

MAR

CHICAGO POST.

WILLIAM C. MILLER,
Proprietor.

VOL. 8.—NO. 44.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1878.

Terms: \$1.50 per Annum, Postage
prepaid. If paid in advance \$1.25.

WHOLE NO. 398.

LITERATURE.

(From Harper's Bazar.)

A Pane of Blue Glass.

Gordon Gray, junior partner in the firm of Gray, Greene & Gray, owners and managers of the great Pontoosne Mills, was on his way home from the office one bright April afternoon, when by some dim process which could hardly be called observation, he became aware that a change had taken place in an old house which for years he had passed twice a day without ever particularly noticing it. It was a large, rather shabby house, set in a walled garden, but with a narrow gable end abutting directly on to the street. In this gable end were two windows, one above, small, with a lattice; one below, larger, with an ordinary sash, divided into six panes. The lower panes were of a deep blue color, and in their stead a large oblong pane of clear blue glass inserted. This was the change that had attracted Gordon's eye with that inevitable certainty which belongs to all change, even in an indifferent or unobserved object.

The blue-glass theory was still in its cradle at that time. No hint of it had crept into the newspapers, and the azure pane in the old sash was puzzling enough to make Gordon pause and stare. On the other side of the street was a new house, a two-story house, something he could not make out—a shimmering, glinting something, which shined a little, like a shining flower bending from its stalk. Was it a flower? He gazed and wondered, and almost unconsciously had drawn near, till he was standing in a foot of the glass when suddenly the sash was raised, and the object revealed itself as a girl's head—fair, pensive, and framed in a loosely-hanging cloud of light brown curls. Her cheeks flushed a little as they met, and she inquired, in a sweet, surprised voice, "Did you want anything, sir?"

Gordon Gray, in his own opinion at least, was a man of the world, but he felt himself torn asunder as he stared at the girl. "Excuse me, I—I had no intention of being so impertinent. It was the oddness of the blue glass. I could not see that anyone was inside. Pray excuse me," his brown eyes seconding the appeal with better eloquence than his confused speech was capable of. The young lady smiled a little, in a dim, shy way, as one who never had gotten the trick of smiling, and then answered, "Certainly, I don't wonder you were surprised. The blue glass does look very odd." Then she put up her hand as if about to draw the sash down again.

"One moment," exclaimed Gordon, whose presence of mind rarely failed him. "One moment. Would you mind telling me if this glass is used for a scientific experiment, or—"

"A medical experiment, I think," was the answer. "My uncle read somewhere that it was a good thing for delicate persons to sit in sunshine filtered through blue glass; so he had this pane inserted, and wishes me to try the experiment."

"Was it you, then, who was sitting inside? I thought it was a rose tree or some flowering plant."

"No, it was I," with another shy smile.

"I hope the experiment may prove a success."

"Thank you." Then the sash was pulled down, gently but decidedly, and Gordon resumed his walk.

"Confused as he was by the mental comment, addressed to himself, 'She must have thought me a regular Peeping Tom.' What a petty little thing she is! How difficult it happens that I never heard of her before? Such blue eyes are not seen every day. Let me see. Who does own that house? I wonder I never thought to inquire."

But query brought little satisfaction. Mr. Lang lived in the house—always had lived there. Did anybody know him? Bless you, no. He was a queer old chap, full of theories, always making experiments, and coming to grief in them. "Blew his roof off with gunpowder," said the old man, and all but burned down, summer before last, testing a new system of lightning rods. Never went out anywhere except to the postoffice, and never asked anyone inside his door. Had a family? No. He lived all alone with an old servant, or—stay! did somebody say that a niece or a cousin came to live with him in the autumn? Probably a mistake, or if not, she must be some cracked creature like himself, who never showed outdoors. Had Mr. Gray noticed the blue pane in the end window? Droll, wasn't it? and just like old Lang.

With such scanty statements Gordon was forced to satisfy himself. No one seemed to know more than this of Lang, and though he passed the house daily, he caught no further glimpse of the pretty face that had once blessed his eyes. Only the nebulous shadow behind the blue pane told of her existence, and towards this shadow Gordon raised his hat punctiliously every afternoon. A slight answering movement was sometimes visible, which he chose to interpret as a return to his salutation; that was all: a bow, a shadow, a vibration—thin fabric for fancy to weave threads of uncertain aim for the fairy arrows of the fabled god. But enough; for the unseen is sometimes more potent than the seen, and once a lover's imagination sets to work, it finds material in the lightest token and least palpable substance. Gordon, for all the worldliness on

which he prided himself, was still young and modest, and it took more than a month of these passages and reapings before he gained courage for the bolder step of laying a rose on the sill of the closed window. There it lay in the morning, dewy and fresh, as he went by. Returning at night, he glanced across the street, and felt a heart-beat: the rose was gone, and—did the glorified shadow within vibrate a little more distinctly? Gordon dared to hope so.

Another morning, and another—more roses. On the fourth day, grown bolder, Gordon ventured on a coupé—a bouquet all violets, save for one great Marchal Nail in the centre. On the fifth day he took a desperate step, and, armed with another bunch of violets, crossed the street and tapped ever so gently on the blue glass pane.

"But I have ventured to bring you a few blue flowers; I believe they are recommended for use with the blue glass."

"I beg pardon for interrupting your seance," said Gordon, gravely. "But I have ventured to bring you a few blue flowers; I believe they are recommended for use with the blue glass."

"You are very thoughtful." "The experiment interests me," went on Gordon, audaciously. "It is such a new idea, and there may be a great truth involved in it. I am anxious to know how it works. Do you feel benefited thus far?"

"I—don't—know," the dimples dying out, and sad little lines forming about the mouth. "It does not seem as if it could do me any good. If my uncle—there he paused. "What were you going to say?" asked Gordon, eagerly.

"I ought not, perhaps. It was only, if my uncle would let me go out and walk a little, I think it would do me more good than blue glass."

"Do you never walk, then, or go out? But why do I ask? Of course I should have met you."

"Oh, no, I never do except in the garden. My uncle says life is too short for idle recreation, and purposes of health can be pursued at home."

"The blue eyes danced thro' their lids as she spoke, like the sun through rain. Gordon was fairly enchanted.

"I never heard of anything so preposterous!" he exclaimed; "tons of blue glass could never make up for the lack of air and cheerful companionship. As you never seemed to accept any invitations? Do you never go to parties?"

"Parties! Why, I don't know anybody. I never spoke to a single person in Pontoosne, except uncle and Dixie—and yourself. There is no one here now. I must not stay. Thank you so much for the violets."

The window closed with an inexpressible click, and Gordon walked on, full fathoms five in love, and with wrath at his heart at the uncle who shut up and hemmed in a creature so full of life and bright and formed for happy things.

"I'll be even with the old dragon, yet," he muttered; and he made ready his armor and sharpened an imaginary lance with all the zeal of Perseus preparing for the rescue of Andromeda.

Weeks went on. The blue pane opened regularly now at the sound of a particular pair of boot heels on the pavements. Sweet words and looks came out, roses went in; what besides roses he would not particularly ask. Day by day fresher bloom tinted Bertha's cheeks, and Bertha, it seemed, was the pretty name of the lady of the pane—and fresher light lit her eyes, and day by day Gordon found both cheeks and eyes more adorable. Making love through a window has its sweets, but also its disadvantages. Deep were the consultations between the two as to how a different state of things was to be brought about, ending in this from the impassioned Gordon: "If worst comes to worst, there is this blessed blue pane. It's quite big enough to let you pass, my darling; and if I can't have you through the door, I swear I will through the window. We'll try for the door first, though."

At last a daring scheme occurred to him, and carefully shabby in dress, with his oldest hat, and a note book in his hand, he passed the gate, rang the disused door bell, which tinkled queerly in the silence within; and when, after long delay, the bleary-eyed Dixie opened, handed her a card on which he had written, "Desires an interview on a scientific subject," also in an authoritative manner bade her carry it to Mr. Lang. The old woman blinked at him curiously, but after a moment's hesitation led him into a sitting room, and went on his errand.

