

MAY

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., MAY 3, 1883.

—Goldwin Smith honors New Brunswick with a page or two in the *Bystander* for April. He attributes the recent change of Government simply to the "desire for the out to be in" and says that "politics in New Brunswick are now personal; in plainer language, they are a mere struggle for place." We confess that it seems to us rather hard on our present rulers that their accession to office should suggest to Professor Smith so pessimistic an utterance as the following: "The problem before us is, in fact, that of preventing politics from being a process of natural selection, acting the wrong way and selecting the least trustworthy members of the community as the depositaries of power." Messrs. Blair and Elder can scarcely be expected to relish this very broad intimation that they have supplanted Messrs. Hanington and Landry in conformity with a process of inverted evolution. Of the Legislative Council Professor Smith says very plainly that "it is a political infirmity, almost a disease, and bribery paid at the same time." Our Local politics being in this painful condition, it is the logical outcome of course that "the material interests of the country are left to take care of themselves, and the forests, which are the wealth of the Province, are for the want of proper law and administration, being rapidly destroyed." Maritime union is stated to be virtually dead, one very serious obstacle being the fact that "New Brunswick has spent two hundred thousand dollars in Parliament Buildings at Fredericton."

As a very good illustration of the old saying that "one must go from home to learn news," we are told that "to keen-eyed observers on the spot, it appears that there is a quiet, but rapid and steady growth of feeling in favour of independence. In certain districts it is found, on probing the minds of the people, to be general; and it prevails not only among the young and enthusiastic, but among the elderly and cool-headed as well. Nobody likes as yet to speak out, at least of the politicians, to whom nothing is so terrible as the premature. But the minds of men are turned in the same direction, and they wait for some one to give the word." We would like much to know who the keen-eyed observers are who give the word, and who are the politicians to whom nothing is so terrible as the premature. "Keen-eyed" is altogether too feeble a term. To observe in our Province any such state of things as that described above, one would need an eye rivalling in power Sam Weller's hypothetical organ of vision—"a patent double-magnifying microscope of hexagonal form."

—Despite the untoward circumstances of the last two or three years, the finances of the British Empire seem to be in a very sound condition. The revenue for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1883, was £28,000,000, something like four millions in excess of the estimate. The expenditures were £28,906,000, being, thus £29,000,000 of the revenue. The revenue of the current financial year is put at £28,480,000, which, unless something unexpected happens, will give a surplus of nearly three millions. The national debt, which is now about £762,000,000, was reduced during the past year by about £7,100,000, and Mr. Childers, Chancellor of the Exchequer, intimated in his budget speech that he expected to see a reduction of £12,000,000 during the next twenty years. It is said that the rapid rate at which the Americans are paying off their debt is awakening English statesmen to the necessity of diminishing their own somewhat more energetically, and it may very well be, as the *Economist* thinks, that to the greater activity of the United States in this respect is due the fact that American 3 per cents. are now selling higher than English stocks of the same denomination.

—Mr. Gillman, Treasurer of the United States, recently resigned, and in transferring the office to his successor he had, of course, to take stock of the funds on hand. In gold and silver the accounts showed a balance of \$320,550,465; notes and deposits, \$92,224,046; U. S. bonds, \$374,000,000; greenbacks, about \$350,000,000; and some miscellaneous funds, running the whole amount up to considerably over \$1,000,000,000. Part of this was in the nine sub-treasuries situated in various parts of the United States, and for some reason has not yet been counted. All in the treasury in Washington, however, was counted, and it was found that there was an excess of four cents. Not so bad a showing in these days of defaulting.

—Jay Gould, having raked in his little pile of \$100,000,000, is going to withdraw from business life, leaving his son, George J. Gould, as his successor in Wall Street. It is stated that J. G. is only 47 years old. It will be seen, therefore, that he has, humbly speaking, quite a decent margin of time in which to repent of his financial intrigues.

