

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., JAN. 1, 1885.

—The New Brunswick Legislature will open Feb. 26th.

—There has been a marked reduction in cable telegraphic rates recently.

—And now Old Winter's icy frown With sorrow fills our cup, For as the mercury goes down, The price of coal goes up.

—It is estimated that the recent earthquake in the Province of Malaga caused the loss of at least one thousand lives.

—Three thousand millions of wooden toothpicks are now annually sold. They were first manufactured twenty-five years ago.

—It is reported that El Mahdi recently drowned three thousand men in the Nile while attempting to emulate the act of Moses in crossing the Red Sea.

—The Maritime Sentinel advocates the establishment of one Stock Farm for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and hints that Cumberland would be a suitable location for such a farm.

—A Short Line railway scheme is being agitated at Amherst. It is a proposal to build a line from Amherst to the N. B. & P. E. road at Bate Verte. An application for aid is to be made to the Dominion Government.

—The publishers of the Montreal Witness have offered a prize of \$100 for the best and most appropriate Winter Carnival poem not exceeding 150 lines, the poem to be in the hands of the publishers at that paper by the 6th of January. It is worth while mentioning the above offer as the successful competitor may be found among our own readers.

—A prominent feature of the Liverpool Christmas cattle market on Monday consisted of a consignment of Canadian cattle of exceptional quality. The shipment numbered forty head of Ontario cattle, which were of such obvious excellence that they realized an average price of upwards of \$30 per head. Both salesmen and buyers present admitted that these cattle were the best in the market, surpassing either the English, Scotch, or Irish cattle on offer. —Canadian Gazette, Dec. 18.

—The Dominion Government has undertaken to have Hudson Bay and Strait carefully studied and surveyed with a view to ascertaining for how long a time navigation can be carried on in the course of the year. Churchill Harbor on the west side of the Bay is only 500 miles from Lake Winnipeg, to which wheat can be conveyed almost from the Rocky Mountains along the extensive system of rivers and lakes stretching towards the west. The country between the Lake and the Bay is nearly level, affording an easy and cheap route for a railroad which will undoubtedly be built in the course of a few years. The commercial advantage to the Northwest of this short and inexpensive means of transit can hardly be overrated.

—The most valuable article in the January Harper is Prof. John Fiske's, "The Town Meeting." This is a disquisition, at once philosophical and interesting, on the origin and development of the "town-meeting" of New England, its analogies with local self-governing bodies in other ages and countries, and its worth as the principal element in the preservation of a free national life. Most readable, too, is "A Pair of Shoes," which, beginning with the tanning of the raw hide, takes us through the entire process of shoe manufacturing, giving us, by the way, some very valuable and striking statistics. "Farmer Finch" wouldn't be a bad story only that it lacks a legitimate conclusion to round off a quite elaborate and promising commencement. "The Wren" is a well written and attractively illustrated account of a man to whom England owes much. It would be well, by the way, if writers would cease displaying their ingenuity in the spelling of this unfortunate reformer's name in the future. Prof. Ward's spelling which he declares to be the best authenticated, Miss Woolson, author of "Anne," starts her new novel, "East Angels," but does not advance far enough to give us an explanation of the somewhat mysterious title.

—It is entirely proper for philosophers, if they feel in the vein, to debate profoundly about Aggression, and yet, without, we rather demur to having their abstruse reasonings foisted off on us in the pages of the Popular Science Monthly. Popular such discussions can certainly never be, and if therefore seems scarcely the correct thing to do on the sixteenth of January No. of that excellent periodical should be set aside as an arena wherein Herbert Spencer and Frederic Harrison may measure their dialectical swords. The opening article is one on the "Jury System," the tenor of which may be judged of by the concluding words, "in a few years more, trial by jury will also be swept away." So interesting is Prof. Tully's address, "My Sublimity," that I cannot resist the temptation to quote a few lines from it. "The closing article is a sketch of Sir Henry Roscoe, the distinguished chemist, whose portrait opens the Monthly and shows him to be bluff and hearty, in fact an ideal John Bull."

THE NEW YEAR.

