CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., NOV 8, 1883.

Our Cotton Mills.

Our Grit contemporaries appear to be extremely thankful for small mercies. During the last five years they have had very few crumbs of comfort, but they have certainly made all they could out of the blessings they have received. When the National Policy was adopted they were as one man in their denunciations of the measure and in their predictions of the ruin and disaster which must inevitably follow the protection of our struggling industries; but it must be admitted that they did not display as much unanimity in arranging the details of the coming desolation, or in suggesting a method of averting the catastrophe. As the years rolled on theo had the mortification of seeing the country prospering under the baleful N. P. and of witnessing the birth of new industries and the expansion of those already established, while at the same time they saw an overflowing treasury instead of the huge deficits which had marked the former administration. The failure of the predicted depression to put in an appearance necessitated a change of tune on the part of the Opposition organs, and they began to denounce the manufacturers who, they said, were getting enormously rich out of the N. P., while the people were groaning beneath a terrible burden of taxation. Now, however, the prophets of evil have a genuine cause for rejoicing, and they claim, unhesitatingly, that their worst predictions are verified. Editorial articles without number have been written to prove that a general collapse of the manufacturing industries of Canada has taken place, that the bottom has fallen out of financial affairs in general and that terrible depression of trade has resulted from the National Policy. Some of our Grit contemporaries scarcely attempt to conceal their satisfaction at the alleged direful condition of our manufacturing industries, and all unite in proclaiming with deep thankfulness the utter overthrow of the policy of Protection. The cause of all this agitation and all these triumphant peans is to be found in the fact a few of the cotton mills of Canada has found it necessary to partially or entirely suspend operations for a few weeks. There are twenty-one mills in the Dominion engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, and two of these mills have recently suspended operations for a month or so, some four or five others are only working two-thirds time; the St. John mill has so many orders ahead that it has to work over time and will probably do so all winter, while the remainder, so far as we know, are working full time and doing their regular amount of work. There has been and is depression among cotton manufacturers of free-trade England, but the fact does not serve to point a moral nor furnish a subject for Grit editorials. An English cotton broker has recently failed for a large amount and has involved a number of firms in financial disaster, but that fact is not used as an argument against free trade. All the manufacturing interests of Canada, with the exception of cotton, are in a flourishing condition, and the business outlook is fairly bright and cheerful, but, if we are to judge by the dismal diatribes of a portion of the press, the country is in the throes of a financial convulsion and on the very verge of bankruptcy and ruin.

The true cause of the temporary embarrassment which has overtaken some of our cotton manufacturers is to be found in the fact that they unwisely entrusted the sale of their products to a single broker, who was unable to make a speedy market for them; and also in the fact that nearly all the cotton mills in Canada are engaged in manufacturing one class of goods. If there has been an overproduction it has all been in one line, while in several classes of goods which might be made here not a single yard has been manufactured in Canada. Even the charge of over-production seems to fall to the ground in view of the fact that over twelve million square yards of such goods as are manufactured in our mills were imported into the Dominion in the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1882. Our cotton manufacturers have learnt wisdom from the experience of the past and will be likely to avoid the blunders which have caused temporary embarrassment to some of their number. It is probable that they will now turn their attention to the lines which are in the greatest demand and to classes of goods which have not yet been produced in Canada, thus preventing any danger of a repetition of the present local depression. If such be the case the trouble which has befallen a few of the "cotton lords" will not be an unmixed evil, for it has already given the enemies of progress a large amount of satisfaction and furnished them with a subject for many doleful jeremiads, and it will have the effect of placing our cotton industry upon a firm financial basis.

—The cotton failures in Liverpool are evidently brought about, says the *Philadelphia Record*, by causes not dissimilar from those which induced the late break-up in lard at Chicago. "Selling cotton short is a dangerous business. It is precisely like betting on the weather, in which the opinion of a bluejay is better than the opinion of the wisest speculator."

—Coal shipments from the port of Pictou, N. S., for the last week in October were 2,795 tons, viz., from the Vale Co.'s works, 1,611 tons; International Co. 577 tons; Acadia Co. 336 tons; Halifax Co. 271 tons. The total shipment to date was 154,885 tons.

