CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., JULY 8, 1886.

—Lord Randolph Churchill has been elected for Paddington.

—Mr. Gladstone has issued a manifesto to the Welsh electors.

—French military activity is creating some excitement in Europe.

—Goldwin Smith will shortly publish a work on the Political History of Canada.

—Mr. Gladstone has been re-elected for Midlothian. The Leith Burghs have also elected him.

—The Irish National League in America has forwarded in all $1,000 for each of the 85 Parnellite members of Parliament.

—At 12 o'clock on June 30th, liquor licenses in Georgia expired. Prohibition now goes into effect throughout the State.

—The Imperial revenue of Germany for the fiscal year 1885-1886 will, it is calculated, fall 17,000,000 marks below the estimate.

—Sir Alex. Galt, at a meeting of the Imperial Federation League Friday, urged the formation of a Customs Union among the Colonies.

—Three thousand acres of wheat, thirty miles from Modesto, California, were destroyed by fire on Friday. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

—C. E. Lewis (Con.) has been re-elected in Londonderry over Justin McCarthy (Parnellite) by a vote of 1781 against 1778 obtained by Mr. McCarthy.

—The Marquis of Lorne has refused to contest Seven Oaks at Hampstead in the Gladstonian interest, and has advised the electors to vote for the Unionist candidate.

—The remains of President Garfield have been removed from the Schofield vault, Cincinnati, where they have rested since September 28, 1881, to the monumental vault, in Lakeview Cemetery.

—At the recent meeting of the senate of the University of New Brunswick, a resolution passed allowing women the privilege of entering the University and taking the course laid down for male students.

—Chief Poundmaker, who figured so conspicuously in the North-west rebellion, and who was recently released from Stony Mountain Penitentiary, died on Monday at Crowfoot's camp from the bursting of a bloodvessel.

—It is reported that the present year's railway building in the United States will surpass that of most of the years in the history of the country, the new lines not falling short of, and probably exceeding, six thousand miles.

—All the rebellion prisoners have been released from Stony Mountain penitentiary with the exception of Big Bear and a half-breed who made himself conspicuous during the late rebellion. It is understood that clemency will be exerted in their behalf ere long.

—An important judgment was delivered on Tuesday at Osgoode hall, Toronto, in two Scott Act cases from Peterborough, quashing the convictions on the ground that under the Act defendants are not bound to answer any question that might tend to incriminate them.

—Mr. Healy, in a speech at Newry, said:—"The union has ever been a curse and a blight. Now aided by Mr. Gladstone we are going to undo it and get rid of it forever." This bears a very strong resemblance to the language of some of the Nova Scotia repealers.

—The first through train on the Canada Pacific Railway, which left Montreal on the 28th ult., arrived promptly on time at Port Moody on the morning of the 4th inst. The event created great enthusiasm and the arrival was witnessed by large numbers from Victoria and other parts of the country.

—After an absence of three months the Rebellion Claims Commissioners have returned to Winnipeg, having investigated nearly eight hundred claims and examined about one thousand witnesses. A few claims yet remain to be investigated in Winnipeg before the commissioners conclude their labours and make their report to the Dominion Government.

—The general elections in P. E. Island last week resulted in the Sullivan-Ferguson Government being handsomely sustained. As near as can be learned at present the new House will be composed of eighteen Liberal Conservatives and twelve Liberals. Hon. William Campbell, Commissioner of Public Works, was defeated. The Government now enters upon a third term, which speaks highly for their administration of public affairs. It is to be noted that the Island electors did not take much stock in repeal.

