

JULY

Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., July 4, 1878.

Is the Government Satisfied?

Happy St. John papers! The *Telegraph* rejoices in the Government's magnificent majority. The *News* shouts they are terrifically defeated. The *Telegraph* knows they have twenty-six supporters. The *News* knows they have no more than thirteen. The *Telegraph* daily publishes bulletins showing that Mr. FRASER's mind is tranquil, whereas the *News* declares that Mr. FRASER was 850 behind his opponent, Mr. BLAIR, and that even his small vote was gained by such unfair means as to oust him from his seat. The *News* says the *Telegraph's* statements are all bosh, and the *Telegraph* says the *News* are a huge joke. Which of these excellent authorities are the public to believe—the *News* is a strictly religious paper and never lies, whereas the *Telegraph* is always on the winning side.

Could an election be better planned to give an overwhelming flood of satisfaction to both parties—and would it not be cruel to disturb such complacent joy?

The facts are simply these: the Government has been for years unpopular in Westmorland. The presence of the Great Free School Agitation—Mr. King in it—alone prevented it, becoming almost obnoxious. When he left it, it had not probably fifty friends in the county. Of the eight men who offered at the late election, six of them took every occasion to denounce the policy and acts of the Government. That was their case, and a popular one it was, too. Of the other two, Mr. A. E. Killam had a good deal to say against the Immigration policy, Crown Lands, Railway policy, etc., of the (late?) Government, but did not commit himself to a definite position on any policy. The whole brunt of denouncing the Government fell upon Hon. Mr. McQueen, who at his own meetings has to sit and hear his own colleagues, Messrs. Wood, Humphrey and McKenzie, hack and slash at the Government. That gentleman, who is personally popular and respected, fell a victim to the sins of the Government. In fact it appeared to be a pretty sharply contested race between Messrs. Wood, Humphrey and McKenzie on the one side, and Mr. Killam, Hanington and Black on the other, which party could say the hardest things against the administration. We believe that the members for Westmorland will not support the present Government, no matter how the vacant seats are filled. We imagine the rumor that Mr. Killam has accepted the Board of Works to be a fable. Whatever is done, the members for Westmorland and Albert will probably work together.

The Moral of the Election.

The Freeman says:

Some papers in the Province, as well as some outside, pretend to think that the election in Westmorland was virtually a defeat of the Smith party in that county. This is an absurd mistake, or a gross misstatement.

Our contemporary must get better posted before he attempts to speak authoritatively on Westmorland affairs.

It is a notorious fact that not one Smith man voted for the Landry-Killam ticket! On the contrary, in the parish of Sackville, in Westmorland, Bay Verte, Botsford, Shediac, Dorchester, Salisbury and Pictou, every Smith man worked and worked hard against the Landry-Killam ticket. In Moncton there were perhaps some exceptions—we say perhaps, because the Railway men voted as they pleased both ways, whereas in the forthcoming fight an attempt will no doubt be made to drive them into the Smith "Camp." The Landry-Killam ticket was purposely made up of men politically opposed to A. J. Smith, in order to have a little preliminary run previously to the Dominion election, and while the opposition party could not nearly muster its whole power, the Smith party developed its full strength, with the exception of two elements: Railway employees votes, and the Smith money. The latter element so potent in previous elections is the only power that the Liberal Conservatives dread.

The Freeman is becoming wild nowadays. It says:

Notwithstanding the folly of some of its friends, however, Sir A. J. Smith is still so strong in Westmorland that no man can be found to oppose him, who would have the slightest chance of running him close, and many hundreds of those who voted for Mr. Landry, Mr. Killam, and their associates, would vote also for A. J. Smith, if any one were found foolish enough to oppose him.

Name one of these hundreds? Who are they?

Where do they live?

The Editor of the Freeman may as well commence now to compose his mind to receive the news of the defeat of Sir A. J. Smith by a crushing majority.

Good News!