—Friday, April 13th, was the sixty-fifth anniversary of the national flag of America. A suitable celebration of the day took place in Washington at the house of Col. Samuel Reel, son of the gentleman who designed the flag.

—Sir Charles Tupper was taken ill on Thursday and has been confined to his bed, and in consequence the delivery of the Pacific Railway Speech has been postponed till tomorrow.

Local House of Assembly.

The Budget.—The Public Debt.—The Week's Proceedings.

On Tuesday, the 24th of April, a long debate ensued respecting the appointment of engraving clerk. The clerk of the House had been directed by the Executive Council to dismiss Mr. John Black engraving clerk, and appoint Mr. Albert Gregory. Hearing of this, the Speaker made a statement to the House on April 17th, claiming that the right to vacate and appoint to such offices was vested in him. The Attorney General introduced a resolution declaring that the right claimed by the Speaker belonged to the Government, which was passed by a vote of 25 to 13.

The Provincial Secretary made his financial statement. He stated that at the end of October, 1882, there was a balance to the credit of the Province of \$213,073, and that on the 31st of December next there would be a balance of floating debt against it of \$265,806. Though the funded and floating debt was not a burden to such a Province as New Brunswick, yet every dollar of interest was so much withdrawn from the public service. The Government were therefore willing to retrench both by cutting down their own salaries and making other economies. The Speaker recommended that the floating debt should be funded at a low rate of interest. When the \$150,000 due on the Eastern Extension, were paid and other claims on the Dominion Government were met, they would be in position to pay off so much of the debt.

In reply, Mr. Landry stated that Secretary's figures were considerably in error. In the year 1879, for instance, the balance against the Province was \$48,000, instead of \$20,000. During the past four years there had been no concealment of accounts and there had been a considerable reduction of expenditure outside the sum devoted to the Parliamentary Building—a reduction amounting in the year 1882 to \$80,000, and in 1883 to \$43,343 91.

On the 25th a bill was introduced to invest the appointment of the chief of police of St. John in the Common Council. The St. John members were divided on the bill; matters were left in statu quo by the defeat of the bill by a large majority. Mr. Gillespie moved the House into a committee of the whole to consider a bill for the destruction of bears. Mr. White in jocular vein expressed himself to the effect that the bill would pass the House by a bare majority, but was too bare-faced to be bearable. A bill was introduced by Mr. Wetmore having reference to persons doing business without a license in Fredericton and to non-resident rate-payers.

Mr. Landry continued his criticism on the financial statement, speaking for six and a half hours. He stated that at the end of 1882 the total floating indebtedness of the Province was \$59,473,60 and that even from this about \$10,000 of the suspense account might fairly be deducted as being likely to be repaid to the Province. He then analysed the results of the late elections, claiming that a majority of the members were elected to support the late Government, and concluded his speech by an indignant discussion of French domination as treated in certain papers for the purpose of exciting national and religious feeling.

Hon. Mr. Blair said that when the late Government took office at Fredericton, they were \$29,000 in the Treasury. In 1883 this was all gone, \$30,000 was drawn in advance from the Dominion Government, and \$40,000 had been borrowed from the People's Bank, making a total of \$99,000. When the present Government came into power in March, the Treasury was empty and \$160,000 were needed to meet expenses up to July 1st, when only \$77,000 would be due from the Dominion Government, no other funds coming in after that to the end of the year they were \$29,000 in the Treasury. In 1883 this was all gone, \$30,000 was drawn in advance from the Dominion Government, and \$40,000 had been borrowed from the People's Bank, making a total of \$99,000.

On the 26th, Mr. Adams took the floor and violently attacked the Hon. Attorney General, accusing him among other things of circulating the statement that the bonded debt was over a million dollars, when it was only \$891,000. He claimed that the Hon. Provincial Secretary had mystified accounts so that no ordinary man could understand them. The old Government had effected an average saving of \$14,562.98 per annum. In his department he had reduced the annual expenditure about \$15,000, while the receipts had advanced from \$75,000 in 1875 to \$170,000 in 1882. This closed the debate and the House went into committee of supply.