—The County of Norfolk carried the Scott Act by a majority of a thousand in 1884. The County Council has just given its experience of the working of the measure. In a resolution this body has passed it is declared that under the Act the municipality has lost a revenue of $2,500, while the use of ardent spirits has not been checked. Repeal is suggested, and it is proposed that a license law discriminating in favor of wine and beer be enacted. It is remarkable that a county in which public opinion so strongly favored the measure should be unable to enforce its provisions.—*Mail.*

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

It seems to be a difficult matter to satisfy the Grit press in connection with the fishery business. Everyone remembers the howl they set up last year about the rights of our fishermen being given away, when the Dominion Government at the suggestion of the Imperial authorities allowed American fishermen to exercise till the close of the season the privileges they had enjoyed under the Washington treaty, in the hope that the matter might be settled by a Commission. When the American Congress positively refused to appoint a Commission, and the Dominion Government decided to protect the rights of Canadian fishermen by enforcing the treaty of 1818, the course proposed was severely criticised by a considerable portion of the Grit press. The seizure of the "David J. Adams" and the "Ella M. Doughty" followed, and the action of the Government officials was denounced by a number of the Grit scribes as illegal and unconstitutional. The capture of these vessels had the effect of making American fishermen more wary, and for a time no other seizures were made. But this did not satisfy the Grit organs. They at once raised the cry that the Government was weakening on the question—had in fact backed down—and even those papers which had not condemned the seizure began to sneer at the masterly inactivity of the cruisers and to tell marvellous tales of the way American fishermen were evading the provisions of the treaty. American newspapers, taking their cue from the Grit press, boldly asserted that Canadian fishery protection was a farce and that Canadian cruisers dare not make any more seizures. Misled by these assertions, American fishermen who had grown desperate by the loss of their season's work, began to venture into Nova Scotia ports in quest of bait, and three of their vessels during the past week have been seized by one of the despised and maligned cruisers. Even this does not satisfy the chronic grumblers of the Grit press, for they describe the seizures as "a desultory state of proceedings benefitting nobody," and we are further told that the seizures are "not doing a bit of good to any body; particularly to our fishermen." The fact is that the Grit papers, while pretending to be deeply interested in the welfare of our fishermen, are giving all the aid and comfort they can to the clique in Maine and Massachusetts who are determined to enjoy our fishing privileges without giving any equivalent; and they are doing all in their power to hinder and prevent an equitable settlement of the fishery question.

In the meantime the prospects of a satisfactory solution of the difficulty are not as gloomy as the pessimists of the Opposition press would have us believe. Communications are being constantly exchanged between the British, Canadian and United States Governments on the subject, and the Dominion Ministry, having an intimate knowledge of the disposition of both the other Governments, may be trusted, despite the sneers of its opponents, to act not only with firmness, but with skill and prudence. To those who are fearful that Canadian rights may be sacrificed to British interests, it will probably be a consolation to know that at the Imperial federation banquet on Saturday night, Lord Roseberry emphatically declared "that when the blue books are read respecting the fishery question it would be found that the Government had upheld the colonial interests with strength and dignity." Add to this the fact that many of the American fishermen have learned by practical demonstration that the despised cruisers have been able to spoil their summer's work and that their occupation is gone without they can obtain a modification of the treaty of 1818 which will permit them to purchase supplies in Canadian ports and to fish within the three mile limit, and the further fact that the great bulk of the American people are not in favor of a state of affairs that has already largely increased the price of fish, and even the most despondent reader of the signs of the times will be forced to admit that there is a reasonable prospect that the vexed question will ere long be equitably and amicably adjusted.

—Mr. Justin McCarthy cables as follows to the New York *Herald*: The most remarkable feature of the electoral campaign was the reception of Parnell by the population of the southern cities of England. He appeared on the platform of several English Gladstonian candidates, and was the hero of the hour. English audiences were delighted by his calm self-possession. Mrs. Gladstone, the wife of the prime minister, wrote an enthusiastic letter about Parnell. Never in our times has such a change in English public opinion been known. The change is in English public opinion, not in Parnell. English radicalism has come to Parnell he has not moved one step to seek it, or meet it.