Those who pretend to cast the commercial horoscope for the coming year do not present a flattering picture for the Maritime Provinces. What is our position? Our leading industries, are lumbering, shipbuilding, fishing, and farming. The three former are controlled by causes altogether beyond our reach. The price of lumber is controlled in the English markets. The returns from our ships is regulated by ocean freights and the abundance of tonnage. Neither of these causes can possibly be changed by any act of ours. The value of our fisheries is now threatened from two causes: 1st, by the expiration of the ten years free admission of Canadian fish into United States waters; 2nd, by the proposed Spanish-United States treaty, which will, it is feared, destroy our trade with the Spanish West Indies. Hence, in three out of four of our leading industries, we are forced to fold our hands and await the development of good or evil fortune. In lumber, the present low prices is owing in great part to over-supply. This is a matter that in time will regulate itself, because manufacturers will stop a time if they get tired of selling at low cost of production. We have no doubt the fishing matter will adjust itself; the people of the United States want our fish, and will have them, and as our people want them, a way will ultimately be found to serve the ends of both peoples. We confess it is not so easy to dispose of the depression in freights and shipping. The conditions that rendered the Maritime Provinces a great shipbuilding and ship-owning country have entirely changed within ten years. Previous to our cheap timber, gave us advantages over every other country, but the development of the iron ship building trade has changed all that, and however profitable the industry may be, it is none the less true, that the carrying trade of the world will hereafter be done in iron ships; they are insured at less rates; they are handled more cheaply; they are an indefinite asset. When to all these advantages, the one he added that they are every day more nearly competing with wooden vessels in price, the conclusion seems inevitable that wooden ships must go. Iron ships, equipped for sea, cost \$11 per ton against \$3.10 for a wooden one, looks like equalization in cost that effectually determines the ultimate fate of the latter. Already our small wooden ships have been driven off the ocean or are run at no profit and if a profit is still had in wooden vessels of from 1,000 to 2,000 tons, there is a greater profit in iron vessels of the same tonnage, and in times of sharp competition, the advantages are altogether with the latter. The facilities for cheap shipbuilding on the Clyde forbids the hope that we can for a generation build iron ships here.

In other respects our country is in a good condition. Our valuable contemporary, the *Monetary Times* says: "It is a time of low prices for manufactured goods, in Europe and America. Textiles, iron and hardware, wood goods, chemicals, provisions, wool, have all seen shrinkage in value. In some of these lines it is difficult to see how prices can go lower. So generally abundant is the abundance of the world over the last few years. We need, as a people, to study economy. In many respects we are wasteful. In our cooking, in our clothing, in our fuel, we spend more than we need. Some of us live beyond our incomes because, indeed, we do not know what our incomes are. We have still to learn that labor, not speculation, is the proper basis of wealth. The more we know of the encouraging features in the outlook for 1885, the prospects are in favor of a rise in values, since several lines the lowest limit of price appears to have been reached. The country is strong in resources—grain, timber, cattle, dairy products, and so on. What is needed is to reduce the volume of indebtedness, a putting of shoulders to the wheel, an improvement of commercial morality. There is no need for the plaint of Hard Times. Canada is not worse off than other countries. What is needed is to take the New Year, would be that towards shorter terms of credit, or better still, cash trading."

Bradstreet's has been instituting enquiries as to the commercial outlook of Canada. From the Province of Ontario it reports: "Replies from 65 cities and towns, including 1,417 manufacturing establishments, show 1,315 either fully or partially in operation and 72 wholly idle. In the factories in operation there are 2,470 fewer persons employed, while the 72 establishments in which work is at present wholly suspended have thrown out 3,087 employees, making a total of 5,567 fewer men at work than were reported in the previous year ago."

Among the industries in which depression is greatest, are the tannery and machine shops, six establishments having either shut down, throwing out 275 hands, with reports of short time operations and wages reductions quite numerous. A like report comes from the wagon, agricultural implement and rear factories, five concerns having shut down, displacing 912 hands. Minor factories have reduced working hours. In woollen and knit goods five establishments have had short time, throwing out 290 people, and many other mills are working reduced hours. Flour mills, as a rule, are reported working at full capacity, and organ factories are well supported. The usual suspensions for the winter in saw mills have displaced many operatives, but they have been mostly transferred to the woods and are now getting out logs. In the Province of Quebec there has been a moderate degree of restricted production among manufacturing establishments in various lines, but work has been resumed in most cases, and there seems to be no severe industrial depression of the laboring classes. The railway industry, as in Ontario, have discharged a portion of their employees and the dependent branches have therefore reduced forces accordingly. Most of the 600 idle men in Montreal were in railway workshops, and they, together with many idle hands at the St. Johns potteries, are the main suspension reported. Woollen and cotton mills have generally been working at about 10 per cent. reduction in wages."

