

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDER

SACKVILLE, N. B. MAY 14, 1891.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We are sending out accounts against subscribers who have been receiving the Post for some years and have not paid for it. It is a notorious fact that many people who would not hesitate about paying a store bill on presentation, will pay no attention to a newspaper bill although they get the paper every week, and are liable for its payment. The persons to whom these accounts are addressed are earnestly requested to settle them at once.

Sir Charles Tupper and the Grand Trunk.

The controversy between Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Henry Tyler, president of the Grand Trunk Railway, over the attitude of that corporation during the late campaign, is still going on in the columns of the London Times. The whole controversy arose out of a statement made by Sir Charles in Music Hall, Amherst, on the afternoon of declaration day, March 10th, in which he openly charged the Grand Trunk railway, with having commanded its employees to do all in their power to defeat the conservative government, and that as the result of this very ungrateful and hostile interference on the part of the railway, the return of several liberals was secured in Ontario and Quebec. He pointed out that Canada had done more to help the Tories than the Grand Trunk had done to help the Liberals, and that he had caused to show gratitude and the action of Sir Henry Tyler and Mr. Seagrave in issuing a circular was an act of ingratitude which should receive the condemnation of every man in the Dominion.

A cable report was published in the London paper, and Sir Henry replied with a letter, claiming that Sir Charles was false and that he had tried to bribe the G. T. R. to work for the government. Sir Charles has the peculiar habit of setting all his proofs together by force, he makes any charges and by degrees he has substantiated his statements in the English press. He has published the Wainwright letter written to Mr. C. I. by Sir Henry Tyler, and Sir Henry in reply to a letter from the gentleman asking that the employees be allowed to exercise their judgment in balloting. It is as follows:

"MONTREAL, March 4, 1891.
Your received. The company policy not being in accord with the government party, I am unable to assist you in the present contest. The staff, I presume know what the interests of the company are. It is not a personal matter in any way.
He also throws a flood of light upon the action and policy of that road which will certainly surprise the English stockholders and affect the minds of Canadians. He proves that the offer which the C. P. R. accepted was made in 1880 to the G. T. R. and was by them rejected because of the refusal of the government to except a stretch of a thousand miles between Nipissing and Port Arthur, which was needed to make the road useful to the North West. The Grand Trunk used undue influence against the government in the late contest, and in spite of the fact that to the government they are entitled to many privileges which they now enjoy. Sir Henry Tyler has done the worst possible thing for himself and the company over which he presides, by first influencing the employees of the road and secondly by trying to squirm out of the difficulty when unsuccessful in his efforts.

The Tunnel.

Hon. Mr. Howland who is now in England in the interests of a scheme to construct a tunnel under the straits of Northumberland, forwarded to the Charlottetown Board of Trade the following cablegram:

"London, April 20
"To Lewis CARVELL, President Board of Trade,
Charlottetown.

"Sir Douglas Fox forwarding very full report. Tunnel in 12 feet, electro motor, five millions; and eighteen feet, taking American rolling stock, \$11,000,000, chiefly built by Sir Douglas Fox. Feasibility and practicability fully established.

"Howland."

"London, May 1.
"To Lewis CARVELL, President Board of Trade,
10/10/10,000,000. Howland."

It is rather a difficult matter for the uninitiated to understand just why a tunnel eighteen feet deep cost 11 millions while one twelve feet in diameter should cost but 5 millions. The general impression among engineers is that Sir Douglas Fox in making this estimate is erring on the safe side, but his exact view of the matter will not be understood until further details are sent later. If built at all the work should be of standard gauge to render the double handling of freight going through unnecessary. This would render a change in the gauge of the Island not necessary. The demands for a tunnel are many and great and the financial aspect of the scheme is perspective good.