—On Tuesday week there were elections in ten States of the Union. The results on the whole were rather discouraging to the Democratic party and have very materially mitigated the transports of joy with which that party hailed the results of the October election in Ohio. In New York they have succeeded in electing all their State ticket but one by small majorities, but have lost control of both houses of the Legislature and with it the appointment of a U. S. Senator in 1884. In Massachusetts, Ben Butler has received what we trust will prove to be a final extinguisher, while his fellow-rascal, Mahone, the boss of Virginia, has been rudely deposed from control of that good old State, "the mother of presidents." Pennsylvania has returned to the Republican fold, and in Connecticut the Democrats have been routed foet and horse. They retain their control, however, of Maryland, New Jersey, and Mississippi, while the Republicans have been easily victorious in Nebraska and Minnesota. Altogether, the prospects for Republican success in the next presidential election are decidedly brighter than they were a fortnight ago, and, if the Democratic majority in the National House of Representatives abuses its power and alarms the people during the coming winter, as it is pretty sure to do, General Arthur will, beyond all question, be succeeded by a President from his own party.

—When a man has plenty of money wherewith to pay his debts, the payment is not wont to cause him financial embarrassment. Such, however, is at present the paradoxical position of the United States. At the end of the current fiscal year there will be in the Treasury from $115,000,000 to $130,000,000. Something has to be done with this surplus, and the only possible way in which it can be disposed of is to employ it in reducing the National Debt by redeeming the bonds which represent it. Now the national banks have in the Treasury at Washington about $200,000,000 of the national bonds bought and deposited by them according to law as security for their circulation, and it seems the redemption of bonds cannot go much further without encroaching on this amount. But as these bonds are retired the banks will be compelled to contract their circulation and, eventually, to close their doors. Here, then, is a snug little fiscal problem with which the authorities at Washington are wrestling mightily, both with prayer and otherwise, no doubt, as the case may be.

—The Northern Pacific Railway which for a while seemed to be booming prosperously along, has been of late getting into trouble again. To give *eclat* to the completion of the road President Villard imported an expensive lot of foreign swells and entertained them sumptuously, the railway of course footing the bills to the tune of about $250,000. This was followed by a severe and, it is claimed, unwise reduction of running expenses, which in view of the preliminary piece of extravagance was not unnaturally very irritating not only to the employes but also to the stockholders. The next proposal made by Mr. Villard and his supporters was to raise $20,000,000 by a mortgage on the railway to be devoted to the purchase of rolling-stock, the paying off of floating debts, &c., &c. Some exasperated stock-holders drew the line at this mortgage and began a suit in the Superior Court of the State of New York to restrain Mr. Villard from issuing the mortgage-bonds. He, on the ground that the interpretation of an Act of Congress was concerned, got the suit transferred to the U. S. Circuit Court, and a dispute is at present going on as to which court shall have jurisdiction in the matter.

—There has been a good deal of talk lately in the American papers about making sugar from the sorghum or, as it is sometimes called, Chinese sugar-cane. This is an annual, quite closely allied to Indian corn and producing a grain stated to be just as palatable and nutritious as that of the corn. Many attempts have been made for years past to devise some cheap and practical method of extracting a good commercial article of sugar from the sap, which is both abundant and sweet. This problem appears to have been at length solved and manufactories of sorghum sugar are springing up in various parts of the United States with every prospect of success. One plantation alone in New Jersey will this year yield 1,000,000 lbs. It is thought, and not without reason, that in no very great while, the United States will not only be able to supply themselves with sugar, but will also have a surplus for exportation. It is possible that parts of our Dominion might be adapted for the successful prosecution of this industry, as it is stated that the "sorghum grows readily and successfully as far north as Indian-corn can be depended on for a crop."

—The appointment of Dr. Rand to the chair of Didactics at Acadia College, has given rise to a great deal of very unpleasant controversy among the Baptists of Nova Scotia. The assailants of the appointment have had things pretty much their own way until recently the Rev. Mr. Saunders, one of the editors of the *Christian Visitor*, began to publish in the Halifax *Herald* a series of letters in defense. In his second letter he represented President Sawyer Professor Higgins and Prof. Jones as ardent advocates of the appointment, whereon these gentlemen promptly published in the *Herald* emphatic denials of the statement.

Professor Foster's Lecture.

