

DEC.

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER

SACKVILLE, N. B. DEC. 4, 1890

We are offering the CHIGNECTO POST new subscribers from the first of November till the end of 1891, for one dollar payable strictly in advance.

The Farmers and the Tariff

In speaking of the prospective visit of Mr. Longley to Sackville, in our issue of the 20th ult., we extended the following challenge:

"Speaking for Sackville, we ask Mr. Longley to name any one of our farm products for which our farmers have not at present an ample market at their own doors. Name any article for which there is not a good demand and at a good price in our own markets. We do not know of a single article which is suffering from want of a market, but we can name a long list of articles which can be imported that could be produced at home."

Those who heard Mr. Longley's address on the 24th ult. will remember that he did not venture to controvert our statements beyond stating that the Post had been committed to reciprocity by the Government, but the Halifax Chronicle answers us in its leaders on the 27th ult., somewhat warmly, in these terms:

"It is an extraordinary circumstance if farmers can sell everything they produce at satisfactory prices that farm land should have increased in value one single particle within the last twenty-five years but that on the contrary it should have depreciated. How will the Post manage to explain this extraordinary feature. Why is it that the most eminent authorities on political economy in the United States are all dwelling upon the fact that agricultural industry is depressed and the value of farms steadily declining. Why is it that the protectionist are all dwelling upon the fact and attribute it to other causes than that of the protective system. Why is it that every free trader is dwelling upon the fact as an illustration of the evils of protection. Every intelligent farmer in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick who reads the paragraph in the Post will regard it with scorn and contempt. A more ludicrous piece of absurdity was never uttered in this province than is not sighing for the day when the barriers between this country and the United States will be removed, and he will have free access for all his surplus products to the great cities of New England."

We are not a little surprised to find the Chronicle, in its endeavor to bolster up the cause of a most prosperous political scheme, reduced to the necessity of declaring that Protection is the cause of the depreciation in farm values in this section. Can it be that the Chronicle is ignorant of the fact that the widespread reduction of land value is one of the most striking industrial movements of the times? It is a movement that has not been confined to Portugal, Spain, Italy, Russia, Germany and France, but has affected Free Trade England probably more than any other country. Mulhall shows in his "National Progress," page 20, that the value of land has fallen in the United Kingdom, £239,000,000 sterling. The loss of farming lands is to-day hundreds of millions of pounds less than it was in 1840—fifty years ago, while every other item of wealth has shown a marvelous increase; the public fortune having increased during that same period from £100 per head, to £250. The wheat acreage in England has been reduced 40 per cent. from 1850 to 1887.

The United States consul report from Germany, in 1886, showed that land could be purchased 50 per cent cheaper than at the close of the Franco-German war of 1870-71.

Mr. David A. Wells, whose authority the Chronicle will scarcely venture to dispute, states that the cause for these startling results may be enumerated as follows:

First—The occupation and utilization of new and immense areas of cheap and fertile wheat growing lands in the United States, Manitoba, Australia, and the Argentine Republic.

Second—The more general application of labor saving agricultural machinery.

Third—The extension and improvement of the system of transportation by railway and steamships, with out which new land and new machinery would have been of little use.

Fourth—The discovery of Bessemer and the invention of the compound engine, without which transportation could not have been cheapened. The secret of the immense losses of the British and Continental farmer stands with simple statement that American wheat sold for export at the principal shipping ports of the United States in 1885 for 56 cents per bushel less than in 1874 and 32 cents less than in 1882.

This reduction in farm values has not only injured the British and Continental farmers, but has reached that of the farming class of the great farming communities surrounding the great cities of New England. The catalogue of the abandoned farms of New Hampshire gives particulars of 352 of such farms. The State Commissioner remarks that "in most instances these farms have not been abandoned because the soil had become exhausted or from lack of natural fertility, but from various causes appearing in the social and economic history of the state," which we may safely say the markets of the "great cities" at hand could not prevent. The New York Tribune, August 11th 1889, says of Vermont: "Good lands are offered for sale as low as three dollars per acre and it is said it will be necessary to make five dollars an acre the maximum price if the Vermont farmers expect to compete with western lands. Four localities were found for contiguous farms of colonies of fifty families each—such has been the depopulating process." The Grange Home of Boston, says some farmers were sold at much smaller price than the cost of the buildings on them. Hon. David A. Wells says that all over New England, farms can now be purchased for less than the cost of the improvements; for less than the cost of the stone walls around them. The Springfield Republican says: "Thirty miles inward from Worcester, the heart of the commonwealth, there are whole areas which sixty years