There are some people who imagine they are doing something unusually clever when they send bogus items to a newspaper for publication for the sake of taking a rise out of the editor. A couple of years ago a party in Yarmouth got into trouble for sending statements to the press which they knew to be untrue, and now the editor of the Shelburne Budget is offering a reward of a hundred dollars for the name of the party who sent in a bogus marriage notice over a forged signature. A newspaper man is always glad to print items of interest, but the publication of false statements of a personal nature is too serious a joke for every day use.

Mt Allison's Possible Forward Movement.

BY PROF. W. W. ANDREWS.

The department of Engineering should embrace the following branches, if the needs of our young men are not to be met, Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Mining and Sanitary Engineering, and Architecture. The department of Applied Science should be made to include the following:—Domestic Chemistry, Agricultural and Domestic Chemistry. This is not the place for a detailed account of the studies which fall under these separate heads. Suffice it to say that any one line of engineering would require a student four years of hard work before he could graduate a qualified man in his department. The same is true of the branches of Applied Science, with perhaps the exception of Domestic Chemistry, which would require only two years. In the above list no fancy subject is included. The cities are calling for sanitary engineers, mining companies for mining engineers, and metallurgists, manufacturing concerns for industrial chemists and chemical engineers, the agricultural interest for the help of agricultural chemists, our homes for those trained in the varied branches of domestic chemistry and civil electrical and mechanical engineers are wanted everywhere. Many practical men have expressed the opinion, that mining, electrical, and mechanical engineering will be the leading professional lines for the next fifty years in these provinces. Mathematics, Mechanical and Free-hand Drawing are common to all, throughout the four years, varying only in the subjects to which they are applied in the later years of the course. General physics and chemistry would be necessary to all students, whether in Arts, Applied Science, or Engineering. The present arts work in Biology, Physiology and General Chemistry would with part of the work in Sanitary Engineering and Domestic Chemistry, be the finest preparation possible in an arts course for a student proceeding to the study of medicine. All perhaps we can hope to do, at first, would be to do first class thorough work in a few branches and give elementary training in the remainder, so that our students might finish at better equipped institutions. In some colleges of Technology the class fees are \$200 a year. We cannot ask as much from our students and surely he, who having the ability, so takes the interests of the young men of these provinces to heart, as to endeavor to secure a means of education can be offered at one half or one third the above rate, is doing the best thing he can do to help them to help themselves, is the worthiest and most satisfactory benefactor.

Only in the latter years of the course in Engineering is the work of a strictly scientific character, depending on the line of work a student intends to follow. In the normal training of the preparatory department, the object is the development through book and bench, of the powers of observation, attention, judgment, scientific analysis and practical skill, upon which success in any mechanical or scientific pursuit depends. Too work is used as an educational instrument to subordinate what the study of science, mathematics and literature, and not as a substitute for them. In most Manual Training Schools nine hours a week are given to the study of the sciences, and given to draw and half as much time to drawing "the universal language."

This prevents education from being one-sided on the side of bookishness. Not only is complete education possible but a training is given, which is indispensable as a preparation for the trades and especially for higher education. In the early years of the Engineering course the lecture and laboratory work is such as is necessary in all lines of engineering, and in the later years specialization comes late. Besides training in a special line, Business Law, Political Economy, French and German, and the Higher Mathematics are required to complete an engineer's education, and these are continued during the four years.

So general is the course and so great is the demand for men so trained, that Gen. Walker, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as the amount needed, the employment of a few of \$200 a year, and an steady advance in the requirements for admission, not only has the increase in attendance been between 80 and 90 per cent and in ten years of two hundred and seventy per cent, but also that in either chemistry or engineering, it would have been practically to place twice as many men as were available in eligible professional positions between the close of the past and the opening of the present year. So great was the demand for members of the graduating class, that it was for the first time impracticable to fill all the vacant assistantships in the several laboratories of our own courses, and we were obliged to turn two cases to send to other institutions for men to take these positions, and in a third case, to appoint one of our special students not a graduate. From facts like these, both young men and college boards ought to be able to decide in what direction they may safely make their most costly educational ventures. In setting down \$100,000 or \$200,000 as the cost of a course, the cost of similar courses were noted, and a very low average was taken. The amount of character of the apparatus needed, could be a large item in the cost. Professors in these departments are to obtain, because so many lucrative positions are open to men with their training. With fellowships and assistantships to supplement the professional staff, manifold endeavors to encourage and attract to our study would be necessary even, with \$200,000 available, if all the departments are to be equipped. Yet with even \$100,000 a worthy beginning could be made, and the departments attempting only elementary work.

