

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., JAN. 20, 1887.

—Sir Charles Tupper sailed for Canada last Thursday.

—Australia has made large contracts for military equipment.

—The U. S. Senate has passed the Inter-State Commerce Bill.

—The new members of the British Cabinet were formally installed in office on Friday.

—It is said that Mr. Alex. Gibson, of Marysville, has been offered and declined the honor of knighthood.

—If the Vancouver News is to be believed, Manitoba flour is driving the American product out of the British Columbia market.

—Gen. W. B. Hazen, chief signal officer of the United States, better known as "Old Probabilities" died at Washington Sunday morning.

—The number of students attending the Provincial Normal School at Fredericton this term is 181, of whom 30 are males and 151 females.

—Sir Leonard Tilley installed the officers of the Sons of Temperance in connection with the new division at the Infantry School, at Fredericton Wednesday afternoon.

—The statement that the Dominion Government had decided to revert to the old system of licensing foreign fishing vessels is declared to be utterly without foundation.

—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland says the outlook is far brighter than it was a few months ago, and he is confident the efforts of the Government will attain a lasting success.

—Lady Tilley is endeavoring to have a public hospital erected at Fredericton and, for this purpose, has secured from the local Government the large field on the extreme east of the Government House lot.

—Mr. Rae, owner of land the yearly rental of which amounts to \$3,000, has been compelled to seek admission to the Killarney workhouse, having been unable to get his rents from either trustees or tenants.

—A commemorative medal and diploma will be given by the Imperial Government to all exhibitors at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. It is expected that the medal will be ready for distribution this month.

—John L. Brown, a prominent resident of Wellfleet, N. S., is believed to have been the author of the Nova Scotia local legislature previous to 1868, when he was defeated by his brother, the late Dr. Brown, a conservative.

—It is stated that evidence has been brought forward proving that Sproule, recently hanged for murder in British Columbia, was innocent, and that his brother is about to bring an action against the Dominion Government for \$100,000 damages.

—The German Government Army bill was defeated last week by a vote of 186 to 156, and the Reichstag was immediately dissolved by a message from the Emperor. It is generally believed that at the coming elections the late Government will be returned to power by a large majority.

—Mr. Gladstone received \$1500 for his article in the Nineteenth Century Review on Tennyson's poem "Locksley Hall." This is one of the largest, if not the largest, price ever paid in England for so short an essay. It was, however, a lucky investment for the editor, as the sale has been enormous.

—It is somewhat difficult to extract the truth from the cablegrams. For instance, one despatch says Mr. Gladstone is confined to his house with a severe cold. Another of the same date says he is in robust health and is hard at work writing trees. And still another informs that he has been depressed ever since he heard of the death of Lord Iddesleigh.

—The Weekly Methodist Observer, the new religious weekly, published at Bowmanville, Ont., at \$1.00 a year, comes to hand this week enlarged to eight pages and is well filled with church news, editorials and choice miscellany. Clubbed with this journal at \$1.50. Methodists, send for a free sample copy, or call at this office and see one. M. A. James is the publisher.

—Some of the leading Liberal-Conservative papers have followed the example of Sir John Macdonald in repudiating the utterances of the Toronto Mail, and that paper has once again reiterated its independence of the Government and its complete freedom from party restrictions, but many of the Grit organs still profess to believe the apparent disagreement is only a trick. Their object in pretending to do the unbecoming statements of the Mail is of course to make the Liberal-Conservative party responsible for the utterances of that paper. Meanwhile the Mail has presented a new programme, which is, perhaps, a step in advance of that before published and its aim as stated is "to prepare the way for an independent organization that shall be British and Canadian and liberal in the highest sense." Its platform certainly contains many excellent planks, among which are maintenance of the protective tariff so long as our American neighbors deny us free entry into their markets, and no longer; manhood suffrage with educational qualifications; prohibition; re-organization of the senate; reform of the civil service; development of the Northwest as rapidly as our finances will allow; religious and social equality.