—Rt. Hon. Geo. J. Goshen, one of Mr. Gladstone's bitterest unionist opponents, has been defeated in the East Division of Edinburgh by Mr. Wallace, Gladstonian candidate, by a majority of 1,339, in a total poll of 5,937.

—The Marchioness of Lansdowne sailed from Quebec for England on Thursday last, on the steamship "Parisian." Her excellency is accompanied by her two daughters and Hon. Mr. Anson, A. D. C.

—In England, one-half of the entire country is owned by 7,400 individuals, out of a total population of 35,000,000.

—Her Majesty entertained 250 Colonial and Indian visitors at Windsor Castle on Monday.

Exhibition Notes.

London Canadian Gazette, June 24th.

It is pleasing to note that Professor John Macoun, who is well-known for his researches into the Natural History of the Dominion, and has recently rendered valuable aid in this section of the display at South Kensington, has been elected a Fellow of the Linnæan Society. The members entertained him at dinner recently, in social recognition of his membership.

The leaders of the temperance movement in London are also alive to the improvement of the present occasion. On the 14th, 15th, and 16th of July the National Temperance League have arranged for a National and Colonial Temperance Congress at the Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, in which Colonial delegates and visitors are to take full part. The object of the Congress is to receive information regarding the extent of drinking habits in the Colonies, the regulations in force for their restriction, and the results of local efforts in the promotion of total abstinence. If Canada is at all adequately represented, the Congress should gather much information from its example in various ways.

Last week the total reached the immense figure of 252,633, or 1,126,202 since the opening. This exceptionally large attendance was due to Whitsun holidays. On Monday, Bank Holiday, the numbers were as many as 80,294, and on Tuesday, 56,766; and it is safe to say, from the crowds that thronged the Central Gallery, that the great majority of these visited the Canadian Section. There was, however, no disorder, the larger number of visitors being from the country, of that large class who flock into town at just such times as Londoners themselves are seeking country scenes.

Speaking of Bank Holiday at the Exhibition, one feels constrained to reproduce what a lively contemporary has to say on the subject:—What carnivora we Britons are, to be sure! At the Colonies on Monday no fewer than 80,294 persons passed the turnstiles a multitude exceeding great, which consumed 50,000 rolls, 5,000 loaves of bread, and 50 tons, or 112,000 lb., of meat. That is to say, each man, woman, and child at the Colonies that day disposed of nearly 1½ lb. of meat. The fact is enough to make vegetarians give up the ghost.

British Elections.

The latest despatches leave little room to doubt that the Home Rule Party is defeated. The *Pall Mall Gazette* throws up the sponge, and in its issue of Tuesday says:—"We are beaten. The total of votes polled gives clear a majority against the ministry, and the only question remaining is whether the Marquis of Salisbury will not sweep the country."

Rioting has taken place at Belfast and Londonderry, and excitement runs high all over the country It is probable that the Conservatives will secure a working majority.

—In reply to a letter which appeared in Saturday's papers, Gladstone has written to Lord Carnarvon that he would fain suppose the letter unauthentic in which case he asks that his own letter be considered as unwritten. He proceeds to describe the statements in Carnarvon's letter as discourteous and denies that he said what is imputed to him, adding that it is therefore impossible that he could have said it for electioneering purposes.

—A sensation has been created in Montreal in the highest circles of French Canadian society by Louis Frechette, the poet, who was created laureate by the French Academy in Paris two years ago, commencing an action in Court against J. E Robidoux, an eminent local lawyer and member of the provincial parliament, to recover $10,000 damages for slander.

—The Ottawa *Free Press* says the pro-Riel vote in the Young Liberal Convention was carried "by the entire convention standing and cheering repeatedly." It adds that there was not one dissenting voice, and that "this is the answer to the Tory yarn that Mr. Blake did not enjoy the confidence of his party on that matter."

—Bicycles and tricycles have been introduced in some of the infantry regiments of the German army. The officers and soldiers are thoroughly trained in the use of these machines, from which great results are expected.