Mr. Ellis criticised the Normal School and the University and advocated the printing of school books in the Province. Hon. Mr. Elder stated in reply that many school books could be printed abroad very much more cheaply than in New Brunswick.

On the 27th, on supply Mr. Ellis and Mr. White objected to the list of the public printing, and the lat-

ter criticised the travelling expenses of the Surveyor General and the Superintendent of Education. Hon. Mr. Elder promised to investigate the printing expenses. In answer to an inquiry from Mr. Adams, he also stated that the \$300 for the Rifle Association was to pay the expenses of our riflemen going to Ottawa. In reference to the amount required for the pay of the members of the House and Council, he stated in reply to Mr. Landry that the law compelled the payment of members in full for last session, but that the Government would introduce a bill changing the law. He introduced a bill providing for a popular vote on the abolition of the Legislative Council. Hon. Mr. Elder committed the House on a bill changing the end of the fiscal year from Oct. 31st to Dec. 31st.

On the 28th, after some miscellaneous business, Hon. Mr. Elder committed a bill having reference to the St. John Relief and Aid Society on which a long debate ensued. Hon. Mr. Blair introduced a bill to authorize the funding of the Provincial floating debt, and Hon. Mr. Elder one to fix the indemnity of members for the short session. The order of the day was then resumed. The grant for the Public Hospital was passed, below larger than the amount of \$500, owing to increased number of patients. A long discussion then followed concerning certain over-drawn road-grants. House adjourned till Monday.

On Monday the 30th, Mr. Hanington committed a bill establishing the fees of the Commissioners and other officers appointed by court or by statute. After a long discussion the bill passed without amendment. The rest of the morning was occupied with the introduction of bills, answering questions, &c., &c. In the afternoon Mr. Barbier's resolutions respecting fortified recognizances were answered by Hon. Mr. Blair to the effect that only two remained unsatisfied. Messrs. Collier and White then had the passage-at-arms respecting the alleged offer of Commissioner of Works by the former to the latter, but could not settle the matter satisfactorily. Mr. Blair committed the bill to fund the floating debt of the Province. He said that the first of December the debt would amount to \$266,000. To meet part of this they could get an advance on the Dominion subsidy, paying 4 per cent. interest; the balance would have to be obtained from the banks at 6 or 7 per cent. Even if the whole subsidy were devoted to paying off the debt, the Government would have to begin borrowing again. The Eastern Extension claims, if even paid, which was probable, might be used in paying part of the bonded debt, but even if the justice of the claim were recognized, the money might be used by the Dominion Government as an offset to the Provincial debt assumed at Confederation. Mr. Wetmore moved as an amendment that the amount to be funded be fixed at \$120,000. After a lively debate the amendment was lost without a division and the bill passed.

On 1st May, the Attorney-General committed the bill to provide for a vote to be taken by the Legislature. It was opposed by Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Hanington, Mr. McLeod, and the Speaker, and they agreed to, as also the bill to reduce the salary of the President of the Council and Speaker of the Assembly.

Personal and Political.

—Parnell will not be able to attend the proposed Irish Convention at Philadelphia, unless it be postponed till autumn.

—Charles Dudley Warner has been made editor of the *Drummer* in *Harper's Magazine*, in place of the late Col. Seaver.

—Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, the distinguished historian, who died in New York, has been appointed editor of the *Magazine of American History*.

—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Russell, Conservative member of the English Parliament, died on the 14th. Sir Charles distinguished himself greatly in the Crimean war.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes recently visited New York and was given a dinner at Delmonico's by the doctors of that city. Many good speeches were made, and guest-reading in a poem of considerable length and in his usual happy vein.