"Yes," answered Gordon, "scientific, as applied to hygiene. I learn that you are testing an experiment which of late has been the subject of some study with me—that of the beneficial effects of the sun's rays filtered through glass of a dark-blue tint on the frame of the human animal. The theory is so recent that opportunities for a critical observation upon it are rare, and I have ventured to intrude upon a leisure which I know is valuable—a bow here and another from Mr. Lang—a leisure which, without some valid reason, it would be unpardonable to interrupt."—another bow—to ask that you will communicate to me such minutes as the time given to the experiment has permitted you to form. Do you find the result of the blue glass what it is claimed to be?"

"Take a seat, sir," said Mr. Lang, waving his hand, with a gratified smile. "The intrusion upon my time is of less consequence, as it will be a gratification to discuss the theory in question with an inquirer, like-minded with myself. It is rare in this village to find any sympathy in scientific matters. I am happy to say that the result of my trial of blue glass confirms the statement as to its value. The subject—a young person in my own family—has made rather marked improvement during the thirteen weeks of experiment. She has gained to an appreciable degree in flesh and color, and—though that is of less consequence, her appetite has likewise augmented. I regard the discovery as valuable to a high degree, and am preparing a digest of my observations, to be published at a later period. Meanwhile I shall test the application to the growth of human hair (one of the claims made for it) by inserting a blue sky light over my study-table."

"Admirable!" chimed in Gordon. "Nothing could be more interesting. Can the glass be applied to an ordinary window or must there be a special apparatus?"

"Not at all. An ordinary window answers the purpose perfectly. It is an affair of half an hour to make the change."

"Ordinary putty?" said Gordon, anxiously.

"Certainly," the putty of every day, waiting a hand to be applied. "You can see the pane in question, if you choose; but there is nothing to distinguish it except the color."

"I should like to examine it," said Gordon.

So it came to pass that Bertha, sitting demurely in her wicker chair, place, with her wondrous veil of shining hair falling about her, was transfixed by the apparition of her lover, led into the room by her uncle, who manifested to this new acquaintance a warmth which she had never seen in him before.

"This is the pane," he said; "and the color is dark, as you see; an oblong, two ten by one eight, set in the ordinary way, and in an ordinary frame, not interfering with the use of the window. The sash opens and shuts as usual."

"I see it does," with a glance at Bertha.

"Oh!" went on Mr. Lang, "and here is my subject. It is her hour for the reception of the blue ray. You observe that she has a healthy color enough now. Entirely the result of blue glass, sir. She was pallid to a remarkable degree when she began."

There was certainly no lack of color to complain of in the flushed, dimpling cheeks which were trying so hard to restrain a smile. Fortunately Mr. Lang was too much occupied to notice this unseemly levity. He was busying himself with the blue pane. Gordon preserved an air of profound scientific interest. Presently he took his leave, with permission to return for further light on the theory.

In this inch-gaping, self-yielding world, the first step is truly the one which wins. It proved so in this case. Gordon Gray did not have to take his bride through the window. She came to him through the door, some months later, in broad daylight, with her uncle's consent, given with a civil indifference. "Come, a mind occupied with higher things, but still content. Whether it would have been so easily accorded had not the opportune and engrossing discovery of the telephone occurred just then, we need not inquire. Bertha has blossomed like a rose in the full radiance of married happiness. She needs no blue glass now; but for old times' sake, Gordon has had one little pane inserted in that window of her boarder where she is wont to sit and watch for his home-coming at sunset. Bertha proposed instead a combinatorial design, with the legend, 'Love laughs at medicine,' but Gordon was firm, and there to this day shines the plain blue pane to witness the truth of this story.

Pur a sovereign on the ground and pile upon it as many as will reach twenty feet in height, then let us place a number of similar columns in close contact, forming a straight line, and making a sort of wall twenty feet high, showing only the thin edges of the coil. Imagine such walls running parallel to each other and forming as it were, a long street. We must then keep on extending these walls for miles—hundreds of miles, and still we shall be far short of the required number. And it is not until we have extended our imaginary street to a distance of 2,886 miles that we shall have provided for inspection one billion of coils.

County Accounts.

Account of Monies Expended in the County of Westmorland, from Dec. 5th, 1876, till June 30th, 1877.

Amount paid County Treasurer for criminal expenses, \$37 97	
"County Contingencies, 544 65	
"Valuators for County, 1259 53	
"Constable Fees for Co. Court, 93 00	
"Do. Cir. Court, Jan., 73 50	
"Do. Co. Court, June, 24 10	
"J. McMin. Crier & Constable, 113 65	
"D.A. Expenses attending Gaol, 40 90	
"Furniture for Court House, 345 71	
"Interest on do., 300 00	
"Coroners expenses, 123 00	
"Sheriff, 240 00	
"Gaol expenses, 67 70	
"C. E. Knapp's salary, 375 00	
"Frisland, 173 20	
"Jurors Co. Court, Dec., '76, 342 80	
"Do. Circuit, March, '77, 306 50	
"Revisors, Shediac, 14 00	
"Do. Westmorland, 12 00	
"Assessors, Moncton, 1875, 81 33	
"Do. do, 1876, 81 33	
"Assessors, Dorchester, 165 66	
"Revisors, Salisbury, 12 00	
"Do. Dorchester, 12 00	
"Assessors, Shediac, 106 66	
"Morton, Coltr., Salisbury, '76, 101 54	
"Oversers, Moncton, 156 75	
"Amis. School Warrants, 2148 44	
"Bal. on hand of Treasurer, 63 95	
Dec. 5th. Ca. \$8,999 90	

By cash on hand, 3019 36

"Fin. & Chase, Esq., 5 00	
"Collected by L. Steves, Esq., 43 17	
"Rent from D. L. Hanington, four years, 10 00	
"Collector, Moncton, for '76, 613 33	
"Collector, Moncton, for '77, 21 00	
"Collector, Dorchester, 715 00	
"Collector, Shediac, 300 00	
"Do. Salisbury, 12 00	
"Do. Westmorland, 12 00	
"Taverns, per C. E. Knapp, 600 00	
"Collected by S. G. Gilbert, 60 00	
"Fine, W. Cahill, 5 00	
"Collector, Moncton, Salisbury, 302 20	
"From Receiver General, 33 00	
"S. G. Gilbert, 100 00	
"Collector, Moncton, 354 50	
"S. G. Gilbert, 15 00	
"Lewis, Moncton, 112 00	
"Charter, Moncton, 35 00	
"Morton, Salisbury, 224 25	
"Rates collected by S. G. Gilbert, 12 40	
"Oversers, Moncton, 21 00	
"Do. John Hickman, 30 00	
"S. G. Gilbert, 30 00	
"Do. Westmorland, 19 17	
"Miner, Shediac, 117 00	
"Morton, Dorchester, 35 00	
"Morton, Salisbury, 403 64	
"Do. Salisbury, 70 00	
"L. Lewis, Moncton, 150 00	
"Collector, Westmorland, 45 00	
Jan. 1st. Ca. \$8,999 90	

Treasurer's Account from June 20th, 1877, to January 7th, 1878.

Assessors, Sackville, 1876, 138 14	
"Do. Westmorland, 60 00	
"Do. Salisbury, 12 00	
"John McMin. Crier, Co. Ct., 113 65	
"Sheriff, Dorchester, 48 90	
"John Kenton and others, poor, Moncton, 783 11	
Assessors, Botsford, 1876, 51 33	
J. McMin. Crier, July Co. Ct., 12 00	
W. Brownell, do, 22 50	
J. Warren, do, 22 50	
J. Palmer, poor, Dorchester, 18 35	
Revisors, Westmorland, 12 00	
Revisors, Moncton, 12 00	
Feeding Jurors, W. Wilbur, January Circuit, 51 25	
Keith, Poor Rate, Salisbury, 708 49	
Collector Keith, Salisbury, 85 00	
W. Brownell, Constable, Jan. 25 00	
Revisors, Moncton, 12 00	
Do. Shediac, 14 00	
J. B. P. Dr. services Atty work on Judge Veinor's order, 17 70	
Do. Duff, 37 17	
R. Scott, Poor, Dorchester, 15 00	
W. Wilbur, feeding jurors, 121 70	

Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., March 7, 1878.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATIVE REPORTS are full reading. The proceedings from day to day are scarcely worth printing. The Government furnished a very lame excuse for not carrying out Mr. Rogers' resolution of last year to obtain an authoritative decision from the Supreme Court of Canada on the conflicting jurisdiction in regard to the liquor suppression. No doubt had the Government urged the matter a decision might have been obtained. We observe that Mr. Smith does not intend that the lawyers in the House shall balk him in his efforts to cheapen bills of cost.