—George Muller, the celebrated philanthropist and founder of the Orphan home at Ashbydowns, England, where more than 2,000 orphans have been cared for, died in Australia last Sunday, in his eighty first year.

—Prof. Chas. G. D. Roberts, of Kings College, Windsor, has gone to Boston to make arrangements for the publication of a second volume of his poems.

—Interested parties in New York threaten to bring a suit of $600,000 against any company accepting the new charter of the Northwest Central Railway.

—The Eighty Club has elected John Morley as honorary member. The only other honorary members are Gladstone and John Bright.

—Principal McKay, of the Pictou Academy has been elected a Fellow of the Society of Science, Literature and Arts, London.

—The Knights of Labor of Chicago have expelled the Anarchists from their order.

—A terrible famine prevails in Korea and 500 persons have starved in Zoui.

—The eruption of Mount Ætna has ceased and the town of Nicolosi is safe.

The Seigneury of Chipody.

A Chapter in the History of Albert County.

1698.—Religious Habits and Education of French Canadians.—Progress of Settlement of Chipody.—The Seigneur of Beaubassin claims this Domain.

(*Continued.*)

Every week they celebrated mass. It was a usage consecrated in all new settlements and continues till to-day, when missionaries can only visit them at distant intervals. Every one assembles in the place consecrated to the offices, and the senior of the pioneers, taking precedence in the assembly, recites the prayers intermingled with liturgical chants, which are sustained in chorus by the others present. One finds amongst the poor colonists, more often than one would imagine, persons knowing how to read and write; one is struck in reading the ancient acts and registers of those countries to find so many signatures of which many were correctly written, and it may be asserted that the proportion of illiterate people was at least less than in the centre of the rural French Canadian communities thirty years ago. The relative dissemination of primary instruction is surprising in a country devoid of schools. After the destruction of the Recollets, the first school was regularly established in Acadia by Sister Chausson, in 1702. But that is explained by the religious habits of the people: as with Protestant communities the continuous reading of the Bible contributes to instruction, it was the same amongst the French settlers, when religious rites were more frequently and strictly observed. It was rare that the priests did not attach to themselves yearly children better dowered than the rest, to whom they imparted the usual elements of instruction, and during the long winter evenings the parents perpetuated often amongst their children a little of the knowledge they possessed, and taking care that the reading of books of piety was kept up in the family and at public reunions.

Dominical assemblies, at which the neighboring Indians assisted, were often followed in the evening by boisterous games and a grand feast, which cemented the friendship of the two races.

Sometimes a missionary arrived at the camp of the Pioneers in the course of his long and laborious pilgrimages. It was then a day of great rejoicing with the celebration of morning and evening offices.

There was then at Beaubassin a resident priest, M. Trouve, of foreign missions, and a Franciscan friar, M. De Noinville, evangelizing the tribes at the side west of the Bay of Fundy. Later, where there were families and children, the missionary stopped several days confessing some, catechising others, marrying young couples, turning the community into a sort of spiritual retreat, where they gathered in an improvised camp about their apostolic teachers. However, winter approached and it was useless to pass that rough season at Chipody, when the buildings were not in a more forward condition. They built a shed in which they placed their heavy tools, and placed it in charge of friendly Indians. This had been done a generation before by Lescarbot and Poutrincourt. They embarked the cattle, household goods and themselves, full of joy and hope, set sail for Port Royal at the close of the year 1698.