It concludes that the decrease in the number of artisans and mechanics at work this year was 62 per cent. on one half of United States for the two past years.

I HAVE NO APPETITE, —then use Bisco's Food and Quinine Tonic, and note the improvement after a few doses.

The Telegraph and Mr. Wood, M. P.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Telegraph*, devotes its Saturday's leader to the representative for Westmorland. From it, we are surprised and grieved to learn that Mr. Wood, M. P. does not find favor with the Editor of the *Telegraph*. We do not know what the *Telegraph* is the more displeased at, what Mr. Wood has done, or what he has not done. Both for his omissions and for his commissions, he is at fault. Considering the fact that the Conservative St. Westmorland elected Mr. Wood for the express purpose of pleasing the *Telegraph* and such like papers, it is very painful for the task and how unsatisfactory it has proved himself to such fair and impartial critics. No doubt, they will take the first opportunity that offers to select a candidate satisfactory to the *Telegraph*, unless that paper, in its patriotic and public welfare, and assistance upon Mr. Wood stepping down and out at once.

The *Telegraph* says: "His (Mr. Wood's) share in the late Railway deal has lost him the confidence of his friends." Will the *Telegraph* please enlighten the public as to what, when it did take place, and what is the offence charged. We trust the *Telegraph* will not bring a charge, without furnishing the public the proof of delinquency."

Although there has never perhaps in the whole course of British history been an able ministry than that which is at present at the head of the empire, there has certainly never been one which has been more unfortunate in the conduct of foreign affairs. In Egypt it shuffled and hesitated about assuming responsibility until at length things have got into an almost inextricable state of confusion, and the British taxpayer has to confront the prospect of an expenditure vastly larger than it would have been had the ministry firmly faced the music at first. In the matter of African colonization Lord Cromer has been very much overreached and enabled by his marvellous worst still, the Germans have recently taken possession of certain territories in and near New Guinea, which the Australian colonies have for the last year or two been exceedingly anxious to appropriate and which they would have seized but for the persistent opposition of Lord Derby. In South Africa the Boers have been so insolent and faithless that another expensive and harassing war has become a matter of necessity. Wherever, in short, England has come in contact with other nations she has been humiliated in some way or other. This is largely due to the too faithful obedience of the cabinet to the wishes of the free press, given by Mr. Gladstone and other Liberal statesmen for the purpose of ousting Lord Beaconsfield. The public was told that all the foreign complications, which resulted from the policy of the statesman, were to be speedily withdrawn from on the advent of the Liberals to power and that the whole attention of the administration was to be concentrated on the question of domestic reform. But, as it now seems, it would have been far better if the Liberal empire had the ministry gone boldly forward in Beaconsfield's path and disregarded the promises which it would appear they had no business to make.

President Arthur's administration has of late blossomed out marvellously in the line of foreign politics. First he sprang upon the country a commercial treaty with Spain, establishing a large measure of reciprocity with Cuba and Porto Rico. Then he trotted out a similar treaty with San Domingo. Last and most important of all is the treaty with Nicaragua, providing that this state, which is at the foot of the Panama, shall set aside a strip of territory two and a half miles wide and extending from sea to sea to be controlled by itself and the United States conjointly, and that the United States shall in return of this strip excavate a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. There can be no doubt that, sooner or later, such a canal has to be made, and viewed strictly in itself, the proposal is not unreasonable. The United States shall construct it seems entirely unobjectionable. It will be of incalculable importance to their trade and commerce, opening up Europe to the grain crops of the Pacific coast, and shortening the distance between New York and China by about thirty days. There exists, however, an obstacle in the shape of a clause in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which was made some forty or fifty years ago and which stipulates, among other things, that no such enterprise as the above shall be entered into by either the United States or England without the full participation of the other. This obstacle need not be a permanent one, as there is no doubt that England, if courteous negotiations were instituted, would consent to the abrogation of the opposing clause. It does, therefore, seem rather singular that a President of the United States, who has been so successful in the difficulty by simply ignoring the other party to the treaty, as all legislation, however, rendered necessary by a treaty has to pass the House of Representatives, there is a very strong probability that, even if the Senate, which has a Republican majority, should pass the treaty, it will yet be rendered inoperative by the Democratic majority in the Lower House on the ground that an existing administration ought not to commit a new administration of another party to a policy involving such vast responsibilities.