The following is the Receiver General's Account current for 1877: Balance on hand \$128,876 71 Don't Subsidies, \$476,352 63 Casual and Territorial Revenue, 102,838 63 Fees in Supreme Court, 1,200 00 Fee Provincial Secretary's office, 6,081 50 Lunatic Asylums, 860 00 Miscellaneous, 9,168 32 School Loans, 1876 5,354 74 " 1877 16,264 13 618,113 45

By amt of warrant issued \$650,232 37 Balance 31st Oct. 1877, 26,767 00

The balance is therefore \$28,019.11 less than last year.

Peace Signed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 3.—The treaty of peace has been signed. The Grand Duke Nicholas announced the fact to the soldiers at a review at San Stefano today. Russia has abandoned her claim on the Egyptian and Bulgarian tributaries.

The principal conditions of the preliminary treaty just signed are: The cession of Batoum, Kars, Ardahan, and the district of Bayazid. The question of navigation of the Danube remains in statu quo. Azor will be left between Montenegro and Serbia, so as to enable the Porte to maintain communication with Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is confirmed that Bulgaria will include Bourgas, Varna, Rustendje, but not Salonica or Adrianople. Russia is to have power to cede Dobruja to Roumania in exchange for Roumanian Bessarabia.

Notes from the Public Accounts.

In 1872-3 it cost \$568,000 to collect \$13,058,000 of Customs revenue. Mr. Mackenzie said it was a riotous extravagance. Now it takes \$721,000 to collect \$12,556,000, and he calls it Reform.

In 1872-3 there were 160 persons on the Superannuation list involving a charge on the people of \$50,000. Now they are 269 and the cost is \$104,000, though Reformers are opposed to superannuations.

In 1872-73, 37,000 immigrants were secured in Europe at a cost of \$287,000; but by the vigorous enforcement of the Reform principle of economy 7,700 were obtained last year at an outlay of \$354,000.

In 1872-3 it cost \$30 to collect \$100 of Excise revenue, but now it costs \$4.25. And yet the Tories were spend-thrifts.

In 1872-3 when the Ottawa departments were so crowded with Tory clerks and messengers that it was uncommon thing for Mr. Mackenzie to see them falling over one another in mixed heaps in the passages. Civil Government cost \$750,000. He has reformed all that end now it costs only \$812,000.

In 1872-3 Pensioners cost the country \$49,000. But those were the days of the corruptionists, for the list has been reduced to \$112,000. There is no denying the fact that it takes Reformers to apply the knife.

WEST INDIA TRADE.—A discussion took place in Parliament last week, respecting trade and postal matters with the West Indies. Mr. Forbes said the trade had fallen off from \$7,000,000 in '71 to \$5,000,000 to '76-77. Mr. Palmer thought the Government ought to subsidize a line of steamers in order to have a direct communication. Mr. Donville attributed the falling off in the trade to the alteration in the sugar duties. All the sugar that used to come direct from the West Indies now comes from Liverpool and Glasgow; and vessels that were sent to the West Indies with freight had no return cargoes. He believed the sugar trade duties ought to be altered to encourage direct trade.

QUEBEC POLITICS.—Lieut. Governor Letellier de St. Just has dismissed the Quebec Ministry, and called M. Joly, leader of the Opposition, to his counsels. That gentleman having undertaken the task of forming a new Government he will immediately appeal to the people. M. St. Just's action is regarded as high-handed, the Boucherville Government having had a good majority on every division throughout the session.

THE Election of White (Opposition) for Sherbrooke, looks as if Hon. Thomas Coffin, M. P., will not be called upon to sacrifice himself much longer on the altar of his country. Mr. Coffin, a Cabinet Minister, was the medium of communication through which Hon. Robt. Robinson of the local Government, tried to bribe White with the Commissioner-ship of Mines and Works to leave the Opposition.

When Mr. Mackenzie called to see Mr. Langevin in the Public Works Department one day in 1873, he said he found a "multitude of messengers and clerks waiting outside to do the behests of the little man inside." The salaries of the Department were then \$46,600. The "little man" now inside has \$55,100 worth of retinue.

The Local Legislature.

FEB. 28.—Mr. Smith moved the address in reply to Mr. Mackenzie's speech. He dwelt at some length on the Eastern Extension claims, presenting the whole case.

Mr. COVERT leader of the opposition criticized the Government sharply for neglecting Mr. Rogers' resolution and alleged the leader of the Government had always opposed measures brought before the Legislature for restricting the traffic, and it was only because public sentiment would no longer tolerate such a course that the Government had consented to consider anything that might be presented. He was and to be in accord with the Government in reference to the question of Maritime Union. It was a matter that would keep very well.

The Government appeared to have backed down on its railway policy, and although Mr. Smith was out on railway account, the speech did not refer to that important subject. The gentlemen in charge of the Government departments, all but the Secretary, seemed to be hardly in Frederickton, excepting at the meetings of the Government, and this seemed to indicate that their offices were sinecures or that they considered them so.

The Attorney General said with reference to Mr. Rogers' resolution for a test liquor case that Mr. Blake, Minister of Justice, advised that it was inexpedient to have the matter brought up in that way, as a real case could be carried up on appeal from the Provincial courts. This Government had intended after last session to carry up a real case but, for the reasons stated in his speech, they did not. The Ontario case was decided in January, on the narrowest points possible, and, therefore, did not settle the question as it was expected to do. When the Government saw the settlement of the question was involved in the bill promised in the Dominion Parliament, they felt that it would not be necessary to take further action in the matter just now, but to await the action of the Dominion Parliament.

He argued that it was a proper way to proceed to ask the Dominion Parliament to change the law respecting criminal evidence, inasmuch as the administration of the law is in the hands of the Provinces.

Mr. DAVIDSON suggested another alteration in the reply. The House was required to assign the desirability of enlarged school-boards in towns, pending consideration of it.

The Attorney General said the change would be made.

Mr. PICKARD said he wanted another change in the Address also. He agreed heartily in the doctrine of non interference by this Legislature or Government in the Dominion's internal politics, and therefore he would like to see "world" instead of "Dominion," for he did not think the hard time were confined to the Dominion alone.

Mr. WILLS criticized the Government for ignoring the express directions of the House to test the jurisdiction of the Legislature respecting the liquor laws. He protested against the paragraph compelling prisoners to give evidence. It entrenched upon the Dominion Legislature, and took away a protection that the law throws around the prisoner.

Mr. BURNS considered the paragraph relating to criminal evidence as well as to their not complying with the resolution of the House respecting the Liquor Law, showed that the Government were carrying their measures in a high-handed manner. He believed that lack of the necessary financial resources lay at the bottom of the Government's failure to secure justice for the Province in the matter of the Eastern Extension and the Immigration claims.

MARCH 1.—The Attorney General introduced a bill to incorporate St. John and Lake St. Charles.

The Provincial Secretary presented an address for a full and detailed statement of the liabilities of the Province, and every department of the Government up to the 26th Feb. last.

Mr. SMITH introduced a bill to amend the landlord and tenant act.