If claims were endorsed in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, the others would be comparatively small. This results from the fact that almost the whole of the first two years' work is the same in all three departments.

THE COOKING SCHOOL.
One portion of the work which would appeal particularly to the ladies of the provinces, is that of Domestic Chemistry accompanied with the manual training of the Cooking School. Parallel with the laboratory work and experimentation in different methods of cooking, lectures would be delivered on foods, their nutritive value, the effect of different kinds of cooking upon nutritive quality, specific heats, the use of the thermometer in the kitchen, the chemistry of bread making, cooking the potato, fermentation and decay, the chemistry of soap, removal of stains, antidotes for poison, testing drinking water for impurities, and such matters as are of importance to the housekeeper. Education of this kind raises the kitchen to the dignity of a laboratory and adds the charm of scientific interest to the housewife's tasks, which because of the mechanical way in which they are performed, often become a monotonous drudgery. Who one understands the reasons and hidden method of the changes, which are produced every day

in our homes, these wonderful transformations are appreciated, and a knowledge is possessed, which will turn many a defeat into victory and make a greater economy of material, fuel and time possible.

A laboratory capable of accommodating twenty-five pupils at a time can be equipped for \$500 or \$1000. The costliest part of equipment is the teacher, who needs to be a good chemist, and a success in manipulation. It will probably be safe to leave this matter in the hands of the Alumnae of the University and the intelligent ladies of the provinces.

ACCORDING to the records kept by government agents here, the number of bond fide settlers who have arrived here during the first four months of this year amounts to about 7,000. The greater percentage of that number were Europeans. For the corresponding period of last year the number of settlers who arrived here was 2,962. Nearly all the immigrants who have arrived so far this season have gone directly on to farms either in Manitoba or the North West—Winnipeg Press.

THERE is a strong suspicion that the millennium is about to commence. Before the prorogation of the Ontario Legislature, the salary of Premier Mowatt was raised from \$5000 to \$7,000 and that of opposition leader Morehead, to \$2,000—just that a government paying the opposition to fight against it,—and it is on record that both gentlemen promptly refused the increase and moreover complimented each other in turn for each other's individual excellence.

FRIDAY last was the seventy-third anniversary of the birth of Sir Leonard Tilley. Sir Leonard was born at Gagetown, Queens Co., on May 28, 1818, and for many years was a prominent figure in the commerce of St. John. His many friends of both political stripes will be pleased to hear that the martyr which a short time ago threatened his life has yielded to treatment and he is now enjoying the best of health.

Lawyers Have the Pull.

The Business Callings of the Members of the Dominion House of Commons.

An analysis of the professions or callings of the members of the Dominion Parliament shows as follows:
Farmers 37
Merchants 34
Lawyers 58
Doctors 21
Printers and journalists 9
Lumbermen 6
Millers 2
Contractors 2
Tanner 1
Gentlemen 12
Coal mine managers 2
Railway employes 1
Banker 1
Machinist 1
Dentists 7
Ship owner 1
Provincial Land Surveyor 1
Notaries 4

Rhodes Curry & Co.

TO BE INCORPORATED AND EXTENDED.