The seating capacity of the spacious new Music Hall was taxed to the utmost last Thursday evening to furnish accommodation for the highly intelligent audience which assembled to greet Prof. George E. Foster, the eloquent M. P. for Kings County, on his first public appearance at Sackville. The members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, who had been instrumental in securing the services of Prof. Foster, occupied seats on the platform, where several prominent gentlemen also took their places. Rev. Dr. Inch presided, and, after prayer by Rev. Dr. Pickard, introduced the lecturer in a few well-chosen sentences in which he spoke in high terms of the good which had already been accomplished by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and congratulated the audience upon the intellectual treat which had been provided for the evening.

Prof. Foster, in beginning his address, referred to the excellent acoustic properties of the hall, which, he said was an easy place to speak in, and announced his intention of talking familiarly with his hearers on the Temperance question instead of attempting to make a set speech. A great and wide-spread agitation, the Professor said, was in progress in all parts of the Anglo-Saxon world for the furtherance of the cause of Prohibition, and hundreds and thousands of such meetings as the one now being held at Sackville were taking place in all parts of the world. The great subject under discussion at all these meetings is the best method of diminishing drinking and the consequences of drinking. The present efforts for reform were not the result of a short-lived enthusiam but were the outgrowth of an agitation which commenced 50 years ago, and which had been gathering strength ever since. The charge of fanaticism is applied to temperance advocates less frequently than in former years, and the best people are all in favor of temperance. The advocates of temperance can afford to be called fanatics when they bear the reproach in company with such men as Hon. W. E. Gladstone, who, in the midst of the cares and trials of his exalted position, remained in his place in Parliament till six o'clock in the morning in order to record his vote in favor of giving Wales the right to close all dram shops on Sunday. They could afford to be called fanatics along with Canon Farrar, who is unsparing in his denouncinations of the curse of drunkenness. Doctors are cool men, not liable to fanaticism, but Dr. Benjamin W. Richardson, in a paper read before a Medical Congress, came to the conclusion that no healthy man should touch alcohol, that no man in ill-health should presume to prescribe alcohol for himself any more than any other drug, and that in nine-tenths of the cases where liquor is prescribed, some other stimulant could be found which would answer equally well.

There are only two methods, said the lecturer, by which the cause of prohibition can be promoted—moral suasion and legal suasion. He was prepared to refute the assertion that temperance men had left moral suasion and taken up legal suasion. There is more moral suasion in 1883 than there ever was before. All great reforms have been begun and carried on by moral suasion, but, after moral suasion has done it part, legal suasion must come in and finish the work. Moral sentiment is very good for people who respect it, but in the majority of cases it is useless without legal suasion. It is impossible to complete any great reform without the intervention of the law, for many people will not respect the strongest expression of public sentiment until it is brought up to the level of the Statute Book, and moral suasion turns into legal suasion whenever a necessity arises for it.

Some people are strongly prejudiced against prohibition, but profess to believe in license. The word, prohibition, has the same effect upon them that a red flag has upon a bull. The best clauses of the license law are prohibitory, for they prohibit the sale of liquor to minors and intoxicated persons, and limit the time during which it can be sold. The license law also limits the number engaged in the liquor business, and prohibits unlicensed persons from selling, consequently it interferes with the liberty of the subject in the same manner that prohibition does. The difference between license and prohibition is only in degree, and all are in favor of some degree of prohibition. Some say you can't make a man sober by Act of Parliament, but Canon Wilberforce shows that men have been made sober by the course of law, as in cases where drunken criminals are sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. You can't make a man honest by Act of Parliament, but no one will say that it is useless to enforce laws against dishonesty. He (Prof. Foster) does not expect to make all men sober by prohibition any more than he expects that all men will be made virtuous by the Statute Book. The true test of the law is not that it entirely stops the sale of liquor, but that it makes it more difficult to get gain by the traffic. The Scott Act, imperfectly as it has been carried out, has done good here. It has broken up in a measure the pernicious habit of treating, and has driven the liquor traffic to disreputable places. The Scott Act has not had a fair chance from the first, for it has been hampered in its operations by the question of its constitutionality. The Government should not call upon private individuals to carry out the law, but it should be administered in the same manner as the other laws of the land. This error in the provisions for enforcing the Scott Act has been remedied by a clause in the Dominion license law, which is to go into operation on the first of next May, and which provides that officials shall be appointed by Government in every county where the Scott Act is in force to carry out the provisions of the law. Temperance people who are thinking about repealing the Scott Act, should first see if there be not danger of jumping into the fire while trying to get out of the frying-pan. The first thing you do when you license the sale of liquor is to sanction the traffic. The rum-shop then has the sanction of the law just as much as the church or the school-house. To-day the liquor traffic is not respectable, but as soon as you license it you arm it with the authority of the law and become a partner in the business.