Sir A. J. Smith having prevented the N. B. and P. E. Railway Co. from building the Cape Tormentine Railway by refusing to take in order to dangle the scheme before the eyes of the electors of Westmorland at the forthcoming election, we did think he would have placed a sufficient sum, say a quarter of a million dollars, in the estimates for the purpose in order to make a respectable dangle. Our readers probably remember the sum of \$500,000 placed in the estimates for the Bay Verte Canal, which was struck out and replaced by \$20,000, the sum spent by the Commission for the purpose of the killing it. Parallel with that act, Sir A. J. Smith after holding power for five years comes back to the people with an appropriation ostensibly for the Cape Tormentine Railway of how much? \$250,000? No! The princely magnificent sum of \$5,000!—just about a seven months' salary and perquisites—he devotes to the most important public work in the Maritime Provinces. And this \$5,000 is not especially for the Railway to the Cape Tormentine, but for a survey of the whole coast from Pugwash to near Point du Chene and between opposite points on P. E. Island! When Sir A. J. Smith imagines that this mean, contemptible vote, made at the eleventh hour, will secure him one vote in Westmorland, he insults the common sense of the people!

"Would Protection Aid Farmers?"

Mr. Charlton, M. P., a supporter of Mr. Mackenzie, said two years ago:

"It must be shown that agriculturalists are to be benefited by Protection before it is incumbent upon the Government to adopt a protective policy. I believe that the interest of the nation at large would be promoted by judicious Protection and that the agricultural interest of the Dominion would be promoted by Protection; that the manufacturer, being brought to the door of the farmer, would afford a market for great many articles of produce that would not be salable if the market were three thousand miles away. With a home market of this kind established by Protection to manufacturers, the agriculturalist would benefit his soil by producing a surplus of crops. The purchasing power of money is not a correct measure of the purchasing power of labor. A farmer raises a bushel of corn, which he sells for fifty cents in a foreign country, and with the proceeds he can buy three yards of cotton; but, suppose the manufacturer's goods are brought to his own door, and the better market which it creates increases the price to sixty cents or seventy cents per bushel, and although the import duties are levied on cottons from Manchester, so as to add largely to its price, still he may be enabled to buy four yards of cotton with his bushel of corn, instead of three yards it was able to purchase before. The purchasing power of his labor is increased."

Money changes in value, and Mr. Charlton strikes the right note when he makes the purchasing power of labor the standard of its value, instead of money, which fluctuates. A farmer can well afford to pay ten per cent. more for his tea, sugar, calico, farming implements, etc., if he obtains twenty per cent. more for his butter, oats, potatoes and beef! But, then, that is not the whole case, because Protection stimulates production, which in turn creates competition, and thus the prices of manufactured goods are lowered. At present there is no foreign market for butter. The English markets being chiefly supplied by the dairies of France and Holland, their proximity to the great centres of English trade enable them to count out competition from this side of the Atlantic in the supply of a good fresh article. There is no market in the United States; if 20,000 young men who have left Canada during the last three years had remained to build up home industries and to increase home capital, if our population could be increased by stimulating home factories and workshops, and if our country were the simple process of creating a home market for native goods and manufactures, then with such greater population at our own doors, farmers would have better demand and better prices for their dairy products. Butter in Toronto is now offered at five cents per lb. In country stores in Ontario it is purchased from farmers at 10 cents, paid for in trade! In 1877, 60,000 lbs. of butter were produced in this county; a very slight increase in the manufacturing population would enable the farmers to double the present production and receive an increased price. The Toronto *Mail* estimates the gain to the farming population by judicious Protection to be \$11,000,000, or nearly one half of the whole income of Canada. Farmers want ready sale for butter at 20 cts. per lb., which is safe to say will never be obtained so long as our factories are at a stand still and our population drifting away from our shores.