THE DOMINION ELECTIONS.

After numerous false rumors and gossamer reports, the Dominion Parliament has at length been dissolved and the date of the elections officially announced. Nominations will be made on the 15th of February, and the elections will take place on the 22nd. This will give five weeks for the campaign, which should be ample time, especially as a large number of the candidates are already in the field. The Opposition have no grounds for complaint in connection with the decision to hold the elections next month, for they had been claiming that an appeal should be made to the people before the next session of Parliament on account of the change that had been made in the franchise. It is probable, however, that the campaign although short will be bitter, for our friends of the Opposition are so eager to win that they are likely to be over-zealous concerning the means. The real question will be used for all it is worth, and charges of corruption, extravagance and maladministration which have time and again been refuted will be forced to do yeoman service. The course lately pursued by the Opposition is abundant proof that they will raise sectional cries in all the provinces and appeal in every way to the passions and prejudices of the people, but we have too much faith in the sound sense of the electorate to believe that such tactics will be successful. We have no desire to be counted among the prophets, and shall not imitate the example of our friends of the Grit press in making predictions, but we have the fullest confidence in the triumphal return to power of the Liberal-Conservative party. The people of Canada have not yet lost faith in the chief, and the National Policy, freely or not, has been abused, has more friends in the Dominion than the policy of obstruction and slander. One thing is certain: the people of the Maritime Provinces have nothing to hope for in the accession of Mr. Blake to office. They desire the completion of the Short Line, but they have no guarantee that Mr. Blake will not oppose it in the future as he has in the past. The prospect of Sir John and Halifax, the winter ports of the Dominion will not be improved by Mr. Blake becoming premier. His proposal to remove the coal duties will not cement into the coal miners of Nova Scotia and the coal trade of the Dominion. The building of the Cape Breton railway is not likely to receive a valuable impulse by his elevation to power and the completion and consolidation of the railways in other parts of the province are certain not to be benefited by the overthrow of Sir John Macdonald. Even the genuine repealer has nothing to hope for if Mr. Blake should win. He has been inimical to the Lower Provinces while in Opposition, and is generally believed that at the coming elections the late Government will be returned to power by a large majority.

THE TWO PARTIES AND THE ISSUES.

In less than five weeks the sixth election of representatives for the Canadian parliament will take place. Sir John Macdonald as Premier of the United Canada for the time asks the electors of the Dominion for their verdict. In 1874 and 1878 it was the Mackenzie Government, which asked the support of the people. The first request was granted, the second was not. On the first occasion the party led by Mr. Mackenzie was untried, and the verdict was in its favor. On the second occasion it was against the Government, and it was against the party led by Sir John Macdonald and his friends came to the special advocates of purity and reform. They went out because their inefficiency was not offset by any indications of better political principles than those of the average political circles. Scarcely were the elections over when the party of purity and reform began to divide the spoils of office. Thirteen ministers came into power to save the country from Toryism and corruption. In two years five of them had suspended operations in this line and taken excellent offices, and two years more saw three others similarly provided for. Another ministerial saviour of his country disappeared on account of a discrepancy between the independence of Parliament and his practice with reference to Government printing. His place being taken by his partner in the printing enterprise, who had also been untried for a disreputable office. The Parliament of purity was presently deprived of its New Brunswick speaker by reason of these same purity laws. A score of the saviors of their country went down before the election of 1884. All this is ancient history, but it has a moral. The people of Canada will never again be deluded into supposing that corruption is the characteristic of one political party, and political morality of another. When Mr. Blake and his friends paint the Tories in glaring colors and fill their speeches with the alleged doings of the bootleggers, they are talking clap-net and the country knows it. The Government and the Government press have felt it to be their duty to discuss these charges and defend the Government. They have shown once and again that the charges against members of Parliament respecting timber lands and land grants are false. At the same time it is easily possible that among the 140 Liberal-Conservative members of Parliament there are unscrupulous men.

