lease of power as representatives.

A COUNTRY WEEKLY cannot compete successfully with city dailies or with weekly editions of dailies, either in the size and get-up of the paper, variety and extent of news, or in the quality of editorial matter. The latter possessing a vastly greater audience, and therefore more extended means and opportunities, has advantages that will always make it superior and sustain it in the lead. The country paper has, however, its mission, no less important than the city one, and that is to be the organ of its locality; to collect and record local news and events of interest to the local public opinion on the questions of the day; to agitate for local reforms and to redress local grievances; to advocate the claims of local enterprises; to foster the industrial spirit, and build up the wealth, power and influence of the community in which it exists, and to elevate the public spirit and moral tone of its citizens.

To do these things, we believe the country paper ought to be entirely independent of politicians and partisanship, and its opinions should be a great majority of cases ought to be subordinate to its advocacy of local interests and improvements. While for papers of very general circulation the motto, "Not local news, not local objects, but the general good," may be appropriate, for purely local papers, local aims ought generally to be made paramount. There are

enough other papers to advocate the claims of party or of politicians; local papers ought to reserve their powder and shot for domestic use. These being our views on country journalism, we have been content to take no part in the controversy with respect to Dominion politics, except so far as Dominion politics touched upon local interests, as in the case of the Bay Verte Canal, Cape Tormentine Railway, C. R. management, on all of which questions we have endeavored to make ourselves heard in the people's interests, irrespective of party or personal interests. We were in receipt of some advertising patronage from Dr. Tupper's Government, when Mr. Keefe made and Dr. Tupper stationed the transfer of the Western location of the proposed Bay Verte Canal from Aulic to LaPlante. We were prepared to sacrifice our personal interest rather than allow what we considered an engineering blunder to be consummated, and documents prepared by the Editor of this paper being laid before the Privy Council, completely demoralized Mr. Keefe's schemes, and Dr. Tupper's proposal to locate it in his constituency. So on the other hand, when Hon. Mr. Smith came in power and we supported him as an advocate and champion of the Canal against its opponents, we opposed his act when, at the first shot of the enemy, he faltered and surrendered—and thereby delayed the road an indefinite number of years. So in the case of the Cape Tormentine Railway, after the company had been incorporated and organized, surveys and plans made, and an offer received from Messrs. Brown & Gillespie to build it, Hon. Mr. Smith declined to lend his influence to enable the Company to obtain the necessary right-of-way, and did not consider he committed a cruel wrong. So in the case of the I. C. R. management, when Mr. Brydges came down here, snapping the whip of an overseer about the heels of the people, upsetting everything, revolutionizing all the trade and business relations of the country with exorbitant tariffs, and playing the role of the tyrant generally—we did not hesitate to denounce his proceedings from first to last, and to assert that Hon. Mr. Smith in first supporting the outrageous pretensions of this Railway Lord, and then in opposing his measures, without withdrawing from the Administration that continued to impose him upon the country, had forfeited all claims to much of that generous support that the people of Western Canada had always given him; in becoming a Minister with \$6,000 a year he had forgotten how to act the part of the champion of the people's interests.

In the future as the past, this paper will be identified rather with the "Home Party," than with either Grit or Conservative, and prepared to strike from the shoulder, in the defense or aid of local interests.

COUNTY COURT.

On Wednesday at 2 p. m. His Honor, Judge Walters, of St. John, arrived.

The first case taken up was Ferguson vs. Trices. This is an action of replevin for the recovery of certain goods, by Plaintiff, from unlawful distress, for rents alleged to be due. Defence claimed that goods were given over by Plaintiff, and that it was not a distress. This was not proved to the satisfaction of Court, and the Honor the Plaintiff, Verdict \$20. P. A. Landry and H. Gilbert for Plaintiff, R. B. Smith for Defendant.

Sheriff vs. Burne, et al., came on. The case had previously been before the Court, but, owing to irregularity in summoning jury, a new trial had been granted. It was an action on bail bond, the Defendant and others having given security in amount of a certain judgment that the Defendant should not leave the Province. He afterwards went to Amherst, N. S. The defence, that if Defendant did leave the Province it was by in-lieu of Plaintiff in original suit, or his agents, was held not proven, and the penalty of \$43, the penalty of bond, returned. P. A. Landry for Plaintiff, Hamilton & Wells, by W. W. Wells for Defendant.

The following undefended cases, actions on notes, were then disposed of: Holstead vs. Gibson, et al. Verdict \$21.50.

Holstead vs. Smith; verdict \$41.20.

Holstead vs. Gatchell; verdict for amount of two notes.

P. A. Landry for Plaintiff in each case.

Wry vs. Chapman; verdict \$144.59.

Dickson & Thomas, by J. H. Dickson for Plaintiff.

Chandler vs. Wilbur; verdict, \$119.37. Holstead & Gilbert for Plaintiff.

On Friday morning Court adjourned sine die.