That winter was employed in completing preparations to carry on their great enterprise, and in the spring of 1699 they sailed with new supplies, including four head of cattle. They found everything in good order, under the care of the Malechites, and commenced promptly their spring's work. The supply of hay was sufficient to keep the cattle. Ploughing and sowing were executed in order; then the work of clearing land was recommenced, and of making ditches and abiteaux. The Indians carried them their winter furs, and in autumn, when the chief of the family returned to Port Royal, he left upon the place his three sons—Pierre, Antoine and Michel—to take care of the property, and they were also to continue the traffic in furs, more profitable in winter than any other season. He arrived then in Port Royal cheerful and hopeful, when he was disturbed by a storm, of which he had no suspicion. The Blanchards, who had accompanied him in 1698, had explored in that same year the locations at the head of the bay, where they wished to settle themselves, but they returned to Port Royal a little before Thibedeau, and had told with great amplitude their expeditions and their labours, the advantages that he possessed, and the great profits he realized on the furs. As these stories were carried throughout the Seigneury and made a great noise, it happened that one of the officers of the little garrison, M. De Villieau, son-in-law of M. De LaValliere, * the Seigneur de Beaubassin, heard of these rumours of these transactions near Beaubassin, and he naively imagining that the latter being Seigneur of Beaubassin, everything that touched that bay belonged to him. De Villieau started an agitation against what he called the usurpations and depredations of Thibedau and other people of Port Royal; he launched forth threats against them, declaring himself satisfied with nothing less than destruction to all their designs. In the midst of this Thibedeau landed in Port Royal.

*Michel le Neuf, sieur de la Valliere de Beaubassin, as he is styled by Frontenac, received a grant from the latter of the territory of Chignecto on 24th Oct., 1676, and he settled with a large number of retainers and dependents at Tonge's Island and Fort Lawrence, where he carried on trade with Massachusetts, and a desultory warfare against isolated fur trading or fishing posts in Acadia, confiscating to his own use anything of value. At one time he held the position of Governor of Acadia, but developing into a sort of free-booter, complaints became so urgent he was superseded, but as the French Government had a suspicion from the aggressive and arbitrary character of the man that he might still continue to exercise the prerogatives of Governor, threatened him, in such case, with a fine of 1000 livres.

(*To be Continued.*)

Fishery Notes.

—The *Patriot* says Mr. Churchill of Rustico, caught 10,000 Mackerel in two dips on the 25th ult.

—Steamer Worcester, on her last trip to Boston, took 2½ tons of fresh salmon and 800 barrels of mackerel.

—Some of the Island fishermen lost all their lobster traps in the violent wind and rain storm of Sunday, June 27th.

—Immense schools of mackerel have struck into the shores of Bay de Chaleur. They are all inside the three mile limit, and the American seiners, closely watched by three Canadian cruisers, are unable to take a single fish, while the Canadians are making rich hauls.

—A peculiar freak of nature is presented in the result that attended the experiment of stocking Lake Ontario with shad seven years ago. Millions of them were hatched, but they are dwarfs. None of them grow to over seven inches long and they are not fit to eat.

—The Eastport *Sentinel* says little herring are scarce and high priced, and that business was almost at a standstill in the sardine factories last week. A few years ago there were fish enough for all then engaged in the business at fair prices, and men kept on building factory after factory just as if the supply would increase as fast as the factories were built, but some have found out to their sorrow that such was not the case.

Point du Chene Marine Slide.

The following comments on the boat slide now in operation at Point du Chene are from the New York *Maritime Register*.

The charge that the people of the United States and Canada enjoy themselves almost as sadly as Englishmen will scarcely hold true in these times This may be a country of only one sauce, as the Frenchman alleges, but its amusements are of endless variety, and most of them good and invigorating. Like his Anglo-Saxon progenitors the youth of this country finds most pleasure in out-of-door sports. Among these is tobogganing—peculiar to this continent—and it has an attraction wonderfully fascinating. Some enterprising genius in New Brunswick—true to the marine instincts of his fathers—has made a marine boat slide at Point du Chene, New Brunswick. It is in every respect similar to a toboggan slide, only that a boat is used instead of a toboggan. The boat dashes down the smooth surface of the slide into the water and the passengers can thus enjoy the pleasure of coasting and boating at once, with, doubtless, the added excitement of a plunge-bath. The idea is certainly a novel one, and if it were not so late in the season, visitors at our seaside watering places might have enjoyed this new amusement. If the New Brunswick man gives the delight with these marine toboggans that he expects, no doubt the marine slide will be found in full play at Coney Island and other excursion points next summer.