Political Notes.

—A new conservative organ to replace the Mail will be established in Toronto almost immediately.

—The Dominion Parliament is summoned to meet for the Legislature of business on Thursday, April 7th.

—Last Saturday's Canada Gazette contained a proclamation putting in force the North-West Representation Act of last session.

—It is a significant fact that, up to the present date, the only repealer in Nova Scotia who has come out squarely on the repeal platform as a candidate for the Commons is Mr. J. K. Hatfield, of Yarmouth.

—It is somewhat remarkable that the St. John Telegraph's Ottawa correspondent, who has frequently given false dates for the Dominion election, had no information to offer when the genuine announcement was made.

—The Liberal conservatives of Hants County, have unanimously selected Mr. Alfred Putnam, a prominent ship builder of Mattitard, as their candidate for the Dominion election. Mr. W. H. Curry Barter is mentioned as a probable opponent, and there are rumors that Dr. Haley, M. P. for Hants, will resign his seat and contest the County.

—Some of our esteemed Grit contemporaries in Nova Scotia profess to be overjoyed at the prospect of Sir Charles Tupper's return. If we may credit their utterances they are even more delighted at the prospect of Mr. W. H. Curry Barter's return.

—The Grit papers are again publishing the details of the High Commissioner's house furnishing, even to one wood spoon, 3d, and one rolling pin, 4d. Will the office of High Commissioner be abolished if the paper which reports to the public the new incumbent live in lodgings? Is it probable that the appointment of a Grit Commissioner would make any appreciable difference in the burden of taxation?

—The Grit organs profess to have the utmost confidence in the success of their party in the coming contest. This is nothing new. They were equally sanguine in 1878 and again in 1882, but they suffered disastrous defeat on both occasions. Their prospects are no better now, but they will pretend to be sure of victory in the hope of catching the votes of those who always try to be on the winning side.

—Cardinal Taschereau has received a cablegram from the Papal Secretary of State requesting his presence at Rome to attend the coming consistory which will be held in the latter part of February or the beginning of March. His Eminence will leave Quebec on the 27th inst.

—A deputation of militia officers recently waited upon Sir John Macdonald, and pressed upon him the necessity of establishing a cavalry school at Toronto. He promised to give the matter his favorable consideration.

—Mayor Scott, of Galt, instead of following the usual practice of giving a supper to the members of the Council, will donate \$50 to the poor of that town.

How the Country is Being Ruined.

—During December 113,000 bushels of Western grain were exported via Halifax.

—The Halifax sugar refinery will pay its shareholders a dividend of five per cent.

—The output of the Spring Hill collieries in 1873 was 3,275 tons. In 1886 the output was 468,000 tons.

—The value of stocks in the banks of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick increased over \$360,000 during the past year.

—The amount of shipping registered in Hants County is 172,800 tons, valued at \$4,000,000. The increase during 1886 was 13,624 tons.

—Two hundred additional looms are soon to be placed in Gibsons cotton mill at Marysville, and the streets of the village are to be lighted by electricity.

—The export of plaster from Hants County in 1885 amounted to 17,000 tons, valued at \$73,800. In 1886 the output was 132,421 tons, valued at \$130,657.

—The exports from Halifax last month showed an increase of \$194,000 over the previous December.

—Halifax fish exports last year aggregated \$2,481,000.

—The output of the St. John lime kilns this year will be greatly in excess of any previous year. A single firm at Indiantown expects to burn about 50,000 barrels.

—The amount of deposits in the Savings Banks of Prince Edward Island has increased from \$516,652.66 on the 1st July 1880 to \$2,082,592.82 on the 1st January 1887.

—In 1881 the nail and tack manufacturing of St. John employed 98 hands, paid \$29,800 annual wages and produced goods valued at \$230,000. The returns for 1886 show the number of employees to be 162, annual wages \$51,000, products \$300,000.