The efforts of Sir A. J. Smith to build the Cape Tormentine Railway seem fruitless so far as trying to borrow the plans of the surveys of 1875, paid for by private parties or the N. B. and P. E. Ry. Company, at a time when they were foolish enough to believe that Sir A. J. Smith would keep faith to them and help them to secure old rails. The owners of the plans would be very glad to sell them at a very reasonable figure, and one which it would pay the Government to give.

The English exports of manufactured goods, in 1843, were £4,338,323. In 1875, £28,612,832, an increase of nearly six fold. Free Trade attributes this wonderful growth to Free Trade. Granted. Take these figures. The domestic iron and steel manufactures exported from a country ruined by Protection, the United States, in 1843, were \$332,693; in 1875, \$17,204,961. The latter increased nearly thirty-fold. Was that owing to Free Trade also?

The Conference.

The religious community of Sackville has been highly favored during the past week by the presence of the Conference of N. B. and P. E. I., and by a series of very interesting religious services that have resulted therefrom. Rev. Jos. Mart—whose numerous friends were glad to welcome him back to Sackville—was elected President on Thursday and presided throughout. The Missionary Meeting on Thursday night was well attended, and the addresses were full of interest. Mr. Berry demonstrated that Missions pay. Mr. Colpitts graphically described his labors amongst the lumbermen of the Miramichi. Mr. Longley, the new Principal of the Male Academy, spoke very pleasantly. Rev. Mr. Wilson delivered a very fine address on the best method of attaining the results for which our Missions are working.

The report submitted shows that the contributions for the year now closing are:

St. John District, \$805 34

Fredricton do, 790 34

Miramichi do, 300 04

Sackville do, 891 28

St. Stephen do, 267 29

P. E. Island do, 3,590 46

Total, \$5,745 25

On Monday night the oratorical Rev. Messrs. Lawson, Baxendale, Manston, King, Opie and Lodge took place. The charge was delivered by Rev. Dr. Stewart, and was a most able and earnest effort.

On Tuesday night, the delegates to the General Conference were elected as follows: Rev. Messrs. Currie, Dr. Pope, Dr. Pickard, Dr. Stewart, H. Sprague, Paisley Latheran and Duncan.

On Wednesday, a Conference Temperance meeting was held, Harmon Humphrey, Esq., presiding, and Rev. Messrs. Ackman, Narroay and Crandall, were the speakers.

On Saturday the Ministers paid a visit to the Nova Scotia Conference in session at Amherst, and on Wednesday the visit was returned, joint sessions being held.

On Tuesday night a Sabbath School meeting took place. The speakers were Rev. Messrs. Howie, Ackman, and Wilson.

Dominion Day at Hopewell.

The opening of Oulton Hall, Hopewell Corner, took place on Dominion Day. The Albert Ry. excursion trains, and a large number attended, many coming from a distance. The celebration commenced at 3, when about 500 persons gathered in the auditorium. Senator McLeellan presided. The Hopewell Cape Brass Band discoursed sweet music. Rev. Robert Wilson delivered a patriotic and eloquent discourse on "This Canada of Ours." This was followed by an address by the Rev. Howard Sprague on "Sights and Scenes in England." Mr. J. R. Pidgeon delivered one of his usual Temperance speeches, and Rev. Mr. Hughes concluded the afternoon's entertainment.

In the evening Hon. John Lewis presided. Rev. Mr. Datcher made a few happy remarks, and was followed by Major General Donville, who delivered a set political speech, and both parties were well represented. It was received with a good deal of applause and a good deal of interruption in the way of coughs, groans and hisses. John Wallace, M. P., made a few neat remarks, and was followed by C. A. Peck, Esq., who as usual was eloquent, and by Watson, Esq., in a stirring speech.