The address, which occupied about an hour and a half, was a brilliant effort worthy of the reputation of the lecturer, and was concluded amid loud applause. It abounded in clear and forcible illustrations and contained many passages of lofty eloquence and rare beauty. Excellent order was maintained throughout, and, judging by the manner in which the points made by the speaker were received, he certainly had the sympathy of a large majority of the audience.

Dr. Moore, in moving a vote of thanks, made a public recantation of the somewhat contemptuous opinion he had at first formed concerning the efficacy of the W. C. T. U., and said that he was now convinced that they had already done a large amount of good. The motion of thanks was seconded by Thos. Pickard, Esq., and was carried with enthusiasm, and elicited a happy response from the lecturer. A few remarks were then made by W. H. Rogers, Esq., Inspector of Fisheries, and the meeting was brought to a close with the Doxology and the benediction.

Personal and Political.

—Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, is dying at Turin.

—The Prince of Wales was forty-two years old on the 9th inst.

—A despatch from Dublin states that there are influences at work to obtain for Lord Lorne the position of Viceroy of Ireland.

—Lady Lansdowne was the youngest daughter of the Duke of Abercorn and is described as "perfectly lovely."

—Franz Liszt celebrated his seventy-second birthday at Jena, on Oct. 22, where his oratorio "Saint Elizabeth" was performed at the Court Theatre.

—Butler goes out, and Robinson comes in. What does the prim old Statelet lose or win? She swaps a man and gets a manikin and the proud right of tanning human skin. —*N. Y. Sun.*

—Few literary men have been so successful and thrifty as Anthony Trollope. His literary work was never intermitted at home or abroad and netted him a total of about $350,000.

—The trial of a Minister of State for Sweden is proceeding on the articles of impeachment already formulated; the prosecution demands that the Minister be forever disqualified for holding office.

—Queen Victoria has been overwhelmed with poems commemorative of the death of John Brown, and acknowledges them with her autograph—so if any one desires it he has only to send an elegy.

—The remains of Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, have recently been placed in a magnificent sarcophagus in the parish church at Hempstead, England, by the Royal College of Physicians of London.

—A reward is offered for information of the whereabouts of John McCafferty, who was convicted of treason in Dublin in 1867, and sentenced for life but escaped. He was born in Ohio and served in the confederate army.

—One Mr. Sutton, of London, is the champion bicyclist of the world. He recently covered 259 miles in 24 hours, thus making an average of considerably over 10 miles an hour. St. Julien Jr. himself, with all his "lethargy," could not beat this.

—A centenarian sailor named William Porton recently died in England, who was by Nelson's side when he received his mortal wound at Trafalgar. He was born on a man-of-war on Aug. 12th, 1783, and was allowed to die in a work-house.

—Gen. Sir Patrick Grant, the present Governor of Chelsea Hospital, has just been made a field marshal on the active list of the army, the other four being the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Strathnairn, and Lord Napier of Magdala.

—The *Gaulois* publishes a report that M. de Brazza, the French explorer, has been killed in a fight in the Congo country, Africa. No confirmation of the report, however, has been received by the Minister of Marine.

—Lord Donegal is succeeded in his Marquisate by a brother, past 80, whose eldest son, now earl of Belfast, is chiefly known to the public through the chronicles of the Bankruptcy Court. Some years ago he took a country house, and by means of fierce dogs bade defiance to the Sheriff's officers.

—When Lord Coleridge visited the New York Stock Exchange, the brokers sang "God Save the Queen." His Lordship might stay over here ten thousand years, and he would never hear anybody sing "God Save the Brokers." The Americans are a practical, hard-working, sensible people, who believe that the age of miracles has gone by.