—A young American who saw Byron in 1819 described him as "a green-looking man of uncanny appearance, with a great turn-over collar, fastened with a big, vulgar brooch."

—Prof. Wiggins contemplated engaging in a lecturing tour, but his project was summarily thwarted by an intimation from the Finance Department that his services would be needed for the present in an official capacity.

—Bradshaw has won another victory. He was charged, in company with the editor of the *Free Thinker*, with publishing in that journal a libelous sketch of the Daily, but has just been acquitted by the jury.

—A life of George Eliot has recently been published by a Miss Mathilda Blind. Her second husband, Mr. Cross, is preparing an edition of her works, which will be published by T. B. Osgood & Co., Boston.

—Peter Cooper's will distributes \$100,000 in special bequests, leaves the same amount to the Cooper Union, and divides the remainder about \$1,800,000 between his two children, Edward Cooper and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt.

—Sir William Vernon Harcourt, if he is like most people, cannot read a very comfortable life. The recent explosion at Westminster was generally conceded to have been aimed at him, and last week a seven-pound parcel of gun-powder with fuse attached was found near his office.

Parliamentary.

In the House of Commons the 25th of April was taken up with the converted election case of King's Co., P. E. I. In the last Dominion election a Mr. Robertson and a Mr. McDonald were the candidates on the Liberal and Conservative sides respectively. The former obtained 2,002 votes, the latter, 1,941. But Mr. Robertson had at the preceding Local election been elected to the Island House, and their being no satisfactory evidence of his having resigned his seat in that House, he was, of course, by the law of 1872 against dual representation, disqualified from being a candidate, and every vote cast for him was therefore thrown away. On this ground the committee on privileges and elections decided that McDonald was entitled to the seat, and their report was adopted by a vote of 107 to 66.

On the 26th Sir Leonard Tilley introduced a Factory Bill, providing that no child under the age of 14 should be employed for more than ten hours a day, and that no child under twelve shall be employed at all. In connection with the Militia Bill, he promised to insert a provision prohibiting the sale of malt liquors or spirits in Militia camps. The House then went into committee of supply and passed the estimates for immigration, quarantine, agriculture and statistics. Messrs. Gilmour, Burns and King urged that a portion of the immigration grant should be applied to New Brunswick. Some very encouraging statistics were given by Hon. Mr. Pope and Sir John Macdonald. An immigration of 150,000 persons is expected for the coming year, about 40,000 of whom together with nearly the same number from the older Provinces of the Dominion are expected to go to the North-West. Last year, 100,000 people were brought into the country, and the trade between the east, Provinces and Manitoba amounted to \$20,000,000.

The 27th was wholly occupied with the Dominion Land Act consolidated bill. In answer to an enquiry, Sir Leonard Tilley stated that it was not the intention of the Government to initiate any legislation to prevent railway trains from running on Sunday. The same question was brought up on Monday, the 29th, by Mr. McMullen who moved for a return of petitions against Sunday trains, and said the Government should prevent such trains except where profitable goods were concerned. Mr. McKenzie thought the House had not the power to legislate as required, but might restrict the running of their own railways. Sir Hector Langevin opposed any restriction. Chinese immigration before being brought into the House by a resolution favoring the introduction of an act to restrict such immigration, but the resolution was voted down without a division.

St. John Boom.

New Industries.—New Buildings.—The Centennial.—Trade, &c.