Five Years of Torture.

Mrs. U. Aston, of Bracebridge, writes to Say that Burdock Blood Bitters cured her of headaches, from which she had suffered for five years, all other means having failed.

Commercial.

—Large quantities of eggs are being received in St. John from P. E. Island for shipment to the American market.

—Three cars of starch from P. E. Island were shipped by the New Brunswick railway to the St. Croix cotton mills on Monday.

—A half-yearly dividend of 3 per cent. secured under agreement with the Dominion Government, has been declared by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

—The wool clip of Texas, this year, will be about 25,000,000 pounds, or 15,000,000 pounds under the average. The falling off is due to the ravages of death in the flocks.

—Pictou mine owners are reported by the *Trades Journal* to have secured 75,000 tons of the I. C. R. contract, divided as follows: Halifax, 40,000, Vale 20,000, Intercolonial, 15,000 tons.

—The seam of coal which has been recently discovered near the head of West Bay, Pictou County, is said to be larger than any of the numerous seams known to exist in the Pictou coal fields.

—During the period from the 1st of January to the 1st of June 940 miles of new railway track has been laid in the United States compared with 599 and 910 miles respectively in the corresponding months of 1884 and 1883.

—A Brandon merchant has shipped an experimental lot of Buffalo berries to the English pickle manufacturing firm of Crosse & Blackwell. These berries have a prolific growth on the prairies in the neighborhood of Brandon.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites,

As a Remedy for Pulmonary Affections and Scrofulous Diseases,

Dr. Ira M. Lang—a prominent physician in New York, says:—"I am greatly pleased with your Emulsion. Have found it very serviceable in above diseases, and it is easily administered on account of its palatableness.

A Midnight Alarm.

There is scarcely any fright more alarming to a mother than the ominious sound of croup—so liable at the hour of night. When Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam (for throat and lung diseases) is at hand croup and distressing coughs lose half their terrors. It cures coughs, asthma and Bronchitis.

It is Simply Marvelous.

Mrs. Theron Burr, of Adrian, Michigan, writes that West's World's Wonder or Family Liniment cured her daughter of Rheumatism, which she had been afflicted with from childhood. It is infallible. Price 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Chas. G. Hart, druggist.

Compelled to Yield.

Obstinate skin diseases, humors of the blood, eruptions and old sores are cured by Bardock Blood Bitters, which purify and regulate all the secretions.

—The horrors of war are nothing to the horrors of Neuralgia. Immediate relief may be had by bathing the head with *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* and snuffing it up the nostrils.

New Advertisements.

Ex Barque "Onaway"

FROM BOSTON.

125 BBLS. "GLEN VALLEY" FLOUR;
75 Bbls. "SNOW QUEEN;"
50 " CHOICE OATMEAL;
50 " Best K. D. CORNMEAL.

Wholesale and Retail.

june3 J. L. BLACK.

Also per Rail.

In Store and due to Arrive:

150 Bbls. "Gold Coin" Flour.
8 Tons Best Wheat Middlings.

june3 J. L. BLACK.

DAIRY SALT

Ex Barque "Aristides."

240 Sacks—in prime order.

We will sell at $1.10 per sack, also at lower rates to the trade at wholesale.

june3 J. L. BLACK.

Farm and Garden.

FOR ROOT CROPS USE

"PERUVIAN GUANO."

One Ton, in 50 lb. and 100 lb. bags, and in barrels 250 lbs. each.

Try it! Don't Forget to Try it!

For sale by

june3 J. L. BLACK.

House Painters' Stock.