ago sold for \$22 per acre, are now selling for \$11 per acre, although railways and telegraph lines skirt the fields and the fields themselves are excellent farm land." We can supplement these facts by the statement that these farms are hundreds of miles nearer "the great cities of New England," than those tilled by our farmers, and enjoy unrestricted trade with them and yet behold the result!

For as is the condition of our farmers according to the liberal press, yet they have not fallen to the dismal, depth depicted as the condition of the farmers of New England, who have free access to for all their surplus products to the great cities of New England. The question may well be asked how long would our farmers enjoy their relatively prosperous condition, if they were deprived of their home market, and if the whole tide of western, cheaply produced farm products, that has overwhelmed the New England farmer with ruin was allowed, under Unrestricted Reciprocity to cross our borders and to flood our home markets. Our farmers have a good home market, and a constantly enlarging sphere for export in Britain and her colonies, which is yearly year gaining in volume and value.

To let well enough alone is a good motto when to make a change would be to fly to unknown evils. To gain a market of 60 millions of people, our farmers might be overwhelmed by the cheap productions of 60 millions of producers—themselves reaching out their hands to the four quarters of the globe for markets.

*Recent Economic Changes, page 89.

The man who is fond of his coddy is a much abused individual today, if the statute books mean anything. He has been the subject of so much legislation lately that it is only with great personal risk and inconvenience that he can maintain his clay satisfactory. In the State of Missouri he is not allowed to drink. In Boston he must sit down. In Kansas he must swear he is affected with the glanders or a rattlesnake bite. In Nebraska he cannot be treated without making his host, a candidate for the penitentiary. In St. John he must get up on Saturday before Saturday evening and in Westmorland he is compelled to go seven days in the week or perjure his soul by swearing he wants it for medicine.

We have to congratulate Mr. Longley upon a specially meritorious feature of his late address to the people of Westmorland. His address was more lofty and statesman like, more moderate in tone and expression than the political rations usually delivered. He has not only shown his personal attitude of political opinion, but his freedom from recriminations and charges of corruption and political dishonesty are points to be recommended and are worthy of imitation. The Attorney General of Nova Scotia having attained to a continental reputation of force and elegance of his political writings is to be congratulated for having adopted on the platform the same elevated style and tone that he has found successful in writing.

Mr. Longley's Lecture

To THE EDITOR OF THE POST.

DEAR SIR:—I know that gratuitous advice is not always appreciated, but nevertheless I want to give you a little. Possibly you might have noticed that you received a severe castigation in the Hon. J. W. Longley, recently in the House of Commons, for his political opinions. I want you to be very quiet about it and don't let anything you see or hear of the speaker's gestures. Nearly all the evening he stood with his hands on his hips in a most graceful manner for the greatest orator in the Maritime Provinces.

I was glad to see many of the students of our college in the audience. As they are to be in the future orators both for the bar and the legislature, the more we hope they will derive a lasting benefit from what they see if they don't let their hands be seen as "Grip" that Mr. Longley said took some of his best "Cartoons" from him. Then I was impressed by the extreme modesty of Mr. Longley. He told us in the beginning that he did not intend to speak of himself but by mutual consent he only used the pronoun "I" 754 merely, how I would like to see a somewhat more of the common use of the pronoun "we" to speak of himself. What flights of eloquence the subject would inspire.

I know, too, that the political world of the Maritime Provinces is very much interested in the subject of much criticism in the papers. No wonder for the world was in suspense. He was coming down from the upper provinces where he had been lecturing and giving hints to Grip. He came to New York and from there was called to Washington.

That was just what might have been expected, for he told us the Republican party, at that time, was greatly divided, and as soon as it was known that the Attorney General of Nova Scotia was in New York, who wonders that he was called to Washington.

Then he consulted with the leading Republicans and lo! the result! The Republican party has gone to the wall!

