

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N.B., NOV. 20, 1884.

The British Franchise Bill has passed its third reading.

China contemplates the cession of Formosa to France.

Lyons, the Grit member for Algoma, has been unseated for bribery.

The Scotch crofters have decided at the last moment to submit unconditionally.

It is now stated that Sir John Macdonald will not start for home till the 21st inst.

The Imperial Government has sent 200 tons of torpedoes to protect coaling stations in China.

Mr. A. B. McGee, formerly of St. John, has been elected by the democrats to the Massachusetts senate from the third Suffolk district.

Twenty-two failures in the Dominion were reported during the past week, and one hundred and eighty-seven in the United States.

The statue of Hon. George Brown is to be unveiled on the 25th inst. Hon. A. MacKenzie will perform the ceremony and Mr. Mowatt will deliver an address.

It is suggested that the other provinces should send delegates to the forthcoming demonstration at Toronto in honor of Sir John Macdonald.

Mr. Allison, Grit M. P. for Lennox, has been unseated for bribery. Two members unseated in one week for corrupt practices is a good record even for "the party of party."

A letter from Gen. Gordon, dated Nov. 4, has been received by Lord Wolseley. Gen. Gordon says his position in Khartoum is secure and that his troops are in excellent spirits.

Right Hon. George J. Shaw Lefevre, M. P. for Reading and First Commissioner of Works, has been appointed Postmaster-General in place of Mr. Henry Fawcett.

J. J. Adams, a native of Miramichi, and a brother of Hon. Michael Adams, M. P. for Northumberland, has been re-elected to Congress for the 7th district, New York City, by a majority of 7,604 over his staid republican opponent.

The reports, letters, and speeches of members of the British Association are having a good effect in directing the attention of farmers to the advantages offered by the improved farms of Ontario and the virgin grants of the North-West Territory.

The Queen has conferred upon Sir John Macdonald the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, in recognition of his public services. The number of Knights of this class is not to exceed twenty-five in the civil service. Sir John will go to Sandringham to visit the Prince of Wales next Saturday.

Messrs. D. R. & C. F. Eaton, who are extensively engaged in milling and shipbuilding at Eatonville, and other places in Nova Scotia, have assigned in trust to Mr. J. E. L. Parsons, of Halifax. The liabilities of the firm are said to be about \$140,000, while their assets amount to nearly \$200,000. Messrs. Eaton have an extensive establishment at Eatonville and have branches of their business at Parisboro, Five Islands and Canada.

Mr. Van Horne, Vice-President of the Canada Pacific Railway, states that the unfinished portions of the line will be completed by next September and that, at a cost of some millions of dollars less than the estimate given to the public last year. He does not hesitate to say that the Canadian Pacific Railway has more good agricultural land, more coal, and more timber than all the other Pacific railways combined and that every part of the line from Montreal to the Pacific will pay.

John George Bourinot, clerk of the House of Commons of Canada, has recently published a book entitled *Parliamentary Procedure and Practice in the Dominion of Canada*. This work has been reviewed very favorably by the London Times which says respecting it: "The first impression of English readers on opening Mr. Bourinot's 'Parliamentary Procedure' may be one of surprise; the second must be that of pride and satisfaction." This is not the first time that Canada has distinguished itself in literature of this kind. The late Alpheus Todd, Librarian of the Dominion Parliament, published a work on constitutional history which is considered to be one of the best books of the kind ever written.

A short time ago we mentioned in the Post the mathematical works of Prof. Edward Bowser, son of George Bowser, Esq., of this place. Last week the *Independent*, one of the ablest papers in America, contained a very eulogistic review of Prof. Bowser's work on *Analytical Mechanics*, winding up with these words: "This treatise will compare favorably with the best English and French works as a text-book; it is invaluable as a source of reference to whatever is interesting in the subject of mechanics; and makes an efficient introduction to the higher sciences, which deal with the more abstruse problems of physics and astronomy. Nothing short of long experience as a teacher, and a wide familiarity with the application of mathematics to mechanical science would have sufficed to combine these varied features in such a happy manner. We predict for this work the same widespread celebrity which has attended all the publications of this author."