—Sir Charles Tupper is said by an American paper to be negotiating the sale of the island of Anticosti to the French Government with the object of amicably settling the difficulties between the French and English fishermen in Newfoundland. We shall probably next hear of his selling the Isle of Wight to the Emperor of Russia to prevent a quarrel between the Czar and the Queen.

Trade and Commerce.

—The creditors of Morris Ranger, the insolvent Liverpool cotton king, will receive a very small dividend.

—It is reported that President Arthur will call the attention of Congress to the necessity of giving serious consideration to the Isthmus Canal question.

—Canadian Pacific Railway earning for the third week in October, 1883, were $132,000; Same week in 1882, $67,000; Increase, $65,000. Mileage—1883, 1,931; 1882, 899.

—The traffic on the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending October 20th was $367,781; for the corresponding week last year, $355,583, showing an increase of $12,198.

—The new coal syndicate for operating the Intercolonial mines at Cape Breton, will supply the Canadian Pacific Railway as far as possible with an annual amount amount which is estimated at 60,000 to 100,000 tons.

—Mr. D. Falconer, a well-known flour merchant of Halifax, suspended payment a few days ago with liabilities of some $12,000. If time be granted him, he is confident of being able to pay in full.

New Advertisements.

POSTPONED!

The Readings with Magic Lantern Views, by the Rev. P. H. Brown, will take place at

CHIGNECTO HALL

—ON—

Saturday Ev'g, 17th Inst.

Doors open at 7. Readings at 7.30.

Proceeds in aid of the building of a Church in a poor fishing district on the western shore of Nova Scotia.

Admission: Children, 10c.; Adults, 20c.

Amusing Readings.

Profusely Illustrated by Magic Lantern Views.

Rev. P. H. Brown, B. A.

At Christ's Church Sunday School Room, Amherst,

This (Thursday) Evening,

AT HALF-PAST SEVEN.

Amusing Readings

AT THE

CHURCH SCHOOL HOUSE,

DORCHESTER.

Illustrated by Magic Lantern Views

READINGS

BY THE

Rev. P. H. Brown, B. A.

Rector of St. Margaret's Bay, N. S.

ON MONDAY EVEN'G, 19TH INST.

AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

Admission, 25c.; Children, half price.

EXODUS!

PUBLIC AUCTION!

I AM instructed by MR. WM. BEAL to sell by Public Auction at his residence, MORICE'S POND, on

Saturday, 24th Instant,

AT 1 P. M. THE FOLLOWING

Personal Property:

2 Cows, 2 Wagons, 4 sets Single Harness, 1 set Double Harness, 2 Stoves, 1 Sail Boat, 2 tons English Hay, 5 tons prime Mixed Hay, 1 Double Barrel Gun, a lot Currier's Tools, and a variety of other articles; also, 6 acres English Marsh in West Marsh Body. Terms liberal.

C. W. COLE,
Auctioneer.

nov14-2i

AUCTION.

TO be sold by Public Auction at the residence of BARNABAS BLANCH, near Lowther's Lake, Botsford, on

Saturday, 17th Nov'ber,

AT [illegible] O'CLOCK P. M.:

1 Horse four years old, 1 Colt three years old, 1 Colt eighteen months old, 1 pair Working Oxen five years old, 1 pair Steers two years old, 1 pair yearling Steers, 2 yearling Heifers, 1 pair Steer calves, 1 three-year-old Heifer with Calf, 1 Cow to calve in a few days, 1 fat Cow, 5 Cows with calf to calve no later than the 10th May next, 1 four-year-old Bull Thorough bred Durham weighs about 1400 lbs., 10 tons English Hay, 25 Sheep, 100 bushels Potatoes, 100 bushels Oats.

Terms of Sale:—Under $5.00, cash; all sums over $5.00 twelve months credit with approved joint notes bearing interest after three months at 7 per cent. per annum.

PATRICK HEBERT,
Auctioneer.

Botsford, Nov. 9, 1883.

MILLINERY!

MRS. C. H. BENT

WISHES to inform her friends and the public that she is prepared to do

ALL KINDS OF MILLINERY

In the Store, at Amherst, lately occupied by MRS. BARNES, where she will keep constantly on hand a FULL ASSORTMENT of the NEWEST STYLES in

Flowers, Feathers,

BIRDS, WINGS, LACES, RIBBONS, RIBBON VELVETS, OTTOMAN SILKS, PLUSHES, BLACK CRAPE AND VELVETS,

And all Goods used for Millinery Purposes.