The Appeal on the liquor jurisdiction question could not have been made till June, 1877, and then they expected the Ontario Appeal would be on. They as well as the Dominion Government had been misled with regard to the liquor question. The Dominion Government had purchased Eastern Extension at \$24,000 per mile, that being the rate the Dominion Government contended that the I. C. R. had cost. It had however transpired that portions of the I. C. R. had cost from 25 to 35 per cent. more than had been represented, and the matter was again opened that this Province might receive its full cost, viz., \$150,000 more. This claim had not been previously pressed because it might have prejudiced the \$600,000 subsidy on other claims.

The \$300,000 Western Extension claim was allowed to rest, because other Provinces had similar claims, which if pressed would not make the Province any better off.

Mr. JOHNSON was pleased at the steps taken by the Government in agricultural affairs and advocated the publication of the Report in French.

Mr. O'LEARY congratulated the Province on its finances, and hoped the Government would proceed with the public works to which they were committed. The Address passed.

MARCH 2.—Mr. BURNS gave notice for Maritime Union papers, and Mr. COVERT for St. Martins and Upham Railway papers.

MARCH 4.—Mr. PHILLIPS introduced a Bill to limit the jurisdiction of County Courts in action on contracts. In reply to Smith's enquiry of this morning, the Attorney General said that a Bill introduced by Mr. Smith in 1875 repealing certain Attorney's fees in the County Courts, was passed. These fees, however, were by the process of consolidating the statutes the fees provisions of the Bill of 1868, which Mr. SMITH's Act repealed, were eliminated, hence

The Local Legislature.

it was not necessary to place that Act in the consolidation.

The Chief Commissioner laid the Public Works Report on the table. Hon. Mr. McQuere laid the report on agriculture on the table.

Dominion Parliament.

From our own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, MAR. 4.

THE "UNBLE" GOVERNMENT.

The Government continues to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous opponents with a meekness that is a marvel to those who used to see the manner in which they rode rough-shod over the Opposition three or four years ago. Mackenzie takes his punishment with a grim endurance that does him credit; Huntington is so much afraid of his copper transactions being discussed that he very seldom says anything; Mills has not yet recovered from the effects of Dr. Tupper's sarcasm; Laurier seems indisposed to talk since the overhauling he got from the French members on the other side in the debate on the Address; Burpee, even though inclined to talk, is kept in a state of trembling silence by fear of the charge of having been a contractor with the Government, which is hanging over him; Smith says nothing because it requires less exertion to keep still than it does to talk; and Laflamme does not seem to take a lively interest in the proceedings, being employed apparently in getting his mind into a judicial attitude with a view of having a judgeship thrust upon him soon. Mackenzie drops his meek demeanor once in a while, and fires up into something like a fighting spirit. But he soon recollects himself, stutters and plays with a pendulum, shakes his head, and threatens to strike back very severely if the the whipping is not stopped shortly.

Those who have been here from New Brunswick since the Ontario party got into power notice this change of tone more readily than others. "Why," said Mr. Falmor, "they wanted to sit down on us when we came here first. We had to fight like the Russians in Turkey for a hearing. They thought they should have everything their own way, and we thought otherwise. They are respectful enough now, because they dare not be otherwise." The Premier's unprecedented humility is illustrated by his statement, after enduring two or three assaults on his willful blunder in locating the Pacific Railway, that he was open to receive further information on the character of the country, and would change the route if a change should appear desirable. Think of the Alexander of previous Parliamentary campaigns and try to fancy his present peaceful attitude!

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

The debate on the budget, preliminary to going into supply, was resumed Tuesday and taken up again on Friday, in both of which engagements the Government received some troublesome bruises. Dalton McCarthy, the brilliant young Q. C., who succeeded to John Hilyard Cameron's seat for Cardwell, made a vigorous assault on Tuesday, and carried the war into Africa with a vim that drew blood. He reviewed the charges they had made against the Opposition leaders in his speeches, denounced them as slanders, and repeated the charges which he had made against the Government, saying that he was prepared to stand by them in the House or anywhere else. In making an allusion to Coffin, who has looked more than usually grave since the funeral news from Shelburne, McCarthy said he had entirely forgotten that gentleman until his attention was accidentally attracted to him. He charged Cartwright with deserting his party for place, and when the smiling Finance Minister contradicted him, he thundered forth, "Yes, Mr. Speaker, he did desert his party when his longing to be Finance Minister was not gratified, and balanced his independence pole against the fall into the arms of gentlemen opposite, his reward being the prize he had been jangling for." Cartwright tried desperately to keep his smile from leaving his lips, but it crept behind his ears and kept itself concealed for a considerable time, while the Finance Minister hunted his hand over his eyes and gnawed at his finger nails as though he felt like biting something. Patterson's reply to McCarthy was a very amusing deliverance. He played with statistics as a school boy plays with balls, throwing them up and catching them on the first bound, and tossing them from hand to hand with a facility that would make a juggler envious. He said he would not juggle honorable gentlemen with "figures" than they could keep in their hands, but would "set them little sums" which they could do without slate or pencil, and then he proceeded to "set little sums" and "do" them also, much to his own satisfaction and the amusement of his hearers. On Friday, when the debate was again the order of the day, Mr. Wallace (the Alberta's Wallace) made a very fair Opposition speech without making any particular point worth mentioning. Mr. Oliver, who replied on behalf of the Government, brought the House down with a rebuke to Mr. Wallace, who had been in the House for a long time, and who, being in an irrepressible attitude, kept up a constant fusillade of interruptions. "Some things must be wrong with the hon. gentleman from Niagara," said he, pointing towards the poet's chair; "some gentlemen might excuse the counsel." The laugh in the House became a decided titter in the well lighted gallery, and Plumb experienced an eloquent flash of silence. He revenged himself on the House for this, however, by being at eleven o'clock, and making a set speech. Plumb is not a bad fellow, but he talks too

much and puts on too many boyish airs for an old fellow. MacDonald, of Toronto, one of the largest importers in the country, made a prosy free trade speech, and the debate adjourned until to-morrow.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

A long discussion occurred on a motion for Pacific Railway location surveys and reports, during which a great deal of damaging evidence in regard to the character of the country through which, against the direct remonstrances of the people living in Manitoba, the road had been located. Member after member took up the argument, and one or two rose to reply damaged the Government more by their omissions than they helped with their praise.

THE CANAL CONTRACTS.

On a motion for papers relating to Welland Canal contract, a discussion arose which has not been finished yet, concerning the Government's system of letting contracts in general, and the Welland Canal and Goderich harbor contracts in particular. The members charged shoddy favoritism in many cases, thousands of dollars being lost to the treasury for the purpose of enriching many political parasites. The Premier's defence was that he gave contracts in all cases in accordance with the advice of his engineers. When they said not to take the lowest tender he did not take it. This rule had never been departed from. But there was no favoritism, of course! Not as though the engineers were not prompted directly or otherwise by Ministers and acted accordingly. The Premier's ways and means of letting their officials know their wishes, and engineers know which side their bread is buttered on.

THE PREMIER'S SHIRKING RESPONSIBILITY.

The defence is decidedly too translucent. This plea is noteworthy also, especially when taken in connection with other utterances in the same strain, which the Premier has been delivered of lately, for its attempt to shirk all responsibility, considering that this is a One-Man Government and that Mr. Mackenzie is its body, soul and brains. He began by being, or pretending to be, a dictator regarding every detail of the public service, and now he merely tries to shirk responsibility by the plea, "My engineers told me to do it."

Mr. Mitchell's enquiry for details of expenses of Lord Dufferin's journey raised something of a row. Many of the Opposition deprecated it, and the Premier called on his friends to note it down. Finally Mr. Hulton, the member of the Government without a seat in the cabinet, moved in amendment that a return, similar to that in the public accounts for the British Columbia trip, be made of the other journey, and Mr. Mitchell, yielding to the pressure of sworn members of the Opposition, who disliked dividing the House on a question of this kind, did not press his motion further. Many of those on the Ministerial benches, their Maritime supporters in particular, would have voted with Mr. Mitchell, the refusal of the latter to inform being simply scandalous. Few Maritime members would care face their constituents after having engaged in a conspiracy to keep information from the public concerning the manner in which the public money has been spent. The expenditure of \$100,000 in the present regime, and none but a toad-eating Government of the most scurrilous kind would have permitted such lavish outlays on the public purse.