Rev. Howard Sprague referred in very complimentary terms to the energy and enterprise of Captain Sampson Oulton in erecting so large and handsome a hall. He had read somewhere of a Sampson who possessed great strength and determination, in which respect the Hopewell Sampson resembled him, but whereas the ancient Sampson put his shoulder to it and built up a handsome one; the ancient Sampson had fallen into the hands of his enemies who put out his eyes and he had to go it blind, and many thought the modern Sampson in putting up such magnificent a hall, had gone it blind, but he believed that so enterprising an effort would meet with the success it deserved. It had also been recorded that Sampson had killed his enemies with the jawbone of an ass. The modern Sampson was like him, because it seemed as if he was determined to kill off his enemies here with the jawbone of more asses than one. These remarks were received with unbounded laughter and applause.

Mr. TILLEY's return to public life is hailed by the Dominion Opposition throughout Canada with unfeigned pleasure. A man of unquestioned integrity, of great ability, of large and successful political experience, the former leader of all liberal and progressive measures in the Province, he is destined to exercise in the future as in the past a beneficial influence on the legislation and Government of our country.

Edison, the great inventor, has a plan whereby the operations of digestion and perhaps movements of the internal organs of the human body generally can be seen. He proposes to enclose a diminutive light apparatus in a glass tube to be swallowed, and to be connected with a battery, whereby the electric light is produced.

"INTERCULTURAL" TILLAGE is something new. It is simply root pruning. It not only stirs up and pulverizes the soil but, by breaking the roots, prevents an undue growth of stalks and leaves, and thereby promotes fruitage. By means of a horse hoe, the system has proved a great success with corn crops.

Tux Nova Scotia farmers paid into the United States Treasury \$11,000 last year duties on potatoes. The whole Dominion paid during the same period \$668,000, of which Westmorland farmers paid their quota.

County Council.

The July Session of the Council opened at Dorchester on Tuesday at 8 p. m. Present—Warden Landry and Councillors Wry, Dr. Black, Anderson, J. L. Black, Avar, Lutes, Carroll, Lewis, Wright, Humphrey and Chapman.

Minutes of former meeting read and adopted.

Some conversation relating to the leasing of county property and to a survey of the same took place. An extension of time to make latter was made till next meeting. The Warden reported that the occupiers of county lands (Rink leased) objected to ten years lease and wanted one from year to year.

Councillor Anderson moved that the lease run from year to year.

Councillor J. L. Black stated the original application asked for a ten years lease and he opposed a change.

Mr. Chapman thought the matter had better rest till the annual meeting.

Councillor Anderson said the rent was high and if the building were burnt, it would be unjust to make them pay rent for ten years.

Mr. Emerson was heard on behalf of the Rink occupiers.

Dr. Black moved that the lease be made for five years. Carried.

J. L. Black enquired whether liquor licenses can be granted at this term for six months under the orders made. The Warden replied they could not.

Application was received from Mrs. Howard Lowerson, Westmorland. Dr. Black moved that she receive a license. Carried.

Councillor Wry moved the fee be \$40 per annum. Carried.

Application for Rarworth House, Port Elgin, received.

Dr. Black said he thought the license fee in Westmorland was too high in proportion to other places. He moved that Mrs. Rarworth's fee be \$40 per annum. Carried.

Mr. Chapman moved that a reward of \$— be offered for the apprehension of Thomas Bernard, a fugitive from justice.

J. L. Black said the county was saddled with a very heavy bill in connection with the Shediac enquiry. The crime of Bernard is one for the Government first to offer a reward and next for the county of Albert.

Mr. Chapman thought the public ought to take some steps, especially as Mrs. Wilson's family are poor and not able to, and Bernard belongs to this county.

Mr. Carroll favored the resolution. Carried. Blank was filled with \$100.

Report from S. Siddall and other trustees of school lands, Westmorland, showing receipts for the year of \$124 20, expenses \$21 97, granted to 12 schools, \$39; balance \$6 53,—was received and adopted.

Report of Amos Ogden, from the committee of school lands, Sackville, was received and adopted. It shows receipts of \$518 73, expenditure for books \$518 73, less \$49 36 on hand, 12 schools, \$39; balance \$6 53,—was received and adopted.

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