(From our Correspondent.) Of all Canadian cities east of Winnipeg, St. John promises the coming season to be the most busy. There is every indication of great activity and prosperity. In a few days the new cotton mill will be started. Hands are being imported from England. The products of the new mill will be duck and grey cottons. If anchors and chains and copper rigging were now added to the factories of the city, a ship could be built, rigged, fitted out and launched, without going abroad for anything. No doubt St. John enterprise that has done so much in the past will accomplish this also. Park's cotton mill is one of the most successful institutions of the kind in Canada. New looms are being put in and new machinery is now wanted. To the Phœnix works, a locomotive department is being added. Harris' machine shops, the largest in Canada owned by any private firm, is being reorganized to be started on a new career of success. The bulk of the old standing factories such as Lawton's saw factory, Foster's tannery, etc., are driven with work. A new line and saw factory is to be started soon by Robinson & Co. A new company is being organized, viz.: The Thompson & Williams Manufacturing Company, of Stratford, Ont., intend bringing down their entire plant and machinery and incorporating it with the Rolling Stock Co. The new works will be located at the Ballast wharf. Cheap coal and iron are the magnets drawing this new business to St. John. Coal here costs \$2 per ton; in the Upper Provinces \$6. The capital has also been taken. Canada has 10,000 miles of railway and there is a quantity of Crockett's, Carpets, and other articles too numerous to mention. The position of the Maritime Provinces is, above that, six months credit with interest.

J. L. BENT, Auctioneer.

Sackville, May 1, 1883.

AUCTION.

I WILL sell at Public Auction, for Miss Mary A. Lyons, at the residence of Wm. H. Harrison, Esq., on

Saturday, 5th May Next,

At 9 o'clock p. m., all her Household Furniture, consisting in part of the following articles:

1 Bed and a quantity of Bedding, 2 Upholstered Chairs, 7 Tables, 6 Case-bottom Chairs, 6 Chairs, 2 Bureaus, 2 Bedsteads, 1 Cook Stove, 1 Parlor Stove, 1 Hall Stove, 3 Mirrors, 1 set China, a quantity of Crockeryware, Carpets, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms—All sums under \$50.00, cash; above that, six months credit with interest.

J. L. BENT, Auctioneer.

Sackville, May 1, 1883.

AUCTION.

I WILL sell at Public Auction, at the residence of Mr. Wessley Lund, at

Saturday, 12th May Inst.

At 1 o'clock p. m.:

1 Team Horse, 1 Horse four years old, 2 Cows, 2 Steers three years old, 1 yearling Steer, 1 Bull, 1 Carriage, 1 Team Wagon, 1 Sleigh, 2 Double Harnesses, 1 Plough, 1 Harrow, 1 Saddle, 12 Hens, 1 Threshing Machine, Stoves, Bedsteads, 2 Upholstered Chairs, Looking Glasses, Whisk, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Hay, Forks, Rakes, Hoes, and a variety of other articles.

Terms—Nine months, with interest after three months.

C. W. COLE, Auctioneer.

Cookville, April 24, 1883.

English Marsh for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Auction on THURSDAY, MAY 10th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a LOT OF ENGLISH MARSH (7 acres), situated on Old Cole's Island Road (so-called), in the Parish of St. John's, and bounded by the sea on the north and east, and by the Phœnix works, a locomotive department is being added. Harris' machine shops, the largest in Canada owned by any private firm, is being reorganized to be started on a new career of success. The bulk of the old standing factories such as Lawton's saw factory, Foster's tannery, etc., are driven with work. A new line and saw factory is to be started soon by Robinson & Co. A new company is being organized, viz.: The Thompson & Williams Manufacturing Company, of Stratford, Ont., intend bringing down their entire plant and machinery and incorporating it with the Rolling Stock Co. The new works will be located at the Ballast wharf. Cheap coal and iron are the magnets drawing this new business to St. John. Coal here costs \$2 per ton; in the Upper Provinces \$6. The capital has also been taken. Canada has 10,000 miles of railway and there is a quantity of Crockett's, Carpets, and other articles too numerous to mention. The position of the Maritime Provinces is, above that, six months credit with interest.

THOMAS DIXON, Auctioneer.

Sackville, April 25, 1883.

English Marsh

AT AUCTION.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Auction on SATURDAY, 5th May next, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Great Bridge, TWO LOTS OF ENGLISH MARSH, Terms liberal and made known at time of sale.