The Government General should pay his own travelling expenses, just like other people. If he had gone West on his own account, instead of at the public expense, there would have been no item of between \$4,000 and \$5,000 for Byrdes, on account of railways, with a supplementary item under head of unforeseen expenses, a statement of which has just been given on call of the House, of about \$2,500 more to Mr. Byrdes for Pullman car. People travel in that fashion only when others pay the bill. Such item of expenditure is disgraceful. If they will make me disagreeable. The Government General I will be satisfied with the \$50,000 salary, with fuel and light for Rideau Hall, which the law allows.

THE GRAND BALL.

The grand ball at Rideau Hall last week was the event of the season. There was a great crowd present, including many people who never go to ordinary balls, and the show was a fine one. There was rather too much of a jam in the ball room for dancing, everybody couldn't get at the first table, and the Earl and Countess of Dufferin did not dance with anybody who was not a little discomfited all went away very well pleased. There were a great many fellows in showy uniforms and fancy liveries. The rooms were brilliantly lighted, every point capable of bearing an argument had one, and Chinese lanterns of many hues shed a dim religious light over spoony wanderers to the conservatory, where soft eyes looked love to eyes which spoke again, and music's voluptuous swell inspired the gay dancers and harmonized the buzz of conversation. Unsuppressed youths from the country like me thought it a big thing, but it was an old story to those who live under the shadow of vice Royalty.

ABANDONED.—Barque "Maggie Chapman," Taylor, from Philadelphia, for Antwerp, has been abandoned at sea. The crew were rescued by a passing vessel and landed at Antwerp. The barque "Maggie Chapman" was built at Dorchester, N. B., in 1868, registered 799 tons, rated A1½, and was owned by Wm. Hickman & Co., of Dorchester. Her cargo consisted of 266,287 gallons of refined petroleum, valued at \$31,554.

NEW PAPER.—The West Side Review, a 16 column temperance journal, will make its first appearance next week. It will be devoted to the principles of the I. O. G. Templars.

Municipality of Westmorland.

Statement of Accounts of the Municipality of Westmorland for 1877.

RECEIPTS.

Collected Taxes.	
From Botsford.	\$1,750 68
" Shediac.	1,986 66
" Moncton.	4,894 12
" Dorchester.	4,610 38
" Salisbury.	3,008 68
" Sackville.	3,684 42
" Westmorland.	1,774 95
	21,498 78
License Fees, June.	95 00
	\$21,594 78

EXPENDITURES.

Schools.	
Post Rates.	550 05
Dorchester.	903 15
Moncton.	928 88
Westmorland.	131 84
Botsford.	276 36
Shediac.	176 61
Salisbury.	552 21
	3,521 40

Roads.

Botsford.	75 00
Sackville.	1,000 00

County Contingencies, including Gaolers, Sheriff, Crier, Clerk of the Peace, and Criminal prosecutions before the Justices.

	2,962 00
--	----------

Salaries of Treasurer and Secretary, six months.

	382 50
--	--------

Witness fees in criminal business before Circuit and County Courts.

	578 50
--	--------

Constables fees for attending Courts.

	468 00
--	--------

Amount paid on Judge's orders in connection with criminal prosecutions.

	217 95
--	--------

French Poor.

	384 95
Dorchester.	429 26
Shediac.	\$1,783 95

Signed, P. A. LAFRANCO, Warden.

Signed, Amos OGDEN, Auditor.

February 28th, 1878.

So glaring a course of private malice, covering itself with the garb of Religion is not often witnessed as "B's" attack upon this paper, which purports as of endorsing the articles of Grey's assault on its writer impious and blasphemous motives. "B." calls himself a Christian man and professes to be deeply shocked by our proceeding in publishing it. Now, did "B." when he saw that article come to us in that spirit of animosity that marks the true Christian, and in a friendly and kindly way point out how we had erred, and endeavor to remedy the evil? Not at all! He rushed to a paper that has made itself notorious for its enmity to us, by foul scurrilities extending over a long series of years, and formed an alliance with our pronounced enemy—all of course for our good. In that sheet he published a communication containing enough hidden poison to blacken our reputation and destroy our business—had any view of it—all done with a sense of duty. With a cowardice equal to his venom and pretensions of piety, he dare not even sign his own name to it.

"Next stood hypocrisy with holy leer, Soft smiling and demurely looking down, But hid the dagger underneath the veer." We should like to know who "B." is. We, in all charity, hope that he is a Christian man, but by secular penetration he seems to want that essential charity without which all things are nothing.

It is curious in the Dorchester Gaol, where four persons, who have been attendants at the services of the Church of England—are charged with a high crime, and who are poor and unable to pay—a place for the practice of christian virtues in reforming them if need be, in income and in conscience, and in their trials if innocent, and at any rate in administering to them that spiritual consolation, of which since their confinement they have been so cruelly deprived.

There are higher and more excellent ways of serving Christian than by confining and compelling them in their trials if innocent, and at any rate in administering to them that spiritual consolation, of which since their confinement they have been so cruelly deprived.

AN INADVERTENCE.—In 1875, Mr. Mackenzie stated in his place in Parliament, that the object of the Port Francis Lock was to furnish a cheap route utilizing our magnificent water stretches from Lac des Mille Lacs to Rat Portage. It was clearly the carrying of freight, because there are eight portages (exclusive of Port Francis) between Port Francis and Lac des Mille Lacs, and the latter is 400 feet above the lock at the former place. In a discussion in the Senate last week, Senator MacPherson asked the Governor of error, and have conceived of opening up the navigation? "It was never contemplated," replied Hon. Mr. Scott, Secretary of State. "Then why did Mr. Mackenzie say so?" "It must have been through an inadvertence," Mr. Scott replies. This "inadvertence" has cost the country \$160,000.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.—The Board of Trustees met yesterday and elected Principal Inch, President of Mount Allison College. We congratulate President Inch on his well earned and well deserved promotion; we congratulate the College on having secured for its head one so experienced and ripe an educationalist and an executive officer of such great ability as Principal Inch. Rev. George S. McGillan was elected Principal of the Ladies' Academy. He was formerly connected with the Male Academy, and is now Methodist Superintendent of Education in Nfld. He is a man of progressive ideas and long experience.

NOVA SCOTIA FINANCES.—The expenditures for the past year, including a balance on the 1st January 1877, of \$121,781, were \$610,988; receipts from all sources, \$663,966; leaving a balance against the Province at the end of the year of \$147,923.

An Artillery team from Kingston Military College, competes in England next year.

Advertisements This Day.

Iron and Steel.

JUST RECEIVED:

20 Tons Iron and Steel,

Including Full Assortment and Sizes required for Carriage Builders, and for general use.

Lowmoor, Norway & Sweden Iron

BEST AMERICAN TYRE STEEL; SPRING STEEL; ELASTIC STEEL; CAST STEEL.

J. L. Black.

CARRIAGE BUILDERS' STOCK.

55 SETS COMMON AXLES, from 1½ to 2 inches.

50 SETS BEST QUALITY "H. PAT. ENT." from ¾ to 1½ inch.

50 PAIRS SIDE SPRINGS, from 1½ to 2 inches.

50 PAIRS SULKY SPRINGS.

50 PAIRS ELLIPTIC STRINGS.

J. L. Black.

FISH! FISH!

50 QUINCE POLLOCK; 10 Quinque CODFISH; 40 BARRELS HERRING; 10 BARRELS SMOKED FISH.

J. L. Black.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

ANOTHER LOT OF THAT

Choice Sugar,

AT 9c PER POUND.

3 Casks Barbados Molasses,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

J. L. Black.

FLOUR

JUST RECEIVED:

200 Barrels Choice Flour,

Of Following Brands:

50 Barrels "Gibson";

50 Barrels "Sweet Briar";

100 Barrels "Maple Leaf."

J. L. Black.

TEA!