The enterprising building and wood working establishment of Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., Amherst, will shortly be incorporated with a capital of \$250,000. With this increase of capital, which is mainly that of local capitalists, the firm contemplates extending their business to include all kinds of wood working and building contracts. Their present premises are beginning to be too small for the requirements of their rapidly growing business, and will be replaced by a new and much larger one. The last addition to the latter is a land saw which will enable them to cut into smaller dimensions or clapboards, and will do other work which was hitherto done by planing.

The exhibit of wood work consisting of doors and fashies which were sent to the Jamaica exhibition has given this firm a reputation in that quarter as well as at home, and an increasing and profitable trade in above lines is being worked up. Mr. Rhodes, who represented the firm there speaks well of the prospects for trade in light wood; our spruce being of little value owing to the destructive action of worms.

Point de Bute.

Farmers are getting a good start with their seedling. The weather is cold and backward. The contract has been let to Mr. Silas Robinson for painting and general fixing up of the inside of the Methodist church. The quarterly board has invited the Rev. Mr. Pickles to St. John to be their pastor for the next three years, and it is accepted subject to the discussion of conference.

A meeting was held a few weeks ago to take into consideration the best means of draining the Point de Bute marsh, at the least cost: to present if possible, the reduction of the flood of salt, by which so much hay was lost. The meeting adjourned without accomplishing much. Scarcely of capital sent to be difficult. It is a great pity that something cannot be done, as the property there must decrease in value every year, unless a considerable amount of capital is spent in draining. It will be remembered that it was the same body of marsh that was so prominently before the public twenty-five years ago, when it was supposed that the Roach abidens was cut out there would be "millions" in it for the land owners alone; but experience has proved very different.

Mrs. Captain Mowatt with her son Hector of St. Stephen, and Miss Jean Smith of Kingston are visiting at the Uncle's Prospect Farm.

There will be a tea social on Tuesday evening next 19th at 7 p. m. at the residence of W. W. Irving, and a musical programme will be given during the evening. Collection at the close will go towards decorating the interior of the new hall, and the bathroom and other part. In connection with the Esquimaux dock contract, Thomas McGreevy obtained information from the department for the benefit of the tenders, being the same firm mentioned above and in consideration thereof had the brother taken into the firm, with twenty per cent. of profit; that in the progress of the work Thomas procured much comfort, receiving money for such services. Thomas endeavored to

Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, May 6.—Very little business was done in the house to-day.

In answer to Mr. Flint Hon. Mr. Tupper said it was the intention of the government to pay fishing bounties earlier in the year hereafter than March 5th.

The postmaster general said the government was considering the question of establishing a two cent rate of postage.

It was announced that the number of inhabitants of the Dominion would probably be known by the end of July.

J. R. Kinney, fishery inspector of Nova Scotia, who resigned his office in February, has been reappointed.

The Senate adjourned to May 26th, there being no business ready for the upper house.

Mr. Perry will ask a number of questions about the character of the service rendered by the steamer St. John's of the Dominion.

May 7.—The death of Senator Haythorne of Prince Edward Island, threw an air of quiet around the capital to-day.

The talk in parliamentary circles is about the McGreevy charges. Mr. Tarte professes to have a good case, but just how good nobody as yet seems to know.

Mr. Flint, of Yarmouth, proposes to move for larger bounties to fishermen.

May 8.—During the first ten months of the fiscal year, down to the last of April, the revenue was \$31,352,000 and the expenditure \$25,303,000. The revenue for April was \$3,127,900 and the expenditure \$2,595,000. The capital expenditure for the month was \$183,000; nevertheless the debt was reduced by \$419,000.

St. John is calling for protection at level railroad crossings.

Ottawa, May 11.—More than an hour was consumed in presenting prohibition petitions, which were forthcoming in even larger numbers than on previous days. Mr. MacDougall, of Picton read one to-day with 4,430 names. Mr. Mills, of Annapolis had 22 petitions with 2,400 names, while Mr. Dwyer of Cumberland and Mr. Patterson of Colchester, secured equally large lists.