Then, too, I was pleased with the orator's English. It is cheering to find a man with the courage to break away from the musty old lexicons and give us something fresh. Take the word Westmorland as an example; also the expression "I feel as if I had been to the moon." But the Hon. lecturer proved himself not only versed in political history and economy, but also in Bible history. He must have studied the world well. That was a very tender, touching reference to the wilderness wanderings of the children of Egypt going to Jerusalem. He must have studied the world well. That was a very tender, touching reference to the wilderness wanderings of the children of Egypt going to Jerusalem. He must have studied the world well. That was a very tender, touching reference to the wilderness wanderings of the children of Egypt going to Jerusalem.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you do refer to Monday evening's lecture, there is one thing I beg you not to mention—that is Longley's statement that he was free to say no not statesman would not be the cost of the buildings on them. Hon. David A. Wells says that all over New England, farms can now be purchased for less than the cost of the improvements; for less than the cost of the stone walls around them. The Springfield Republican says: "Thirty miles inward from Worcester, the heart of the commonwealth, there are whole areas which sixty years

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The Taxes We Pay

The following are the rates payers for the Parish of Sackville and the amount assessed. The rates for other parishes will also be given. These rates are the county taxes only.

Continued from Nov. 20th.

Tower, Judson	2.40
" Sidney	2.40
" Joseph (son of Ismael)	2.75
" Leonard	2.45
" Joseph (son of Joseph)	1.70
" Bedford Capt.	2.05
" Altona	2.05
" Elbert	1.70
" Edward	2.05
" Tweedie, Prof. A. M.	2.75
" Thompson, Wm. B.	1.35
" The Enterprise Foundry Co.	24.50
" Thorne, Dr. B. S.	5.90
" Tower, Willard	1.00
" Benj.	1.00
" Teed, Ansel	1.00
" William	1.00
" Thompson, Leonard	1.00
" Tower, Richard	1.00

NON-RESIDENTS.

Tait, E. V.	1.05
" Teed, Chas.	3.35
" Thompson, Millegre	2.80
" Tingley, Zachariah	5.60
" Thompson, Hazen	7.05
" Tower, Capt. Wm.	2.80
" Thompson, Fred	2.80

RESIDENTS.

Trenholm, Martin	2.10
" Wadsworth, C.	3.45
" Reuben	2.40
" Seth	2.40
" James (son of Seth)	1.70
" Chas.	1.70
" Chas. B.	2.05
" Amos	1.40
" Joseph C.	2.05
" Pickering	4.85
" Jacob	1.35
" Fred C.	3.10
" Wry, William	4.15
" John	2.05
" Wm. C.	2.05
" Sanford	2.75
" Willard	2.40
" Valentine	2.40
" Albert D.	2.05
" Gilbert	4.20
" Richard L.	5.15
" Oliver	1.70
" James	1.70
" James Jr.	1.70
" Clifford	1.70

Wells, Robert

" Stephen T.	2.05
" Joseph L.	2.40
" George	2.65
" Wheaton, Reuben	6.25
" Thomas	4.50
" Les	1.35
" George Jr.	1.35
" Audubert	1.35
" Blair	1.35
" Chipman	1.35
" Edward	10.00
" William	1.35
" Wm. M.	3.45
" Bedford	42.30
" Gilbert	6.25
" Clarence	2.40
" Albert	2.40
" Eliza	3.10
" Daniel	3.10
" James	15.45

Wilson, Richard Est.

" Richard	1.70
" Wilkinson, Valentine	3.80
" Weldon, Ovid	1.70
" Amos	3.10
" Wignmore, Chas.	1.70
" Walsh, Michael	2.40
" Woodworth, Elihu	49.30
" Wood, Josiah, M. P.	1.70
" Owen	1.35
" Wats, James	1.70
" Wry, Albert E.	1.70
" William	2.05
" Wallace	1.35
" Joseph A.	1.35
" William	1.35

Ward, Fred

" Woodpoint Brown Stone Co.	7.00
" Wilkins, Israel	1.35
" Wathen, Jacob	1.70
" Wood, George	1.35
" White, James F.	1.70
" Wells, S. C. Rev.	2.40
" White, Sylvanus	1.35
" Wry, Chas. E.	1.35
" Weldon, Chas.	1.35
" White, Beal	1.00
" Phillips	1.00
" Joseph	1.00

NON-RESIDENTS.