RESULTS OF THE Famine in India.—London, Oct. 1.—The Times Madras correspondent says the registered deaths of the present year to the end of June were 370,000 above the average. This, according to the opinion of district officers, does not represent more than two-thirds of the actual mortality, and we have further to add the deaths which occurred since and not officially reported. Not less than seven hundred and fifty thousand persons have fallen victims to the famine, and even these figures will probably be increased before famine has passed, and the after-effects of suffering have finally passed.

WAR NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Standard's correspondent with the Turkish army telegraphs from Plevna that Osman Pasha's losses from Russian cannonade were exceedingly light, but that the day he re-took the heights on the Loitcha road he lost 3,000 men. On Sept. 29th there were only 1,900 wounded in Plevna.

General Tolleben says that siege operations on the most extended scale are requisite for the capture of Plevna.

SCHIRKA, Oct. 1.—Suleiman Pasha is fortifying his camp and apparently intends to winter here.

SOFIA, Sunday Evening.—There is trustworthy information that Osman Pasha repulsed a Russo-Romanian attack on his front and left, inflicting heavy losses; also, that he attacked the Russians on the Lovatza road, and recovered several positions.

BARTLES.—A gentleman belonging to Parraboro, writes to this paper in respect to an article that appeared in our columns last month on the question whether barytes paint was not a fraud. As we do not desire to do Messrs. Henderson & Potts, the proprietors of Five Islands Barytes Paint Factory, any injury in their enterprise, and only want the public to be informed of the bottom facts as a guarantee against fraud, we have pleasure in transferring to our columns the gist of our correspondent's letter:

"Barytes is chiefly used in making colored paints, for which it is just as good as lead. There is about 50 per cent. of lead and 50 per cent. of Barytes in colored paints. In white paint there is not so much used. I am quite safe in saying no more is used than is probably used without an exception in any white lead factory in England or America. Such immense quantities of Barytes are used in England that last fall Messrs. H. & P. imported from the same house to England their crude carbonate of lead and ground Barytes, finding they could get it cheaper than they could buy it and grind it in Five Islands. For colored paints, which they chiefly make, it makes very little difference whether it is Barytes or lead that is used for the ground work, provided the coloring is good. You might with equal justice attack all the spice and coffee mills in the Dominion and such like factories, on the ground of adulteration. Messrs. H. & P. have the very best and largest wholesale Paint and Hardware firms in the Dominion for their constant customers. They do not profess to do any retail trade. They have invested \$10,000 in this enterprise."

If Messrs. H. & P.'s enterprise is a legitimate one, it deserves every encouragement and support; if not legitimate, it ought not to be countenanced. We imagine there is no wrong in selling Barytes—just as there is no wrong done in selling white lead mixed with Barytes if sold as an adulterated article, but the fraud consists in selling the adulterated article as the genuine, and thereby deceiving the public. This, we understand, Messrs. H. & P. do not do. We still incline to the opinion that those people who use paint had better purchase the pure article, but if there is a demand—a legitimate demand by the trade and the public for white and colored paints, one of the principal constituents of which is understood to be the earthy mineral Barytes, then we see no reason why Messrs. H. & P. should not manufacture it, any more than any one else.

The adulterations of coffee and spice mills cannot be justified except on the like principle—that there is no attempt to deceive the public, and that the purchaser is duly informed that he is purchasing an adulterated article.

Bartford Tea Meeting.

Mr. Editor.—Seeing in your last issue of the 27th notice of a tea meeting held in Bartford, I deem it proper to make a few remarks on the subject. It was held under the auspices of the N. S. P. and Profit Society, which was organized here a short time ago. Finding our members increasing so rapidly, the present lodge room was considered incapable of accommodating our members. We therefore concluded to have a new building erected in raising funds for the construction of a hall for this as well as other purposes. The day was fortunately favorable for such an occasion, and everything passed off agreeably until towards evening it became known by rumor and acoustic spires that the tea meeting was being held in Bartford. I was very sorry to say that the luncheon was not introduced on our grounds, by some outside agents. I am very sorry to say that the luncheon was not introduced on our grounds, by some outside agents. I am very sorry to say that the luncheon was not introduced on our grounds, by some outside agents.

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of the town and surrounding country. Tuesday was occupied in receiving and arranging the various articles in the buildings, and a part of Wednesday forenoon also, as many persons were, as usual, late, and the building was not open to the public until 11 o'clock.

The attendance in the morning was limited, but when it was rumored that His Honor, Governor Archibald, was to deliver the opening address at 2 p. m., the elite of Truro and many more flocked to the building, until it was literally speaking, filled.

His Honor was received by the Volunteers, and escorted to the platform by Mayor Blair, President of the Society, where he delivered one of his usual eloquent addresses; and congratulated the Committee on the success attending their efforts, and compared it very favorably with previous Exhibitions.

The Ladies' Departments were all very creditable. Some fine paintings and crayon drawings were shown, and some mats were also noticeable.

The vegetables were generally of a high order, and the apples and other fruits deserve much praise.

Some very fine cattle were on exhibition, particularly the droves of Colonel Laurie, the Short Horns of Mr. Fraser and the Ayreshires of Mr. Blanchard; also, some fine pigs, the best of which seemed to be those of the Berkshire breed. The sheep shown were mostly South or Shropshire droves, and were, if I am a judge, of a very inferior grade. A large number of horses were on the ground, and the opinion was expressed by several that they were not as good as was expected, but the sucking colts were a very good lot indeed.