ALSO FULL LINES OF

Plush, Velvet and Felt Hats,

In all the Newest Designs.

Ladies' and Children's Hoods and other Woollen Goods.

All kinds of Materials for Fancy Work, including Felt, Plush, Canvas, Embroidery Silks, Card-Board and Berlin Wools, Hair Goods, Back Combs and Bracelets in Jet and Celluloid.

Warner's Health Corsets a specialty.

☞AN INSPECTION IS SOLICITED.☜

AMHERST, N. S.

nov15 tf

TEACHER WANTED!

A SECOND or Third Class Female Teacher is wanted for District No. 13, Midgic. Apply to

JOB ANDERSON,
Sec'y to Trustees.

Midgic, Nov. 14, 1883. 1i

New Advertisements.

PLEASE NOTE.

I CAN AND WILL SELL ANY OF THE GOODS I ADVERTISE, IN WHOLESALE QUANTITIES OR WHOLE PACKAGES, AT CITY WHOLESALE PRICES AND COSTS. TERMS LIBERAL. WE ESPECIALLY INVITE TRADE ON THESE TERMS.

nov1 J. L. BLACK.

BUTTER!

50 Firkins and Tubs Dairy Butter,

FOR SALE AT ITS WORTH BY

nov1 J. L. BLACK.

Flour! Flour!

In Store, at Retail or Wholesale Prices:

125 Bbls. Choice Sup. Extra, Mirror,
125 do. do. do. Tea Rose,
20 do. High Patent, Alba.

nov1 J. L. BLACK.

TEA! TEA!

Ex Steamer "Juliet" from London:

72 Pkgs. Choice Tea,

Chests, Half-Chests and Caddies.

AT CITY PRICES, WHOLESALE.

nov1 J. L. BLACK.

Tobacco. Tobacco.

Just Received and in Store:

15 BOXES CHALLENGE, 12's;
50 CADDIES LITTLE SERGENT;
30 CADDIES BLACK HAWK;
10 CADDIES MAGGIE MITCHELL;
20 CADDIES YELLOW BIRD.

WHOLESALE, AT BOTTOM PRICES.

nov1 J. L. BLACK.

Kerosene Oil and Sole Leather.

NOW IN STORE:

60 Bbls. American Water White Oil.
30 Sides Sole Leather, good quality.

FOR SALE VERY LOW.

nov1 J. L. BLACK.

PORK WANTED.

Also all descriptions of Farm Produce.

☞You know our Prices are always the Highest. We pay some Cash when wanted.

oct24 J. L. BLACK.

Oat-Meal. Oat-Meal.

A QUANTITY OF

Good Oat-Meal

Now in Store. For Sale Low.

sept25 J. L. BLACK.

Staple and Fancy GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED:

LADIES' HATS, in large variety;
BLACK and WHITE LACES;
PRINTS, large Stock;
WHITE and GREY COTTONS;
GREY FLANNELS;
TWEED SHIRTINGS;
MEN'S SHIRTS & DRAWERS;
SUSPENDERS, &c.

For Sale Very Low.

sept12 J. L. BLACK.

FURNITURE!

ASH BEDROOM SUITS, very nice;
Pine Painted Suits;
Extension Ash Dining Tables;
Extension Birch Dining Tables;
Fall-Leaf Dining Tables;
Centre Tables; Wash Stands;
Ash Bureaus; Couches;
Easy Chairs—Upholstered;
Dining, Parlor and Kitchen Chairs;
Rocking Chairs, &c.

For Sale Very Cheap.

aug15 J. L. BLACK.

IRON! IRON!

12 TONS IRON,

From Londonderry Iron Works,

Comprising a full assortment of sizes, which, in addition to stock before held, gives our customers a total of

25 TONS TO SELECT FROM.

☞Special prices quoted to persons buying half a ton or more.

feb21 J. L. BLACK.

Hats! Hats!

JUST RECEIVED, A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

Felt and Fur Hats,

FOR BOYS, YOUTHS AND MEN.

sept13 J. L. BLACK.

Warps! Warps!