There are those who falsely in plain and direct terms. There are those who possess the art of creating an erroneous and false impression, without making a statement that can be squarely rebutted. In the latter the editor of the *Telegraph* possesses unequalled skill. Under the cloak of plausible words he stabs his victim with the stiletto of innuendo. In our last we advocated Hon. Mr. Landry's claims to the vacant Judgeship. The *Telegraph* makes use of it to prove private enmity between Hon. D. L. HANINGTON and the Post, and to make its customary fling at Sir LEONARD TILLEY. It says: "Owing to a 'difficulty' of some year's standing between that paper and Hon. D. L. HANINGTON, the Post seeks to damage the chances of the ex-leader of the opposition in his aspiration towards the bench. It is not that the Post loves Mr. Landry so much, but that it loves Mr. HANINGTON less. It is not that Mr. HANINGTON has withdrawn or waived his claim, but that the *Sackville* Tory organ fears he may succeed with the Finance Minister's aid. Family influences have ever proved a very potent factor with Sir Leonard and might in this case be sufficient to turn the scale as between two candidates whose claims Sir Leonard's mind might be equally balanced.

The "difficulty" above mysteriously referred to, originated in 1880. It was then that the *Sackville* Times and other papers were equally interested, and in which Mr. LANDRY, as well as Mr. HANINGTON and the other members of their Government, was also a party. The Post, which up to that time supported the Government, followed Mr. J. L. BLACK'S leadership when he succeeded from the Government ranks, and went with him into opposition against the Landry-Hanington Government. Though the Government was not defeated until afterwards, Mr. Black's course at the time met with very general commendation at the hands of the press and the public. His outspoken utterances attracted universal attention and favor throughout the Province, while in this constituency he was regarded as one who alone stood by the common platform on which the Opposition ticket of 1878 was elected.

(1.) Maritime union before creation of the Parliament buildings.

(2.) Abolition of Legislative Council and certain economic reforms.

(3.) Opposition to Grand Southern Railway.

We applied to-day Mr. Black's course as we did four years ago. We thought both Messrs. Landry and HANINGTON's position was indefensible, but we are pleased to find that to support one of these gentlemen for the Bench, and if we have not spoken of Mr. HANINGTON, it is because we have never understood he is a candidate for the position. He enjoys a foremost position at the bar, which he has won by unusual force of intellect, and we have believed him to be yet too much of the legal gladiator to be content with the serene atmosphere of the Bench.

The *Telegraph* and *Globe* will have to try again before they succeed in stirring up mischief amongst Sir Leonard Tilley's friends in Westmorland.

Mr. Gladstone's advanced age, to say nothing of his personal feelings, makes him reluctant to enter upon the grave constitutional conflict which seems likely to take place between the people of England and the House of Lords. Hence he has gone to the very verge of discretion in trying to effect a compromise with the Upper House on the questions of the Franchise and Redistribution. But the Marquis of Salisbury is bound to rule of ruin and, encouraged by the results of some recent elections, is said to be bent on forcing a dissolution of the House of Commons. If there is a dissolution and the Conservatives obtain a majority in the House of Commons, then it cannot be doubted that serious changes, amounting in fact to a revolution, will be made in the English constitution. A great deal of discussion as to the fate of the House of Lords is going on at present in English papers and periodicals. Some advocate limiting its power by allowing it to block a bill for one session only, the second passage of a measure by the Commons being a signal for the House of Lords to pass it. Others think its constitution should be modified by turning out some of the present peers and putting in their place men eminent in law, science, literature, and art. And then there are the bold, almost impious, men who regard the double chamber system as a historical accident wholly devoid of merit and who, therefore, go in for utterly wiping out the House of Lords. Municipalities, they say, large corporations, such as railways, and great religious bodies, such as the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, do an immense amount of business and do it well, too, without having any second chamber to harass and impede them. It certainly does seem rather incongruous that in everything else the will of the majority, when once fairly ascertained, at once has its way, while in politics a second and irresponsible body has to be consulted.

Trans—How often we hear one say, "I feel so tired and languid and yet have nothing to cause such a feeling." The trouble is that the system is out of order. It is not the body that is the trouble, but the mind. To such we would recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

The most contemptible fraud that has been practiced upon farmers and others in the last few years is the selling of immense quantities of worthless horse and cattle powder in the name of dynamite. It is in this country that are unadulterated and those are Sheridans.

If you want knowledge you must toil for it; if you want food you must work for it; if you want pleasure you must earn it; but if you want soft hands you have only to use Estey's Fragrant Philodermis.

THE JUDGESHIP.

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THE TRANSPORT ON THE CAPE RAILWAY.