I noticed that some repairs were being put on the station to give more room to the proprietor which he seems to need, and were I a judge, I think that other changes might be made that would add much to the comfort, convenience, and health of the inmates, if the building were the plankton building extended eastward, to the yard closed up to the building so that persons going to Mr. McKay's Hotel should have to go right and some small expenses, such changes might be made as would be very satisfactory and beneficial, and I hold that these stations should be made as attractive and convenient as possible, and also built to be healthy. It was unable to find anything like a good water closet in any convenient situation and I think the necessity of such a building should be urged upon the powers that be.

Hoping I have not taken too much space.

ROVERS.

A Big Family.

Mr. Editor.—As your paper generally contains many local items of interest, I send you an account of the family of Mr. David Goodwin, residing in Stewiack, Colchester Co., N. S., which affords an illustration among the many of the healthiness of the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Goodwin who is now 83 years of age, is an Englishman by birth, who came to the Provinces many years ago; Mrs. Goodwin is a descendant of one of the old Loyalists, who, in the American Revolution, remained true to his country, and obtained a home in Nova Scotia, and is in her 80th year. They have a family of twelve, all of whom have been married and are now living, the eldest is 60 years of age and the youngest is 34. They have 33 grand-children and 11 great-grandchildren. The oldest son is hale and hearty, and is in the enjoyment of a green old age, with all the comforts of life about them. Yours, A. B. C.

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procuring it only sweetened their repast. While those inclined to dine off your countenance occupied your attention, a thrilling sensation in the region of your ankles diverted your attention in that direction, and you looked down just in time to observe a corpulent old chap extricate himself from the fabric of your stocking and fly away, laden with your life juice. Meanwhile another has very snugly ensconced himself in the sleeve of your coat, and is sucking away at its leisure on the edge of your cuff. Long hair afforded the wearer no protection and the mosquitoes a great deal. In that they would hold camp meetings, and stay for any length of time; while the blame of their blunders was laid on absent creeps. It is with feelings too deep for words that I remember my suffering during that trying season. During the time, however, I had one consolation. I concluded that I must be very palatable—that I must taste good. Or, at least, the insects desired a change of diet, and preyed so incessantly on me because I was a new arrival. I always had an exalted opinion of Mr. Job's patience and piety, but I have lately come to the conclusion that Job's patience did not exist in the land where he flourished, else he would not, it seems to me, have possessed the immortal reputation for those virtues which have been handed down to us. I have sworn vengeance on the insect tribe, and energetically do my best to redeem my pledge. I am naturally of a humane disposition; but 'tis useless for any one to quote Cowper's words about "the man who needlessly sets foot upon a worm," when a mosquito is within striking distance. It will be no fault of mine if the dog's collapse suddenly. Rejoicing in the advent of a season when mosquitoes must go into their winter quarters, I remain,

ONE WHO HAS SUFFERED.

Mr. Kir Carson, J. L., lectured at Chignecto Hall on Monday evening. His appearance is striking; a sombrero, and a figure clothed in buckskin, in which he carried a rifle, a whole arsenal of shotguns. His stories of the plains and frontier men, of scenes in Indian life, and Indian warriors, and adventures by fire and flood were full of fire and dramatic force. Mr. Carson has good imagination and some of his stories are pretty tall—tall enough in fact to take a first class position on some high-toned and strictly truthful paper—say the News. His story relates back exactly 570,000 years, and his discourses of such passages as Montezuma and the Wink-Eyed Snorter; Cortez and Shack-Nasty Charlie; Agassiz and Captain Jack; Charlot and the Mighty-Hunter; With a Ho-Ho-Eye; Father de Smit and Buffalo Bill; Don Pedro and Stevens of the 77ms. Sitting Bull and he were taught by the same teacher; he has slept under the same blanket with Custer; he has eaten out of the same dinner pail as Agassiz; and competed with George Francis Train in telling true stories. He lectured last night at Georgetown, P. E. I., and he can anatomize it in nine different dialects, consigning it in each and every case to the same locality.

KENTVILLE EXHIBITION.—The entries numbered about 6,000; number of exhibitors about 1,200. The entries included 450 neat stock; 300 horses; 75 poultry; 50 swine, 10 sheep; and in fruits a very large number. The grounds are ten acres in extent, and are surrounded by a high board fence. There are three double sheds each 280, 265 and 250 ft. each for cattle; 200 horse stalls; and pens, roosts and a storage barn. The board correspondent says: "The structure has a total height of 114 feet, with a frontage of 93 feet high. The width at the rear end is 72 feet. The building is three stories high. There is a main tower on the centre front, and six sub-towers, three on each side. The height of top of main tower is 56 feet. The top of the tower is gained from the interior by five short flights of stairs. From the top you have a view of Blomidon and the Minas Basin, Canning, Canard, New Mountain, South Mountain, the Pine Woods, the Driving Park, and Kentville itself. An enchanting scene, truly."