—The census of the cotton industry in New Brunswick for 1881 gives 344 employees who received \$40,108 in wages and produced goods valued at \$276,478. An approximate statement for 1886 is as follows:—Employees, 1,440; wages \$569,000; product \$1,490,000.

—Mr. Geo. A. Inch, Principal of York Street school, and Miss Mary Todd, of Milltown Street, St. Stephen, were married at the residence of the bride on New Year's morning, and after the wedding breakfast took the train for this city, and the many friends of the happy couple are extending to them their hearty congratulations and good wishes for their future happiness. Among the many presents sent to the bride, was a suitable souvenir of the event from the lady teachers of York Street school.—Fredericton Reporter.

—Rev. John Allison, who for several years ministered to the Leathersboro Presbyterian church, and has since, till this fall, been the pastor of the Canton, Henrytown and Wyckoff churches in Fillmore County, was elected chaplain of the Legislature of the Senate. We venture to say that no state in the Union will have handsomer or more genial chaplain, and no senate will listen to more eloquent and ardent ministrations. He has many friends in this section who are pleased to learn of his appointment.—Lanesboro Journal.

—The total number of marriages recorded in the province of New Brunswick for 1886 was 1,963, as compared with 2,146 the previous year. The record of marriages solemnized in each county during the year, according to statistics furnished by the auditor general is:—Albert, 90; Charlottetown, 130; Gloucester, 134; Kent, 126; Kings, 89; Miramichi, 39; Northumberland, 89; Queens, 61; Restigouche, 56; St. John, 456; Sunbury, 9; Victoria, 29; Westmoreland, 210; York, 241.

—A small estate in Oxfordshire, for which £18,000 was refused a few years ago, was recently offered in vain for £7,000—a price which was not even offered by the mortgagees. A farm in Staffordshire, which was mortgaged some years ago for £14,000 at a time when it was let at £800 a year, now brings in only £300 a year, which is a pretty prospect for the mortgagees.

—A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE is that issued the Montreal Witness in commemoration of Queen Victoria's jubilee year, and can be obtained by all subscribers to either the daily or weekly edition of that paper who remit to the publishers the trifling sum of ten cents over and above their subscriptions. We have ourselves a copy of the picture, and are of the opinion that it will prove a great incentive to everybody to take the Witness, a journal which, without any premium at all, is well worth the money.

—PROFESSOR WILLIAM JAMES, of Harvard College, will occupy the first place in The Popular Science Monthly for February with an unusually readable paper on "The Laws of Habit." A very clear explanation, on physiological grounds, of the various habits of man, and of the functions of the organism, growing with its growth, and hardening into personality as it matures, makes this article invaluable reading for youth and for those who have care of the young.

—Land in the city of London seems to retain and increase its value, despite the general depression. A freehold in Cheapside of only 297 square feet area, was lately sold for £14,050. This is at the rate of 6s. 8d. a square inch, or more than £1,500,000 an acre.

—Two hundred and twenty-three thousand cubic yards of limestone and slate rock have fallen out of the Niagara river bank near the Horseshoe Falls. The crash around was heard and felt for miles.

—Mr. John Bright does not believe in Imperial federation. He says he would advise sensible men to let the question rest.

—The Governor of Herat is charged with intriguing in favor of Russia.

New Advertisements.

Flour, Meal, & Middlings.

IN STORE AND ON RAIL, DUE:

125 bbls. "Phugo," choice full patent;

125 bbls. "Anchor," choice full patent;

75 bbls. "Our Jewel," highest patent;

Oatmeal and Buckwheat Meal;

8 tons Best Wheat Middlings.

HARD BOTTOM PRICES.

J. L. BLACK.

Seasonable Goods.

We are weekly replenishing our stock in all departments with Goods to suit the Season.

Don't fail to remember—

J. L. BLACK.

SUGAR & MOLASSES.