We have more than once waded our readers that anything appearing in the Grit organ at Moncton respecting the Cape Railway might be considered *prima facie* false—entirely unworthy of credence. It was only some months ago that that organ boldly denied an item of news we gave, that the Company had purchased rails. It not only asserted our statement was false, but went further and asserted in effect that the Company was in such desperate financial plight it could not purchase rails. It then proceeded to denounce Mr. Wood, M. P., as an incapable, because he had not obtained a gift-rails from the Dominion. It was not all abashed by the fact that within six weeks of the time that statement appeared in its columns showing the Company could not purchase rails, tracklaying had already commenced. It did not retract or apologize; perhaps it considered no one believed its statements anyway. Monday's *Transcript* contains a fresh budget of statements that are devoid of even a shade of truth, evidently concocted by a champion liar, for example:

For some certain parties have been busy buying up stock of this railway. The reason for this move has just leaked out. The President of the Cape Railway, a subsidiary from Tilley and Langville, some say as high as six thousand dollars per share, has been bought up.

The only member of the Company who at that date had purchased stock was Mr. D. G. Dickson, who is a good Grit and also a Director of the *Transcript* Company.

The whole business is generally voted contemptible.

The "contemptible" part is to be settled among the *Transcript* people themselves.

The statement of the "guarantee" is not true. Any one who is not an entire fool ought to know that the *Transcript* would give no such guarantee.

We again say, that any statement appearing in the Moncton *Transcript* respecting the Cape Railway may be regarded as false and unworthy of attention.

If any where in this vale of tears we might expect to find the "sacred overlying claim" spoke of by the poet, it would surely be in colleges. And yet even in these homes of learning fair humanity asserts its inalienable right to reason.

The University of New Brunswick has just sent out a number of students, originating in the undue attention paid by the President to an act of boyish frivolity, which merited at the most but a shake of the head or a gentle reprimand. King's College, Windsor, on the other hand, is the prey of internal dissensions in the Faculty, though the students are helping to make the matter worse by their partisanship in the matter. The main feature in the trouble is the hostility which has existed for some time between President Dart and Rev. Mr. Wilson, Professor of Classics, though this is complicated by a variety of side issues into which we have neither the time nor the inclination to enter. There has been a great deal of painfully bitter correspondence about the matter in the Halifax papers, and several meetings of the Governors have been held, at one of which about a week ago a resolution was passed by a vote of 8 to 2 dismissing Prof. Wilson. This resolution, however, had no legal effect, as at King's it takes 9 votes to dismiss a Professor. At a subsequent meeting it was voted, 5 to 4, to call for the resignation of the President and all the Professors, and at the same time five of the Governors announced their intention of resigning, in order that the Alumni Society in appointing their successors might give practical expression to its own views on the subject. As Acadia had not time for the election of a new President, Dr. Rand's appointment, Dalhousie and Mt. Allison are the only two colleges left unassailed by riot or quarrel. Which of these will take its turn next?

The Temperance Warfare.

The Scott Act was carried in Norfolk County, Ont., last week by over 100 majority.

Voting on the Canada Temperance Act will take place in Compton County, Quebec, next Wednesday.

December 18th is the day fixed for voting on the Scott Act in the counties of Leeds and Grenville, Ont.

Brant County, Ont., will vote on the Scott Act on Dec. 11th. A vote will be taken in the city of Brantford on the same date.

Mr. E. D. Rogers has organized several lodges of the I. O. G. T. P. of the world in the Annapolis Valley during the last fortnight. He has been labouring in Yarmouth County during the past week.

The Grand Division of Nova Scotia have decided not to allow their organ, the *Watchman*, to be published any longer by the publisher of the *Western Chronicle*. After the end of the year the organ will be published under a new name by Rev. A. W. Nicholson proprietor of the *Hants Journal*.

The Powell-Hanington Case.

The case of An Powell, administrator, vs. D. L. Hanington, which was tried in the Kent Circuit Court at Richibucto on the 12th inst., resulted in an unanimous verdict in favor of Mr. Hanington.

Cons have twice taken the power of the province, and in the last election they were elected by a majority of over 100,000 votes, and as these had been no prohibition tickets, would have been mainly cast for Blaine, the temperance people may be justly credited with the very important results that will probably flow from the return of the Democrats to power. And now that temperance voters have felt their power may be sure that after this they will keep themselves organized and in fighting trim. Maine, Iowa and Kansas have already adopted the principle of prohibition and in another generation it may be that we shall see a similar election.

Constitution.

Nov. 19, 1884.