7 Chests Superior Tea,

FOR SALE LOW.

J. L. Black.

DRIED APPLES.

1,000 Lbs. Superior Dried Apples,

FOR SALE VERY LOW.

J. L. Black.

Flax Seed!

FOR SALE:

75 Bushels Flax Seed,

AT 1½ PER BUSH. CASH.

The cheapest Article in the Market for Fattening Stock.

J. L. Black.

NEW GOODS!

New Goods in all Lines

CONSTANTLY RECEIVED,

In order to keep our Stock Complete in all Departments.

And we are prepared to give the very best return for money obtainable in any house in the trade.

But only sell a few Lines of Goods especially adapted for winter, and likely to remain ever unsold at "first costs."

J. L. Black.

Pine & Spruce Lumber.

25,000 FEET

Seasoned & Planed,

In all Thickness from 1 to 8 in.

—ALSO—

5,000 feet Pine Clephboards,

35,000 feet Spruce Lumber,

1, 1½ and 2 inches thick.

J. L. Black.

Bed-Room Suits.

Bed-Room Suits from \$25 to \$40.

—ALSO—

CANE AND WOOD-SEAT CHAIRS.

J. L. Black.

Advertisements This Day.

RETURNED TO CASH!

THE AMHERST WAREHOUSE CO.

Prices to Suit the Times??

FOR THE NEXT SIX WEEKS, PREVIOUS TO TAKING STOCK, WE WILL SELL GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

AT REDUCED PRICES!

For Cash or Approved Paper.

With a Stock so large and varied as ours, it is impossible to enumerate, but we direct attention to the following Lines, in which we are making Special Reductions.

DRESS GOODS:

FRENCH MERINOS, WOOL SERGES, WOOL SATIN CLOTHS, WINCIES, BLACK & COLORED LUSTRES, MOURNING GOODS, &c.

FANCY DRESS GOODS:

Various Materials, including a lot suitable for Early Spring Wear.

Prices of all Dress Goods Largely Reduced!

White & Scarlet Flannels, Cotton Flannels, Gent's Felt Hats and Cloth Caps—cheap, Gent's Shirts, Ties and Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, &c., &c.

Shawls—Plain and Fancy.

CLOTHS, TWEEDS and FANCY COATINGS,

A GOOD RELIABLE ARTICLE.

FUR GOODS, of all kinds, still further reduced in Price!

PRICES OF ALL DRY GOODS REDUCED!

Tapestry Carpets, Wool Carpets, Hemp Carpets, Remnants Carpets,

VARIOUS LENGTHS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

FURNITURE:

CENTRE TABLES, SOFAS, LOUNGES, CHAMBER SUITS, &c.

A GOOD CHAMBER SUIT FOR \$25!

BOOTS & SHOES

In Carriage Hardware, Harness Mounting and Building Material, &c., &c.

We have Full Lines and offer Special Terms and Prices to anyone buying a quantity.

Bona Fide Reductions in Prices Right Through the House, and one of the Largest and Best Assorted Stocks of Goods to be found in any Country Town.

Amherst, N. S., Feb. 20th, 1878.

C. FLOOD,

97 King Street, - - - St. John, N. B.

General Retail Dealer in

PIANO-FORTES and ORGANS,

Sole and Exclusive Agent for New Brunswick for

STEINWAY & SONS, CHICKERING & SONS, Wm. BOURNE, HALLET & CUMSTON, HAINES BROS., PIANO-FORTES; MASON & HAMLIN and THE SMITH AMERICAN CO.'S ORGANS.

Catalogues and Price List supplied Free on Application to

C. FLOOD.

dec19 77

Herring, Codfish, Etc.

JUST RECEIVED:

6000 FRESH HERRINGS;

1000 Lbs. FRESH CODFISH;

200 Bbls. SUP. EXTRA FLOUR;

50 Bbls. CORNMEAL;

300 Lbs. FEED MEAL, in Bags;

1000 Lbs. CHEESE.

FOR SALE LOW.

feb18 ELAB ESTABROOKS.

Apples! Apples!

IN STORE:

25 Bbls. No. 1 Apples,

OF BEST VARIETIES.

For Sale Low.

jan24 J. F. ALLISON.

Christmas Groceries!

IN STORE:

A good Stock of Fresh Groceries,

Suitable for the present season.

All offered at Lowest Prices.

dec19 J. F. ALLISON.

Shad! Shad!

IN STORE—A FEW

Half-Bbls. No. 1 Shad,

FOR SALE LOW.

feb19 J. F. ALLISON.

CLOTHING!

OUR STOCK OF

Ready-Made Clothing

Is still large and well assorted, and well worthy of the inspection of purchasers.

PRICES LOW.

dec19 J. F. ALLISON.

GREAT SALE

CARPETS!

THE Subscriber being about to remove his business to larger and better adapted premises, will offer for sale,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

the balance of his last Spring's importations. This Sale will continue for one month from date, and parties in need of

CARPETS

for the Spring will do well to attend, as such a chance is not likely to occur again. As this Sale will include the Stock saved by

Messrs. Sheraton & Skinner

from the Fire, GREAT BARGAINS may be looked for.

BRUSSELS.

Best 5 frame body Brussels at \$1.40

FORMER PRICE.....\$1.65.

Short lengths of same Goods, \$1 to \$1.35.

TAPESTRIES.

Sixty pieces of New and Good Patterns at 70c. and 75c. per yard.

Lengths of from 17 to 35 yards at from 90c. to 70c. per yard. Former prices, 90c. 95c. and \$1.

WOVE CARPETS,

10 Per Cent Discount.

Union Carpets,

10 Per Cent Discount.

STAIR CARPETS,

And Other Goods in Same Proportion.

This Sale will include

100 Pairs of Lace Curtains,

Which will be sold at a small advance on the cost.

An Inspection is respectfully solicited.

Sale to Commence this Day.

A. B. SHERATON,

Market Hall,

GERMAIN STREET, - - - ST. JOHN, N. B.

feb7

Local and other Matters.

The Agricultural Report has been received from Hon. A. McQueen.

"Eloquence and Oratory" is the subject of Rev. Mr. Currie's lecture to night at Langley Hall.

COUNTY ACCOUNTS.—A detailed statement of the auditor's report on outside pages.

BURNED COAL. Fifty cents cheaper per chaldron than formerly, can be ordered at this office.—41

STEPHEN GOODWIN, Esq., and old and respected inhabitant of Bay Verte, died on Thursday afternoon, aged 59 years.

MR. MATTHEW LOGAN, a respected inhabitant of Cumberland, died on Sunday at the venerable age of 95 years.

RELIGIOUS.—Preaching on Sabbath next at Westcott Hill, at 11 a. m. Grand Avenue, 2 1/2 p. m.; Rockport, 6 1/2 p. m.; Fairfield, 2 1/2 p. m.; Westcott, 6 1/2 p. m.

TEMPERANCE AT PORT ELGIN.—On Friday evening, Rev. Mr. Gammon addressed a full house, and at the close obtained some 51 signatures to Dutcher's Reform pledge.

COUNTERFEITING AT PICOTU.—Jas Chisholm was arrested on 5th, for passing one and two dollar counterfeit (photograph) notes of the Union Bank of P. E. I.

THEFT AT SHEDDIAK.—Mr. E. T. Smith's store was the scene, on 26th ult., of a most audacious theft, from the fact that it was committed in the middle of the day. The thief or thieves got \$15 in bank notes. Mr. Smith had two persons arrested, but as no proof of their being the thieves was obtained they were discharged.—Montreal Advertiser.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—On Sunday last, at Memramcook, as the people were just leaving the chapel, after services, Mr. P. McQueen, who was with Mrs. Belong Gaudet, striking her in the face with the shaft of his sleigh, making a deep wound in her upper lip two inches in length, breaking a part of her jaw and several teeth, and shockingly bruising the inside of her mouth, and breaking one of her shoulders. It was believed that she would live but a few hours. Dr. F. Gaudet, her son, was in immediate attendance, and under his skillful treatment she is doing as well as could be expected.