Warren, Edward	1.40
" Weston, C.	1.05
" Wry, Thos. A.	1.40
" Ward, Martin	1.35

CONCLUDED.

The list of bonded rate-payers will be published next.

Death of H. B. Allison Esq.

On Sunday Dec. 1st at 11.30, there passed away one of our oldest and most respected citizens in the ninetieth year of his age. Mr. Henry Burdick Allison was born in Cornwall, N. B., in 1801, and began his business career in Halifax where he remained some years; then went to Miramichi and carried on an extensive business under the name of Crane & Allison; while residing there the great fire took place, and Mr. Allison was heavily losses thereby. In the year 1854, he came to Sackville where he resided since then, and was engaged in business for many years; winning by his firm integrity and high sense of honor the esteem and respect of all with whom he came in contact. Mr. Allison was one of a very large family only one brother, Mr. Geo. A. Allison of Halifax, survives him; two other brothers once resided in Sackville, Mr. Charles F. (the founder of the Mount Allison Institution), who was at one time a partner of Mr. Henry B. Allison's, and Mr. Joseph F. who was in his day probably one of the best known business men of this Province. Mr. Allison was a gentleman possessed of the fourly manners of the old school. Until the last year he has enjoyed the best of health, and none of the infirmities of age seemed to attach themselves to him. Up to the last night and hearing were unimpaired and his mental faculties marvellous; he being able to converse collectively on any subject till the hour of death; all of which was no doubt largely owing to the temperate regular life he has always led. In September last he paid a visit to his son in Halifax, and any one seeing him then found it hard to realize he had long passed the three score years and ten allotted to man.

Mr. Allison married the daughter of Mr. William Abrams, a prominent merchant of Miramichi, and celebrated his Golden Wedding in July, 1889. His wife survives him, and has four children—H. Burton, of Sackville, How and A. Burton, of Sackville, and A. Burton, of Sackville, and A. Burton, of Sackville. The work of relating with steel rails the Albert Railway in New Brunswick has been commenced at the Hillsboro end. The bridges along the line and other structures are being repaired and the new owners intend putting the line in a thorough condition.

K. D. C. What is it?

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Maritime Matters.

Four golden weddings have been held in Stewiacke, N. B., during the past year and several others are being celebrated.

Schooner J. C. Dakin, from New Brunswick, was seized at Halifax Friday, the customs authorities for violation of the fishery law regarding lobster.

Andrew Dunphy, of Blackville, Northumberland Co., while working in the woods at Patten, Me., was killed by a tree falling on his head.

Something not often seen! Four of the Black Diamond line of steamers lying alongside one another at the International pier, all looking cool for New York—Sydney Reporter.

John P. Chetwynd, the bankrupt lobster packer, was charged at the Halifax police court on Thursday with forging an invoice of the value of \$100,000, the case was set down for Monday next. It is alleged that Chetwynd has defrauded the government of thousands of dollars in this way.

The discovery of a nickel mine is reported from Queen's County, N. S. Two miners viewed the specimens and pronounced them excellent. The value of the property, it is understood, has already communicated with New York parties with a view to having the mine worked.

Corning & Chipman, solicitors at Ottawa, give notice of an application for incorporation of the Belmont Shipping Co., of Yarmouth, with a capital of \$70,000. The provisional directors are Robert Cail and Benjamin Davis, of Yarmouth, and Herbert Hall of Boston.

Applications will be made for letters patent for the new steam engine of the company with a capital of \$90,000 in shares of \$20 each, head office to be in St. John. The applicants are W. H. Thorne, A. T. Thorne, C. G. Lewis, and J. M. Smith, of Halifax. They are the first provisional directors.

At the Eastern Passage on the 18th inst., an event of peculiar interest transpired. On that day William Baker, aged 87, and Eliza White aged 74, were married. Rev. Mr. Slippy performed the ceremony. The bride's son and her wife acted as best man and bridesmaid.—Halifax Mail.

Schooner Mable, Martell master, from Halifax for Scatterie Island with a general cargo, was wrecked on Eastern Rock at the latter place. The Mable was a vessel of 43 tons register, built at Canoe in 1870, and owned by J. M. Smith of Halifax. There was no insurance on the vessel. The cargo was insured for \$1,000.