THOMAS DIXON, Auctioneer.

Sackville, April 25, 1883.

AUCTION.

I WILL sell at Public Auction, for Miss Mary A. Lyons, at the residence of Wm. H. Harrison, Esq., on

Saturday, 5th May Next,

At 9 o'clock p. m., all her Household Furniture, consisting in part of the following articles:

1 Bed and a quantity of Bedding, 2 Upholstered Chairs, 7 Tables, 6 Case-bottom Chairs, 6 Chairs, 2 Bureaus, 2 Bedsteads, 1 Cook Stove, 1 Parlor Stove, 1 Hall Stove, 3 Mirrors, 1 set China, a quantity of Crockeryware, Carpets, and other articles too numerous to mention.

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Terms—Nine months, with interest after three months.

C. W. COLE, Auctioneer.

Cookville, April 24, 1883.

New Advertisements.

WALL PAPER!

8,000 Rolls Wall Paper,

Comprising the Newest Designs and Colors. Price from 5c. to \$1 per Roll.

april 18 J. L. BLACK.

CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTH

AND

FURNISHING GOODS

3 PIECES BRUSSEL CARPET;

8 Pieces Tapestry Carpet;

10 Pieces Wool and Union Carpets;

Full Floor Hemp and Jute Carpets;

10 Pieces Floor Oil Carpets, assorted patterns, 8, 6, 4, 3, and 2 ft. wide;

Window Cornices and Poles, adjustable to any width of window;

Bed Room Suits—Pine and Ash;

Chairs—All Assorted;

Bedsteads, Cradles, &c., &c.

april 18 J. L. BLACK.

Dry Goods!

Comprising a Full and Extensive Variety of Dry Goods.

125 Pieces of Prints—all kinds.

20 Pieces of Shirtings and Gingham.

80 Pieces Grey Cottons.

55 PIECES CLOTHS

Of the Newest Designs in Tweeds, Coatings and Suitings.

We respectfully say that such a Stock as we have now has no superior in this market.

april 18 J. L. BLACK.

MOLASSES.

10 Casks Choice Cienfuegos.

5 Barrels do. do.

For sale at Lowest Market Rates, Wholesale and Retail.

april 18 J. L. BLACK.

Tobacco.

IN STORE AND IN BOND:

25 Boxes Challenge, 12's.

32 Caddies Little Sergeant.

36 Do. Blackhawk.

20 Do. Yellow Bird, &c.

For Sale Very Low.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

april 17 J. L. BLACK.

CARRIAGE WOOD.

100 Sets Wheel Rims, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inch.

48 Pairs Carriage Shafts.

40 Sets Wheel Hubs.

100 Sets Spokes, full asment sizes.

Sulky Rims, Hubs and Spokes.

—ALSO—

Armstrong's Extra Carriage Bottoms.

Axles and Ironed Complete.

april 18 J. L. BLACK.

120 BUSHELS

Seed Wheat and Barley.

To Arrive from Montreal:

"Black Sea," "White Eye," and "Golden Globe" Wheat; Barley, Two Rowed and Six Rowed.

Those desiring to purchase will please hand in their orders early.

april 18 J. L. BLACK.

Timothy and Clover Seed

100 bushels Timothy Seed.

800 lbs. Red Clover Seed.

400 lbs. Alsike Clover.

FOR SALE CHEAP BY

april 18 J. L. BLACK.

SPRING CLOTHING.

2 CASES

Men's, Youth's and Boys' Suits;

—ALSO—

Coats, Pants and Vests.

VERY LARGE STOCK, AND CHOICE IN CLOTH AND STYLE.

mar 14 J. L. BLACK.

Iron.

12 TONS IRON,

From Londonderry Iron Works,

Completing a full assortment of sizes, which, in addition to stock before held, gives our customers a total of

25 TONS TO SELECT FROM.

Special prices quoted to persons buying half a ton or more.