REFORM AT BAY VERTE.—On last Saturday night Rev. Mr. Gammon of Moncton, delivered a stirring address on Temperance at the Hall, James Williams, Esq., presiding. Spirited speeches were also delivered by Messrs. W. H. Faulkner, T. E. Wood and R. Wilson. The house was crowded and a good deal of enthusiasm was manifested. A Reform Club was organized at the close, with a membership of eighty. The next meeting takes place on Friday night. The following are the officers of the Club: W. W. Wood, President; T. Wood, Amos Goodwin, Vice pres.; W. H. Faulkner, Treasurer; D. Gaudet, Financial Secretary; R. W. Wilson, Secretary; M. C. Atkinson, Asst. do.; Revs. S. J. Allan and Rev. Mr. Stebbings and A. Gaudet, Chaplains; Committee, Mrs. G. A. Allen, Miss A. Casey, Miss Tillie Fillmore, Mrs. W. W. Wood, Miss Annie and Missie Farwell, G. W. Elliot, Oliver Wood, W. Turner, J. N. Chappell, J. Somers and W. H. Faulkner.

INDUCEMENTS!!

W. D. MAIN & CO.,

AMHERST, N. S.

OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK OF

FURS,

Fancy Woollen Goods,

Ladies' Matelasse Cloakings,

French Merino,

All-Wool Serges,

All-Wool Poplins,

At prices that will command a ready sale to parties requiring such Goods!

CALL AND SEE!!

N. B.—FRINGES, VELVETS and

BUTTONS to Match Dress Goods.

DRESS-MAKING carried on in the premises. Orders for Evening and Ball

Dresses executed with expedition.

jan24 W. D. MAIN & CO.

CIRCULAR!

THE UNDERSIGNED in returning sincere thanks to his friends for their liberal patronage in the past, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same for the new firm of Farns & Haines.

F. C. HARPER.

Bay Verte, Feb. 1st, 1878.

Hay for Sale!

20 TONS ENGLISH HAY for sale in one lot, or quantities to suit purchasers. Good quality.

E. A. WELCH.

Botsford, Feb. 5th, 1878.

Store to Let.

THE STORE recently occupied by S. F. Black, Esq., may be leased by application to

J. L. BLACK.

Matters in Cumberland.

Amherst is recovering from the scouring it received in October. One of the most

CREDITABLE ENTERPRISES

in the country is the new woodenware factory of Messrs. Rhodes & Curry, erected immediately beside the Railway Station. Its location beside the I. C. R., so that lumber can be thrown from the cars off into their yard, and enabling trolleys from I. C. R., to be discharged in their building, gives them every facility for transportation, without needless handling. The factory is 72x35 and three stories in height, exclusive of a lean-to of 40x10 and an engine house. The latter is bricked up and every care is taken in the planning of it to render the fire risk as slight as possible. The engine is a 45 horse one. The large boiler will afford steam for the drying room and feed steam pipes to heat the building. The drying room has capacity for 25 M of lumber. Messrs. Rhodes & Curry have gone to a large expense in procuring the latest improved and best machinery in the market, being determined to be provided with facilities for doing all kinds of house-builders work in first class manner, at labor saving prices. On first flat is (1) a planer and matcher, (2) a cutting off swing saw, (3) a planer, (4) a lathe for turning circles and segment heads for windows, up to 7 ft. in diameter, and columns 18 ft. long, (5) a buzz saw planer, for doing fine work for doors, windows, &c., (6) sand paper machine driven by steam, (10) a mortising and boring machine, (11) a circular saw for working on a bevel at any angle, for mitres, &c. The upper flat is for painting, staining, &c. The floor employed previously to the fire some twenty-five hands, and no doubt with their present facilities for furnishing all kinds of house-builders work at perhaps one third the price it can be done by hand, their business will be largely increased. The energy displayed by the firm in rebuilding is deserving of honorable mention. Speaking of the fire of October reminds me that

MESSRS. HOLMES & HICKS'

policy for \$2,000 in the Canada Fire and Marine Company is disputed on a technical ground. The public generally cries shame! An honest loss ought to be honestly paid.

THE LOSTER BUSINESS

of Mr. J. C. Ayer at Wallace is about closed for the season. This week he shipped 9,000 picked lobsters to England, and his last shipment of frozen ones West, has also been made. His lobsters have not only fed the Epicures of Chicago and St. Louis, but have crossed the Rockies and tickled the palates of Mormon Bishops, and Bonanza Kings of Frisco. Mr. Ayer has cut 3,500 tons of ice for next season's work. His refrigerators have capacity for half a million lobsters in the shell.

THE COUNTY COURT

sits next week. By the way it is currently reported that Judge Morse is on the cards for a Supreme Court Judgeship. The able and accomplished gentleman, in whole or in part, has discharged his duties as a County Court Judge, with encomiums from those who were formerly his political foes.

THE REFORM CLUB

in Amherst is doing a grand work. There are but very few back-sliders. The rooms of the Club in White's building are very creditably fitted up. There is a large reading room with all the leading publications, the publishers of which, are not asked to D. H., but are paid in advance for the same. Then there is a committee room, where papers are very creditably filed next is a smoking room, where checkers are played. There are also oyster and coffee rooms, under the management of Mr. John White. The object is to make the rooms as attractive as possible in order to draw the leaders are in fact, to be congratulated upon their complete success.

THE LIQUOR LAW

in this Province is very stringent. For selling contrary to law within six months the following are the penalties:

First offence, \$10 fine or imprisonment, Second do. 20 " "

Third do. 40 " "

Fourth do. 80 " "

The liquor seller is summoned by the Clerk of License (an officer appointed by the Sessions) or by an assessor, to appear before the Court, the evidence of any man who has drunk liquor at his place, within six months. The summons does not set out names of witnesses, or the date of the offence charged. When convicted, the liquor seller cannot appeal to any authority that he has not a right to law and giving a bond that he will not sell. The Supreme Court has also unanimously decided (contrary to the decision of the late Chief Justice of New Brunswick) that the liquor traffic is not a matter of trade and commerce (which are within Dominion jurisdiction) sufficient to oust the local Legislature's power to regulate or suppress the traffic in the interests of good morals, the preservation of peace and good order. This Point, it delivered by Justice Ritchie in 1876, in Keefe vs. McLennan, has since received the assent of Judges afterwards appointed.

THE Sessions of Cumberland,

in December last, refused to grant licenses. PROSECUTIONS

were commenced against the proprietors of Lam's Coffee and Morison's hotel, for violation of law in keeping their bars open, and also one McGinlay a saloon keeper. McGinlay was fined, and has closed his bar. Coffey was fined. He refused to pay. Execution was issued against his goods, and they were seized. He brought an action of

replevin. The matter was then compromised by Mr. Coffey paying his fine and agreeing not to sell over his bar, the prosecutors paying their own costs. Two complaints were made against Mr. Lamy, before Justices Ritchie and Black. Mr. Ritchie is agent of the Dominion Savings Bank. At the time the first came off Mr. Ritchie was detained at his office by a most unprecedented and extraordinary rush of business; one gentleman came in an opened account for himself, for his wife and for his child. When the business was finally concluded with provoking deliberation on the part of the depositor, another depositor made his appearance, and another and another, all of them being apparently reluctant to interrupt their business, and each of them doing business to the extent of twenty dollars. Finally the Agent seized his hat and rushed to the Court House. He opened court, when another depositor whose business was too pressing to admit of a moment's delay requested the Justice to leave the Court to attend to his business as Agent of the Dominion Savings Bank. The summons as too peremptory to be denied, the Justice had to leave and the prosecutor without the charge, for want of a Court. Mr. Smith was for the prosecution. Mr. Pines for defence. The second summons was then issued, but when the Court opened, the Justices were served with a certiorari taking the proceedings up to the Supreme Court, where the matter is now being fought.