Our Foundries.

What They are Doing and what They are Going to do.—Prospect of the Stock "ville Store Trade."

Wishing to lay before the readers of this paper a correct report of the condition and prospects of our leading industry, a Post reporter set out last week to visit the Sackville stove works. The calling first upon Mr. Charles Fawcett, proprietor of the SACKVILLE FOUNDRY, the following conversation ensued: I wish to obtain some information concerning your foundry, and also to get your opinion concerning the prospects of the stove trade.

Well, the prospect is rather dull at present, but we are working away in the hope that it will be brighter in the spring.

How many hands do you employ?

I have thirty-three working at present, which is about my usual average. The calling first upon Mr. Charles Fawcett, proprietor of the SACKVILLE FOUNDRY, the following conversation ensued: I wish to obtain some information concerning your foundry, and also to get your opinion concerning the prospects of the stove trade.

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Port of Dorchester.

STATEMENT OF VESSELS OF REGISTRY BOOKS, DEC. 31st, 1884.

No.	Ship.	Tons.
1	15 barguine.	14,620
2	15 barguine.	14,620
3	8 schooners.	1,418

TOTAL OF DEC. 31st, 1884, 20,558

1 added during 1884. 149

20,707

Struck off:

2 vessels wrecked. 1,800

transferred to other ports. 99

28 vessels, 18,805 tons.

A Golden Opinion.

—The Christmas of 1884 appears to have been a dismal season in Europe. Trade has been dull, failures have been numerous and the political complications are of a most serious character.

Personal and Political.

Gladstone was seventy-five years old last Monday.

Prince Albert Victor will attain his majority on the 8th inst. —The Pope and the Archbishop of Paris have again denounced Freemasonry.

—Lord Randolph Churchill has started for India for the benefit of his health.

—The Reformers of Ottawa will tender a banquet to Messrs. Blake, Mowat and Mercier.

—Mr. George Murdoch, a St. John boy, was elected first mayor of Calgary on the 18th December by a large majority.

—A portrait of the Marquis of Lorne, painted by Mr. J. E. Millais, R. A., has been presented to the National Gallery of Canada.

—Queen Victoria claims descent from King David on the ground of a Jewish princess having landed in Ireland and handed her line down through Feagus of Scotland.

—"Moonlight on the Nishnaak" is the name of a pretty little pelka, now owned by a Mr. Max Stern, of Marysville, and dedicated to his pupil, Miss M. T. Gibson. Landry & Co., St. John, are the publishers.

—Henry Ward Beecher appears to be getting very unpopular. He is very near being left out at the annual dinner of the Brooklyn New England Society, and it is said a combination has been formed to break up his church.

—It is rumored Attorney-General Weir will be appointed Registrar of Deeds for Halifax, then ex-Premier Pipes will become Attorney-General and that Buchanan, M. P. for Cape Breton County, will be Sheriff of that County.

—Hon. Wm. Mulrhead, a member of the Senate of Canada, died at his home in Chatham on Monday. Deceased was born in Picton, but went to Miramichi in early life, and has ever since been identified with the industrial development of that section.

The celebrated Sharon divorce suit, in which Miss Hill, claiming to be the wife of ex-Senator Sharon, sued for divorce and division of property, has been decided in favor of the plaintiff. The property to be divided is worth \$10,000,000. It is believed that the Sharon will appeal.

—"Love Letters" is a most amusing production and was greatly enjoyed by the audience. Remarkably humorous, it kept the audience for the greater part of the time convulsed with laughter. Miss May has a remarkably fine voice. —*Liverpool Daily Post*, Nov. 19, 1884.

—Fannie A. Hall, wife of Edgar J. Hall, M. D., of Minneapolis, Minn., and daughter of Norman U. Hall, Esq., of Fergus Falls, died in Minneapolis on Dec. 16th, after a few weeks sickness of inflammation of the brain, aged 21 years and 11 months. Mrs. H. was very richly endowed in mind and heart. Her mother had a light and airy way of giving her a hearty welcome to the circle of companions. There are many who will recall the child and youth who so won their love, and be saddened at this announcement.