Mr. Editor:—Please find space in your columns for the following:

We feel it our duty to contradict a base and false statement in your last issue concerning our post office. Our postmaster and assistants have faithfully and respectfully discharged their duty since the office has been in his charge; always ready and willing at any hour of the night to go to kindly serve the public. We feel safe in saying when we speak for all who receive mail matter at this office. Hoping that your postmaster will pay no attention to your correspondence, we, who think, is one who is selfless himself. I remain, most respectfully,

W. C. OZBORN.

If people troubled with colds, would take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral before going to church or on any errand, they would avoid coughing, greatly to the comfort of both speakers and hearers. Public speakers and singers find that the Pectoral wonderfully increases the power and flexibility of the voice.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla works directly and promptly, to purify and enrich the blood, improve the appetite, strengthen the nerves, and brace up the system. It is the truest and most effective medicine. Every invalid should give it a trial.

Personal and Political.

—D. Banks McKenzie, the temperance reformer, died last week.

—Frederick Houde, M. P. for Maskinonge, Quebec, died last Saturday.

—The Duke of Cumberland has asserted his right to the throne of Brunswick.

—The new German Reichstag contains a strong majority in favor of Protection.

—Mr. Stephen is likely to succeed in his scheme for a line of steamers from British Columbia to China.

—Minister West has been appointed special British Commissioner to the New Orleans Exposition.

—It is said that Grover Cleveland, President elect, is about to be married to a young woman who sings in a church choir at Buffalo.

—The German Government has invited Mr. H. M. Stanley to be present in Berlin during the Congo Conference.

—President Arthur has appointed Governor Schuyler Crosby of Montana to be first assistant postmaster general.

—It is said that Matthew Arnold will resign the inspectorship of schools in England for the purpose of making an extended tour in America.

—Dr. Edward Jennings, a well-known medical practitioner of Halifax, died last Friday. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the mayoralty at the late elections.

The November number of the *Edinburgh Forester* contains a paper from the pen of Mr. Edward Jack, C. E., on "Forest Management in Canada."

N. B. & P. E. Railway.

Yesterday, the Directors met a number of the Upper Sackville people and located a siding near the Post Corners, on Mr. O. W. George's land.

A number of delays have occurred of late in the reception of rails, which have greatly retarded work and will probably prevent the company running a daily train to Sackville this winter as contemplated.

Additional funds are required to carry on the work. A general meeting of the stockholders was called on the 9th, and they decided to raise the amount required by themselves, each contributing in proportion to the amount of stock originally subscribed, and to make an additional allotment of stock in the same proportion. The stock book was closed on Tuesday last, 18th, and showed very gratifying results. The stockholders were almost unanimous in accepting and paying for the new issue. The Directors are to be congratulated on so successful an appeal. It exhibits the utmost confidence by the shareholders in the success of the enterprise as a commercial venture, while at the same time it speaks volumes for the careful and skillful management of Messrs. Wood, Black, and Ogden, the Executive and their co-Directors, in the work of construction.

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Japanese Missions.

On Sunday last a large congregation assembled in the Methodist Church here to listen to the Rev. J. M. Meacham, D. D., on Missionary life in Japan.

Dr. Meacham was sent out there about eight years ago by the Methodist Mission Board of Canada, and by his zeal and self-sacrificing labors has sided largely in the field of toil, after some months spent in an earnest, happy style, and from a heart glowing with true missionary fervor. But one hour to which he limited himself—was all too short for the tale he had to unfold of this wonderfully interesting people.

Christian missionaries had found them "sunk in error's night," morally degraded beyond conception almost, but possessed of great natural virtues; regularly intelligent and ingenious; graceful, polite and grateful. About twenty-three years ago the first Protestant missionaries went to Japan. For years they labored with little results, but during the last ten years Christianity has made astonishing progress. There are now more than thirty societies existing there now, with one hundred and seventy male and female missionaries, and nearly 100,000 Christians. The Bible has been translated into Japanese; religious books and papers are printed in the vernacular; and the Christian Sabbath is recognized as a legal holiday.

Dr. Meacham spoke in glowing words of the progress which is being made in the church in Canada, and of the missionary society to quadruple the number of missionaries in Japan; and to double the forces among the Indian tribes; to employ 25 foreign and leave a surplus nearly as large as the semitome elsewhere to enter new doors.

He closed his address with an earnest appeal to the liberality of his hearers, and to the support of the missionary society in Canada, which he said would enable the missionary society to quadruple the number of missionaries in Japan; and to double the forces among the Indian tribes; to employ 25 foreign and leave a surplus nearly as large as the semitome elsewhere to enter new doors.

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