ONE BALE

PARK'S WARPS,

FOR SALE CHEAP BY

sept13 J. L. BLACK.

New Advertisements.

Herring! Herring!

IN Stock: 20 Bbls. No. 1 HERRING, a choice article, which will be sold low for cash.

nov14 JAS. R. AYER.

Poultry Wanted.

I WILL PAY HIGHEST PRICES FOR ALL KINDS OF POULTRY. Part cash paid if required.

nov14 JAMES R. AYER.

Apples. Apples.

Now in Store and for Sale at Lowest Market Rates:

50 Bbls. Choice Winter Apples.

nov14 JAMES R. AYER.

Boots. Shoes. Rubbers.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his LARGE and WELL Assorted Stock of

Boots and Shoes,

Which he offers at a SMALL advance on cost. As I buy in large quantities, I am enabled to offer EXTRA inducements to purchasers. Come and see for yourself.

Rubbers and Over-Shoes

Always in Stock at Lowest Rates.

nov14 JAMES R. AYER.

POUND NOTICE.

IN Pound, three young CATTLE. No ear mark. One Steer white with red ears; one Steer red and white; one Heifer red and white. If not called for before SATURDAY, 24th INST., they will be sold on that day at 1 o'clock p. m. to pay expenses.

THOMAS TRACY,
Pound-Keeper,
Nov. 14, 1883. District No. 3.

Grist Mill Notice.

THE subscriber is running the Beech Hill Grist Mill this season and is prepared to make first-rate work. Also continues to run as usual the Lower Grist Mill. Competent Millers in both Mills. Solicits a fair share of public patronage.

WM. J. MORICE.

Sackville, Nov. 12, 1883. 4i

NOTICE!

THE Trustees will sell the GRASS on the School Lands of the Parish of Westmorland, for the coming year, at the Public Hall, Point de Bute, on MONDAY, 3rd DECEMBER next, at 2 p. m. The above land consists of English Mowing Marsh and Pasture of superior quality.

W. W. IRVIN,
Secretary of Trustees.

November 10, 1883. 3i

Executor's Notice.

Estate of Zella Cook, Deceased.

ALL PERSONS having any legal demands against the Estate of Zella Cook, late of Cookville, Westmorland County, widow, deceased, are requested to render their claims, duly attested, within thirty days from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JAMES COOK,
Sole Executor.

Sackville, Nov. 14, 1883. 4i

CUSTOM TAILORING

FALL AND WINTER 1883-4.

I TAKE pleasure in announcing to the public that I have received the greater part of my

Fall and Winter Stock of CLOTHS,

Comprising the Largest and most Varied Assortment I have ever offered in all the Leading Makes of

Scotch, English, French, and Canadian Fabrics.

My Cutter, Mr. HORSLER, has just returned from New York, where he has taken a complete course in Mitchell's Celebrated Cutting School, and we are now prepared to produce most

Fashionable and Perfect Fitting Garments,

And to give our Customers every satisfaction. All are cordially invited to call and examine our Stock.

Goods to Please Every One.

oct3 J. F. ALLISON.

LADIES'

Mantles and Ulsters.

WHEN in New York, Mr. HORSLER took a course of special instruction in CUTTING Ladies' Mantles and Ulsters, and we are now prepared to

Cut and Make up these Garments

In Latest Styles, and to supply the growing demand that exists for Tailor-Made Garments. Fall Fashion Plates on hand, showing Latest Styles.

oct3 J. F. ALLISON.

GENERAL DRY GOODS

JUST OPENED:

4 Cases Dry Goods:

DRESS GOODS, in all the Fashionable Shades;
Grey and White Cottons;
Ladies' Mantles and Ulster Cloths;
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery;
Large Stock of White, Grey and Scarlet Flannels;
Full Stock Buttons and Smallwares;
Ladies' Shawls;
Towellings, Red Quilts;
Full Stock Gent's Furnishing Goods.

☞We are offering as good bargains, for CASH, as any one in town. We solicit an inspection of Stock.

oct3 J. F. ALLISON.

New Advertisements.

Great Attractions!

New Dress Goods

For Fall and Winter Wear!