The minister of marine introduced a bill to amend the act respecting certificates to masters and mates. The bill makes no change in existing conditions, but gives the force of law to the rules and regulations now prevailing.

Sir John Thompson, introduced a bill relating to admiralty courts. Heretofore the admiralty courts of Canada have been under Imperial jurisdiction. The Imperial parliament have passed an act making it necessary for the colonies to create admiralty courts. His proposal was to rest in the exchequer courts the powers of the admiralty and maritime courts.

The long promised and long expected naming of the Tarte-McGreevy expose took place. The member for Montserrat, rose in his place and read his indictment of Thomas McGreevy, member Quebec West, which Mr. Tarte also affirms to be in some degree an indictment of the minister of public works. During his address Mr. Tarte had the intense attention of the house, and though he did not bring forward the new evidence that the public had been expert. He affirmed that the indictment was in his hands to support his charges. The charges themselves were many, and if they can be sustained, it will be impossible for Mr. McGreevy to remain in public life. The paper so prepared by Sir Hector Langevin indirectly as head of a department in which, Mr. Tarte's statements are true, there has been great malversation and breach of public trust.

Both Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. McGreevy replied in the course of the whole affair and the latter branded Mr. Tarte's conduct as spiteful because of his refusal to do some scheming for him.

The charges are about as follows:—That in 1882 \$375,000 was voted for the harbor of Quebec. Larkin, Connolly & Co. tendered and got the contract, the firm taking Robert McGreevy, brother of Thomas, into partnership in order to secure the influence of Thomas Sir Hector Langevin having given his consent, as Thomas said, and that certain changes in the harbor and engineering staff were made for the benefit of the contractors.

That in 1883 three tenders were put in for a work under control of the Quebec harbor board. The tenders were all under direction of the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co. The one made under the firm's name was accepted, though not the lowest, Thomas McGreevy having by his influence secured the contract for the firm, he receiving \$25,000 for his services.

In 1883, \$1,000 was sub-contracted by Larkin, Connolly & Co. to the Langevin testimonial.

The vacant seniorship of Prince Edward Island will go to A. MacDonald, senior governor of the Island and ex-postmaster of Charlotte. He is one of the fathers of confederation and a brother to one of the members for Kings. Dr. Jenkins, M. P. R., and Hon. D. Fortescue were mentioned in connection with the appointment and both had a number of friends supporting them.

In 1884, Thomas McGreevy agreed to secure for the above firm the Lewis graving dock contract on condition that the same firm mentioned above over fifty thousand dollars in actual receipts being twenty-two thousand.

In connection with the Esquimaux dock contract, Thomas McGreevy obtained information from the department for the benefit of the tenders, being the same firm mentioned above and in consideration thereof had the brother taken into the firm, with twenty per cent. of profit; that in the progress of the work Thomas procured much comfort, receiving money for such services. Thomas endeavored to

secure the dismissal of the government officers employed about the works in order to assist the firm.

Thomas McGreevy used his influence to procure for the said firm a contract for dredging at Quebec particularly influencing engineer Henry F. Berley to get an exorbitant rate whereof Thomas McGreevy received 200,000 five thousand dollars.

Further charges refer to the subsidized steamer Admiral of which one Charlot is nominal owner, but which Mr. Tarte says belongs to Mr. McGreevy and has brought him in \$12,400 a year, the total sum he received being \$130,000.

Other charges refer to a retaining wall at Quebec, the allegations being of the same character as the graving dock charges.

In summing up Mr. Tarte says that Thomas McGreevy has received from Larkin Connolly & Co. for the use of his influence, \$200,000. He also alleged \$40,000 additional had been received by him out of the Bay Chaleur railway subsidies. It is also set forth that Mr. McGreevy has for many years occupied the same house at Ottawa as Sir Hector, for the purpose of creating the impression that he has great influence over the minister.

Personal and Political.
—The late Charles Pratt, of Brooklyn, who left \$15,000,000, is said to have died from overwork.