JUST STORING:

30 bbls. Yellow Sugar;

10 "Granulated Sugar;

10 casks Barbados and Porto Rico Molasses;

Barrels " "

For the lowest prices in these Goods come here. We give 20 lbs. really nice Yellow Sugar for \$1.00.

J. L. BLACK.

AMERICAN Kerosene Oil.

NEW STOCK.

50 BARRELS.

Lower prices than have ruled.

J. L. BLACK.

Butter & Lard.

100 Firkins and Tubs

Choice Quality Butter.

10 Tubs and Pails

Home Rendered Leaf Lard.

AT LOWEST RATES.

J. L. BLACK.

Hams & Bacon.

FIVE TONS

Smoked Pork Hams

AND BACON.

J. L. BLACK.

OATS.

1,000 Bushels in Store

AND OFFERED AT VALUE.

J. L. BLACK.

New Advertisements.

LOST.

BETWEEN Sackville Station and Music Hall Block, one BUFFALO ROBE. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving at subscriber's store.

Jan. 19, 1887.

Trustee's Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the late firm of John Read & Sons are required to make immediate payment to Charles A. Read, at Fort Elgin, Westmorland County, who is authorized to receive the same and give receipts therefor. All accounts due said firm remaining unpaid at the expiration of thirty days from this date will be collected by process of law.

Dated this 17th day of January, A. D. 1887.

WILLIAM F. GEORGE, Trustee.

Tobacco.

JUST RECEIVED IN BOND:

25 B. BUTTS NO. 1 CROWN 125.

25 B. BUTTS NO. 1 PILOT 85.

50 Caddies NAPOLÉON 85.

50 INDIA 85.

250 lbs. MYRTLE NAVY, 3s.

250 lbs. MYRTLE NAVY, 3s.

For sale low by

A. J. BARAB & CO.

Oat Meal.

IN STORE:

100 bbls. Royal Oak, fresh ground.

A. J. BARAB & CO.

P. E. I. Pork.

JUST RECEIVED:

50 bbls. Connolly Brand.

For sale low by

A. J. BARAB & CO.

Soap. Soap.

IN STORE AND RECEIVING TO DAY:

350 Boxes Assorted Brands.

FOR SALE LOW BY

A. J. BARAB & CO.

MONCTON, N. B.

Just Received

THE FOLLOWING

HOLIDAY GOODS

—AT—

HART'S

DRUG STORE

Celluloid Combs and Brushes,

cases in Plush;

Handkerchief Cases in Plush;

Glove Cases in Plush;

Plush Whisk Holders and Mirrors;

Bronze Whisk Holders;

Plush Whisks;

Nickle

Shaving Mugs;

Hand Mirrors;

Florida Water;

Linin's Perfumes;

Atkinson's Perfumes;

Kirk's Fancy Soaps;

Pear's Soaps.

CHARLES G. HART,

DRUGGIST,

Opposite Brunswick Hotel,

SACKVILLE, N. B.

PROVISIONS

—AND—

GROCERIES!

The subscriber offers for sale:

30 HALF BBLs. No. 1 Labrador Herring;

15 bbls. No. 1 Labrador Herring;

35 half and quarter bbls. Mackerel;

20 quintals Codfish;

10 "Pollock;

20 half bbls. Shad;

12 "Stone Herring;

20 boxes Smoked Fish;

Oatmeal, Corn Meal;

Buckwheat Meal, Beans,

Rice, Barley, Sugar, Tea;

Sausages, Apples, Onions;

Sops, Lard, Butter, Pickles;

Coarse and Fine Salt, Cabbage.

Beef, Pork, Poultry of all kinds, Sausages, &c., &c.

The above are offered at low prices for Cash.

EDWARD READ,

Next Door to Brunswick House,

Sackville, N. B., Dec. 3rd, 1885.

Holiday Trade

Discount 10 p. c. During Holidays.

Receiving additional Stock in

Beavers, Meltons, Diagonals, Naps,

Pilots, Suitings, Trouserings, Tweeds,

Doakins, Homesp