Farmers who purchased quantities of two-rowed barley for seed, and last spring are now sending samples of their product to the Experimental Farm. Prof. Saunders says the grain is of excellent quality, the result of the first year's experiment most encouraging.—Charlottetown Examiner.

Some Halifax men are in for trouble. A Guyborough girl has laid a complaint against a prominent resident of that city for breach of promise and desertion. She says he has promised to marry her several times, but is now about to marry another lady. She has strong evidence in the form of some letters from the man.

The Nova Scotia Glass Works, at New Glasgow, are now working full time day and night. The works, under the efficient management of Mr. Beech, are being operated for the Diamond Glass Co. about 150 men are employed, and they pay roll amounts to \$1,000 per week. Some beautiful new designs and patterns in the line of table ware are now being turned out. The business is daily increasing.

A little son of Mr. C. C. Nichols, of Waterville, N. S., seven years old met with a serious, and, it is feared, fatal accident last week. He was playing with some other children in his father's mill, when his foot caught in the wheel and he was thrown a considerable distance, sustaining dreadful injuries. His leg is broken both at the hip and ankle, and his head is badly cut.

Thos. S. Whitman gives some facts on the shipments of apples and other produce. The week before at the Acadia steamship wharf there were six vessels loading at one time. The apple crop in Annapolis and Kings this year, while not as large as in some years has paid well. In the London market Nova Scotia apples first sold for 38c, and from \$8 to \$9.50 a barrel. Last Friday they sold in Annapolis for \$8.50 a barrel, and from \$3.50 to \$4.00 a barrel.

W. V. Brown, of Yarmouth, has purchased a block of 20 acres of land just south of the line of the W. & N. Railway, and is running to the camp meeting grounds at Berwick. He proposes to show some of the American enterprise in getting it populated.

A plan has been prepared on which grounds for public lawns are appropriated in the centre and lots laid out around. The first lot to be sold is a corner lot—100x50 feet; lot for postoffice and customs office in one corner offered free; church lot also offered free. The balance is to be sold out in house and store lots.

Says the Sun: The Windsor and Annapolis train going west Saturday had a clergyman on board by the name of Rev. Bro. Brown, who was in charge of the Episcopal church at Midtown. He is said to have assaulted G. H. King, a divinity student of Wolfville, by breaking his nose and blacking both eyes because King sat on his hat.

Rev. Henry J. Howe of Windsor, condemned the performance of the Wolfville, and will report it to Bishop Courtney, if Brown himself does not. The car floor was covered with blood from King's wounds, and there was extreme indignation among passengers.

Says the Gazette: "John Garven of Upper Cape, is said to have been using at the hands of his wife and daughters. When he went home last Saturday night, it is said that his daughter ordered him away, and said if he came back she would put him so he couldn't walk. John went to a store, purchased some provisions and returned to his home. As the story goes, his daughter met him at the door, threatened to blow his brains out if he did not go away, and then drew a revolver and shot him. The yield of cranberries has been very good this fall. Fraser Allen, has picked and sent to market near 300 bushels; Alfred Raworth and James Main, over 50 bushels each; these berries grow on upland and are cultivated, they bring readily \$2.00 a bushel.

The directors of the Methodist Church have been accepted by committee; stone wall for \$125.00, to erect and finish in 1891. The church is to be built on the 10th inst., also Mrs. Harmon Allen and daughter.

We regret to announce that Mr. Albert Allen, a worthy and respected resident of Upper Cape is suffering from brain trouble, which greatly affects his reasoning powers. His friends are considering the advisability of sending him abroad to be treated.

Personal and Political.

Figures submitted to the French Bondholders Committee show that France's national debt is the largest in the world.

A Colonial Office committee has been gathering the views of the self governing colonies on the subject of colonial treaty making powers.

Benjamin Penhallow Schellinger who wrote under the name of Mrs. Partington died in Boston on the 28th ult., aged 76. His writings were widely known and read.

Sir John Macdonald is suffering from a cold, but is able to transact business at his residence at Earncliffe. The Tuesday evening meeting of the Council was held at Earncliffe.

The oldest general in France, and probably in the world,