—The Rev. Mr. Cabell, of the Episcopal Church in Fitzwilliam, with which she united, on confession of faith, nearly four years ago. The home, east and west, and a large circle of loving friends, are sorrowing for the loss of the young lady brought so much of joy and strength to their lives, and in whom they were so much of hope and promise; and there remains to them the assurance that she has entered into a fuller and richer life. Her remains were brought back to the home from which she went out, a happy bride, less than two years before. Funeral services were held at her father's residence on Sunday afternoon, conformed to the order of the Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Mr. Cabell, by the side of her mother, who preceded the daughter to the better life by nearly ten years. "And I give unto them eternal life." —*New England Observer*.

—(Norman U. Cabell, father of the late Mrs. Hall, is a native of Sackville, and brother of John Cabell, Esq., of Westmorland Point. He will be remembered by the older of our readers in and around Sackville, and his death and affliction that has visited him will awaken their sympathies. —Ed.)

—"LOVE LETTERS."—Florence Marryat is known as the author of the *Maid Hilda*. Miss Marryat is not only well known to the people of this country by her own achievements in literature, but in a special manner as the daughter of the famous novelist, Captain Marryat, and her books have a large number of admirers on this side of the water as well as in England. In the dramatic life she has been no less successful. But her most recent success has been in the entertainment which she calls "Love Letters," a dramatic and musical monologue, which is specially adapted to give the widest scope to her varied talents. It includes songs, recitations, both dramatic and humorous, a burlesque lecture on "The Woman of the Future," and a charmingly humorous sketch, "The Silver Wedding." In this entertainment Miss Marryat displays splendid elocutionary ability, great dramatic power, and remarkable musical gifts, and withal she has been delighting her English audiences the past two seasons.

—A Change of Mind.

I declined to insert your advertisement of Hop Bitters last year because I then thought they might not be remedial of the cause of Temperance, but find they are, and a very valuable medicine, myself and wife have taken them, and benefited by them, and I take great pleasure in making them known.

REV. JOHN SEAMAN, Editor *Home Sentinel*, SEAFON, N. Y.

New Advertisements.

TEA!

Per Steamship "Newcastle City" from London:

65 Chests Congou Tea,

10 20-lbs. Caddies Tea,

Choice Quality—Wholesale or Retail.

Very Rare Bargains.

J. L. BLACK.

Iron, Steel and Chain.

20 Tons Londonderry Iron.

ASSORTED SIZES.

5 Tons Sled and Sleigh Shoe Steel,

ALL SIZES IN USE.

2600 Lbs. Short Link Chain,

1-4, 5-16 and 3-8 INCH.

J. L. BLACK.

Fur Goods!

Gent's Cook Coats,

Buffalo Robes

Lined and Trimmed.

Japan Wolf Robes,

Very Fine Quality and Cheap.

J. L. BLACK.

CAPS! CAPS!

Gent's, Youths' and Boys'

FUR CAPS

In Large Variety. A Large Stock of

Knit and Cloth Caps,

Ladies' and Misses' Muffs,

Capes, Caps & Fur Trimmings.

J. L. BLACK.

Ladies' Mantle Cloths,

A VERY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

Ladies' Usters & Mantle Cloths,

Well worthy of an inspection.

For Sale Very Low.

J. L. BLACK.

Flour and Oat Meal

Now in Store and on the Line:

125 Bbls. Gold Coin,—best Patent,

125 do Burehoka,

125 do Superior Extra.

ALSO: ONE CAR

Low Grade Flour & Oat Meal,

Prices, \$3.50 to \$6.00, Retail.

J. L. BLACK.

Fall & Winter Stock

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

WE are now completing our Stock and can serve our numerous customers with nearly if not all they may desire to purchase.

FANCY GOODS,

GENERAL DRY GOODS,

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,

FURNISHING GOODS,

WOODWARE, FURNITURE, HARDWARE,

CLOTHING, CLOTHS,

SHOES, RUBBERS,

OVER-SHOES, &c.

J. L. BLACK.

Tweeds and Suitings.

JUST RECEIVED:

50 Pes. Tweeds and Suitings,

In Large Variety of Patterns.

J. L. BLACK.

8 Pes. Road & Sons' Homespuns.

J. L. BLACK.

Tobacco. Tobacco.

JUST RECEIVED:

65—BOXES AND GADDIES—65

Direct from Manufacturer.

J. L. BLACK.

Codfish! Codfish!

20 QUINTALS

Hard & Dry Large Codfish

FOR SALE CASH BY

J. L. BLACK.

KEROSENE OIL.

Pe Sch. "Alaska," from New York:

100 Casks Best Am. Refined Oil,

For Sale Low—Wholesale or Retail.