FRENCH CASSIMER FOULE; Fch. Ottoman Sateen;
French Invisible Checks;
French Cloth Suitings;
French Cashmeres, in Black and Prevailing Colors;
Brocaded Silk Velvets, in Black and newest shades;
Ottoman Brocaded Velveteens;
Ottoman Silk Velvets, in Black and colors;
Black and Colored Velveteens;
New Plushes, in Black, &c.;
New Ribbons, New Laces;
New Fall Hats;
New Passmentries, New Feathers;
Ladies' Collars, Dress Buttons;

Special attention is directed to the Choice Stock of DRESS GOODS showing this season; it is by far the finest ever exhibited here, and the prices are remarkably low. ☞Novelties arriving daily.

sept12 GEO. E. FORD.

New Tweeds, &c.

Custom Clothing Department.

NOW OPEN: A full line of English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, the very newest patterns in the market; Worsteds, Diagonals, Meltons, Ottoman Stripes and Diagonals, the latest Novelties out. We are prepared to make those up in a thoroughly workmanlike manner, guaranteeing perfect satisfaction in regard to style and fit. We use none but the Best Trimmings in manufacturing.

sept5 GEO. E. FORD.

TRY OUR

25 CENT T

IT IS A FIRST CLASS ARTICLE.

sept5 GEO. E. FORD.

Ready-Made Clothing!

MEN'S, Youths' and Children's Clothing, in all sizes and styles, now being cleared out at greatly reduced prices. Parties who require cheap and well made Clothing will consult their own interest by inspecting these Goods.

sept5 GEO. E. FORD.

Products of the Farm.

WANTED: Butter, Eggs, Wool, &c., for which the highest prices will be paid.

sept5 GEO. E. FORD.

WHITE, UPHAM & WHITE,

Leather Manufacturers,

SUSSEX, N. B.

We keep Constantly on Hand

No. 1 Sole Leather,

Wave Leather and Calf Skins,

Grain Leather of all grades and Splits,

For which we solicit orders. Prices same as Montreal quotations. n9 6m

Ladies' Wrappers,
Ladies' Mantles,
Ladies' Shawls,
Ladies' Overs.

CASH HOUSE.

C. A. BOWSER.

DOWN TOWN VARIETY STORE.

FLOUR FISH, &C.

IN STORE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL:

125 BBLS. PLIMSOL FLOUR;
75 Bbls. MIRROR do.;
15 Hf-Bbls. HERRING;
10 " SHAD;
10 Quintals CODFISH.

nov14 C. W. KNAPP.

Tea, Raisins, &c.

JUST RECEIVED:

20 CHESTS TEA—Good quality;
1 Bbl. WHOLE COFFEE;
25 Boxes CHOICE RAISINS;
25 " LAYER'S RAISINS;
1 Bbl. CURRANTS;
1 " BEANS;
1 " BARLEY;
10 " SUGAR;
SPICES OF ALL KINDS.

nov14 C. W. KNAPP.

Dry Goods, Caps, &c.

JUST RECEIVED:

1 CASE FUR CAPS for Men, Boys and Children;
Boots and Shoes of all kinds, for Ladies and Children;
Fancy Shirtings, White Shirtings;
Red and White Flannels, Grey Cottons;
Blankets, Sheetings, Wineys;
Under-Shirts and Drawers, etc., etc.

nov14 C. W. KNAPP.

Crockeryware, Glassware, &c.

JUST Received and Ready for Inspection, a FULL Assortment of Crockeryware and Glassware, consisting of Vases, China Cups and Mugs, Children's Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Lamps of all kinds and prices, Tea Sets in China and Stone, Sets in Stoneware of all kinds, and a large assortment of Lanterns, all of which I will sell cheap for cash.

nov14 C. W. KNAPP.

Wanted! Wanted!

POULTRY, PORK, BUTTER, EGGS, for which I will pay the highest prices.

nov14 C. W. KNAPP.

FOUND.

A YEARLING HEIFER, marked with two half-pennies in the under side of the left ear and halfpenny in the under side of the right [illegible]. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses.

Sackville, Nov. 13, 1883. G. W. MILTON.

NOTICE.

A STRAY STEER, about two years old, red and white lined back, a crop and a slit in the left ear, and a slit in the right ear. The owner can have he same by proving property and paying expenses.

CAPT. E. C. PALMER,
nov14-1i Dorchester, N. B.