A OIGANIC POLITICAL MEETING

took place down in Squire—'s office, on Tuesday evening of last week. The disappointed, the political lame ducks and sore heads of the party of Purity and Reform congregated in force. Their deliberations lasted till a late hour. It was decided with great unanimity to defeat Tupper, as well as Black and Vickers, but here all concord ceased. One party was for waiting till the Conservatives split in two factions, and then go in and win as they did (?) at the last election. This is the policy of the "leader" of the party; others said no—let us organize now. Then on the question of Candidates there was a remarkable want of harmony and peace, owing principally to the fact that the number of Brigadier Generals in Arcturus Ward's regiment was small in comparison to the number of patriots ready to throw themselves into the gap and serve their country at their country's expense. The noise made, loudly commingled with the dignity of such embryo statesmen and future Privy Counsellors, and their clamors and shouts in the wee small hours, awakened the neighborhood, and if they did not succeed in electing successors to Tupper, Black and Vickers, it was not because they lacked in lung power to do so.

THE BURNING QUESTION

is, did Dr. Black sign the address to Jones. Black asserts he did not; Mr. Joly More asserts just as positively he did. The address itself has been telegraphed for, and until it arrives the public mind is in a state of suspense.

Reply to "Truth."

To the Editor of Chignecto Post.

Sir,—I noticed a communication in your contemporary of 7th ult., signed "Truth," in reference to Mr. Lawson and Cookville. As Mr. Lawson has not thought it worth his while to answer it, as, perhaps, I take as much interest as "Truth" in the subject, I feel bound to do so. In justice to Mr. Lawson, the Church at Cookville and the promulgation of the truth, I wish to refute some of the statements therein contained. This Cookville Church ("Truth" tells us) is composed of twenty-five members. The Rev. Editor, I have been very credibly informed that only about twenty of this number pay regularly for the support of the Gospel at Cookville, paying on an average \$80 per annum for about nine visits in that time (this sum includes yearly donations). As regards what "Truth" says about Mr. Lawson announcing his donations, I have frequently heard the Rev. gentleman say that he never announces donations for himself, and again "Truth" says the members deny themselves of the comforts of life in order that their pastor may be comfortable. "Truth" seems to have forgotten that "There is that which scattereth yet increaseth; and that which withholdeth more than is meet and it tendeth to poverty." The way to have comfort is to pay liberally for the support of the Gospel, and then the great Shepherd of the sheep will look after His flock. Now, Mr. Editor, in conclusion I should not have troubled you with this letter, but as "Truth," who cannot be a member of the Cookville Church, and, perhaps, may have a sinister purpose in writing, may in future make equally as reckless statements, I crave a place in the columns of your valuable sheet for these few facts. In all kindness to "Truth," I would say, it would probably be as well for him to attend to his own affairs, and let the Church at Cookville and its pastor alone.

Yours, etc.,

Cookville, Mar. 6. AMBUSTON.

There will be a tea meeting in the new Methodist Church, Fairfield, next Thursday, 14th, to commence at 4 p. m. Tickets, 30 cents; children under 12, 20 cents. There will be vocal and instrumental music during the evening. Look out for a good time. Should the weather be stormy it will take place the first fine day thereafter.

THE DRAINAGE IN ONTARIO.—An Act has passed the Legislature providing for the investment of public money in debentures issued for the construction of drains in township municipalities, the townships loaning it to private persons.

"Pikship" John Gladstone, bound from Antwerp to Key West, has been abandoned at sea. A. L. Palmer, Esq., is the owner.

Latest by Telegraph.

GREECE AND TURKEY FIGHTING!

Austrian Views on East!

CONFERENCE MEETS ABOUT 22nd INST!

Small Fox at Newcastle!

AN ONTARIO SCANDAL!

New Quebec Cabinet to be Announced to-day!

Special to Chignecto Post.

Boston, March 7.—One hundred and fifty houses, at Hot Springs, were destroyed by fire yesterday; 1,000 persons homeless.

London, March 7.—Beaconsfield opposes the annexation of Egypt. It is rumored that Jules Favre advocates France to take no part in the Conference expected to meet at Berlin, between 22nd and 25th inst.

The fact that the Pope made no mention in coronation speech to Pius Ninth, in the subject of much comment at Rome.

A St. Petersburg special says, it is regarded as settled that only the Treaty Powers are to take part in the Conference.

Austria still opposes territorial extension of Bulgaria and Russian Occupation.

The Austrian Government resolves to propose the annexation of Thessaly and Epiros to Greece.

The Turks are marching against insurgents at Makritiz. Desperate fighting is expected. The Turks threaten bombardment from Volo Harbor. A battle is imminent at Karditza.

NEWCASTLE, March 7.—A young man named Hyne has been taken sick; doctors pronounced it a mild kind of small pox. It is believed he caught it wearing a hired costume at a fancy ball, Moncton.

LONDON, March 6.—In St. Petersburg it is believed that Austria will eventually occupy Herzegovina and Bosnia.

Ottawa, March 6.—Excitement over Quebec Government difficulty is increasing. The Telegraph accuses 20 Conservative members of being bribed. A great scandal is reported as unearthed in the Crown Lands Department, Toronto. There is said to be half a million worthless promissory notes in the Treasury.

FROM FREDERICTON.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

Special to Chignecto Post.

Cotterell gave notice of motion for all papers, documents and letters with reference to the investigations concerning the conduct of S. E. Herbert, J. P., and C. E. Knapp, Clerk of the Peace, together with bills of expenses.

From Mr. Dalton Again.

To the Editor of the Post.

Sir,—I notice in the Post of 14th ult. that Justice Riley complains of unfair treatment on account of some remarks published by me in your journal some weeks since. In this connection, Mr. Editor, I desire to say that I had no view whatever in what I stated in that letter to do injustice to any one. I have observed the paragraph in the report of the Council's proceedings, which I thought calculated to create an erroneous impression as to my implied indebtedness to the County for money received from said Justice in 1876, I deemed it but due to myself to make the following year, which I may here add that this was simply money then due me by the County, as part of my percentage for collecting the rates during that year, and which I took this means of getting, rather than have to lay out of it till late in the following year, which I should otherwise have had to do.

Now, knowing as I did that I owed the County nothing, and that I had given the necessary receipt for the money in question, I could only infer in view of the action of the Council in the matter, that such receipt had not been deposited with the proper parties, else the Council would have seen at once how the case stood.

However, if what Mr. Riley now states, as to his having duly handed over said receipt to the Clerk of the Peace, be correct (as I presume it is) no blame can be attached to him, so far, though it must seem most unaccountable that any "order" of the kind alluded to should have been passed by the Council—unless that body requires to know how I expend my own money, which I do not suppose it does. Yours very truly,

GEORGE DALTON.

Botsford, Mar. 1. Col't. Rates.

To Correspondents.

W. H. Spring Hill. Received all right. Much obliged.

W. T. D., Winchester, Mass. Letters received. Cannot undertake to do you do not receive Post. Sent regularly. Thanks for remittance.

M. D. Murray's Corner. Your paper has gone regularly every Thursday. Cannot account for its non-receipt.

KILLED.—William Versey, was killed while hauling logs in Keswick stream, by the top log of his load falling upon him. He lived only two hours after the accident. The deceased leaves a wife and three children.

The Post Office revenue last year was \$1,441,000 and expenditure \$2,075,000. The revenue in 1877 was \$1,308,000, expenditure \$1,553,000—an increase in revenue of 11 per cent; expenditure 33 per cent.

Westmorland County Court.

March Term, 1878.

REMARKS:

Logan & Lindsay vs. T. W. Bell.—A. J. Hickman.

John Frier vs. L. Lirette.—W. A. Russell.

P. Burk vs. T. Dowling.—P. A. Landry.

P. R. Steeves vs. S. K. Wilbur.—Holstead & Jordan.

A. McLeod et al. vs. M. Sullivan.—R. B. Smith.

R. Wetherly et al. vs. Weldon, Brownell and Warren.—D. L. Hamilton.

C. E. Knapp vs. A. Anderson.—A. J. Hickman.

C. T. McManus vs. Gould et al.—A. J. Hickman.

W. C. Fleming vs. R