—The Massachusetts Senate has passed a bill to be incorporated to make annual returns.

—Bismarck has been finally elected to the German Reichstag by a vote of 10,500,000 votes over his Socialist opponent.

—C. C. Chipman of Halifax, private secretary to Hon. C. H. Tupper, has been appointed commissioner of the Hudson Bay Co., at a salary of \$6,000 per annum.

—A Toronto paper says: Great preparations are being made in military circles to celebrate in a fitting manner on the 22nd of June next, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Ridgeway between the Fenian invaders and the Ontario militia.

At Montreal the other day Rev. Father Dowd read a circular from Archbishop Fabre saying that all who took any part in a Parnell demonstration in Montreal on the 11th of January, were unworthy of the name of Roman Catholic. The Pope, he said, had expressed a hope that the Anti-Parnellites would be successful.

—Lord James Edward Sholto Douglas, brother of the Marquis of Queensberry, committed suicide the other day by cutting his throat with a razor. For some he had been acting strangely and was under guard, but at last eluded his watchers and committed the act in his hotel.

A deputation called upon the Right Hon. Geo. J. Goschen, for the purpose of laying before him the arguments in favor of the establishment of a universal rate of penny postage to all parts of the British empire. Mr. Goschen replied that it would be impossible to lower the postal rates. The government, he said, already had £27,869 in four months the reduction made in colonial postage.

—Hon. John Lefrue, one of the foremost and wealthiest citizens of Prince Edward Island died at Boston on the 5th of May. The deceased, Charles H. Goodwin, was on his way to New York to look after one of his vessels and died before any of his family could reach him. He was elected to the Legislature in 1870 and appointed to the Executive in 1873. He was a Liberal Conservative in politics.

Magno Kelly, the banker, is one of the most active men of his age in New York. He is worth ten millions or more, and is, perhaps, the wealthiest man in the city engaged exclusively in banking in the world. He began his career in that State as a itinerant peddler, but in 1840 the gold fever attracted him to California. He became a willow dry goods merchant in San Francisco and returned to New York.

The Eastern development Co., at North Sidney are sinking two more shafts in the Coxheath Copper mine and a railway will be built in the near future.

The lobster business is growing on the Shelburne County coast. Since April 20 steamers are making four trips each week to Yarmouth and carry 1350 cases for shipment to Boston.

Mr. R. S. Parzins, an experienced maker of cutlery has established a factory at Halifax at present he makes a specialty of pocket knives, of which he turns out one gross per day.

The United States census office has issued a statement of the acreage and yield of tobacco for the year 1889, showing an increase over the last census of 15,235,955 and 19,652,440 pounds.

A new roofing paper is made by applying to the paper a composition of boiled linseed oil and pulverized charcoal. The paper so prepared is said to be perfectly air and water proof under all circumstances.

The New York Press says that Delaware crops exports report an enormous surplus, have combined to produce 7,000,000 bushels. At an average of sixty cents per bushels delivered at stations this means \$42,000,000 enough money to buy up the entire State if applied in a lump sum.

It is rumored that the English syndicate which recently made extensive purchases of breweries in Canada, and the United States is negotiating for the purchase of the Don brewery, the Ontario Brewing Company and the Toronto Brewing and Malting Company, all of Toronto.

It is learned that the agricultural implement firms of Massey & Co., of Toronto, have combined and are about to combine into one firm, and that incorporation will be asked for shortly. The capital of the new company will be \$5,000,000.

Staples was out of town.

Amherst Press: Some people who find a vein of humor in the most serious occurrences. A few days ago a lady in the city was sitting in a room when one of our Amherst merchants, when she came to lay the carpet it was found the clerk had failed to send the sack and staples required. The lady at once telephoned to the store the following message, "Send sacks and staples for bedroom at once." Her husband, who was better imagined than described, on receiving over the wire this answer, "The sacks will be sent immediately, Staples is out of town."

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