DECORATORS' PURE WHITE LEAD;
GENUINE WHITE LEAD;
NO. 1 WHITE LEAD;
COLORED PAINTS, Black, Red, Yellow, Brown, Blue and Green;
LIQUID COLORS, mixed ready for use, Yellow Buff, Grey Stone, Vandyke Drab, Quaker Drab, Bronze Green, Brown Stone, Fr. Grey, Old Gold, Bright Red, Fr. Green, Seal Brown, in pkges. of assorted sizes from one pound to a barrel;
KALSOMIME, White and Tints;
PARIS WHITING;
FLOOR PAINTS, Lead Color, Dark Yellow and Drab;
PARIS GREEN;
"EVERGREEN," for Blinds;
VERMILLIONETTE.

Carriage Paints.

MASURY'S DROP BLACK;
" Ivory Drop Black;
" Carriage Part Lake;
" Coach Painters' Green;
" Gold and Flake White, for Striping;
STRIPING COLORS, in Tubes, Gold Leaf, &c., &c.
VICTORIA COLORS, in one pound tins, ground in oil;
BOILED & RAW OIL;
TURPENTINE, JAPAN;
COACH VARNISHES;
FURNITURE VARNISH;
DAMAR VARNISH.

june3 J. L. BLACK.

MAY 27, 1886.

Don't Forget Our

Tailoring Department,

Mr. Petterson, Cutter.

Highest Satisfaction thus far given.

WE WARRANT CONTINUANCE.

may27 J. L. BLACK.

100 Pieces

CLOTHS,

Double & Single Width.

A Splendid Assortment suited to the Season.

INSPECTION INVITED.

may27 J. L. BLACK.

OUR

Spring and Summer

STOCK

Complete in all its Departments.

Ladies' Seasonable Dress and Fancy Department, full, and we offer them cheap.

Tapestry, Wool, Union & Hemp

Carpets and Floor Oil Carpet,

IN LARGE VARIETY.

Cotton Goods.

Every kind of Thing.

Window Trimmings

IN VARIETY.

Ladies' Hats,

TRIMMED AND PLAIN.

Flowers, Plumes and Tips, Laces, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c., to suit the multitude.

may27 J. L. BLACK.

To Carriage Builders.

EVERYTHING IN YOUR LINE:

Wood, Leather, Iron, Steel,

AND SUNDRY SMALL WARES.

may27 J. L. BLACK.

New Advertisements.

FEED!

DAILY EXPECTED:

One Car Load Mixed Feed,

Chop, Middlings and Bran.

WE OFFER AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.

J. A. McQUEEN.

Point de Bute, July 7, 1886.

A CARD.

To Our Patrons

By special agreement with John C. West & Co., Toronto, Ont., we have secured the agency of their popular medicines. We have just placed in stock a good supply of their "West's Truly Celebrated Cough Syrup," which we can recommend to you as a speedy and certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption in its early stages; also "West's Liver Pills," which we know to be the standard remedy for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Sick Headache. They never fail. Sugar Coated; 30 Pills in each box; price, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.00. Cough Syrup, 25 cents per bottle. If you have never tried these remedies, do so at once and be convinced of their extraordinary merits.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES G. HART,

DRUGGIST,

Opposite Brunswick Hotel,

SACKVILLE, N. B.

SPRING & SUMMER.

STOCK COMPLETE.

50 pces. Dress Goods

In Black and Colors.

15 pieces Fancy Muslins;
375 pieces Prints and Cambrics;
20 doz. Silk, Lisle and Cotton Gloves;
25 doz. Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery;
40 doz. Ladies' Sunshades;
25 pieces Cretonne;
10 pieces Table Linen and Turkish Tabling;
A full stock of Corsets and small wares.

Gents' Furnishings.

300 Suits Clothing, "Cheapest in Sackville;"
75 doz. White and Regatta Shirts;
50 doz. Ties;
70 doz. Collars and Cuffs;
10 doz. Silk Handkerchiefs;
100 doz. Hats, "Latest Styles."

"TO BUILDERS."

150 kegs Nails, steel and iron;
700 lbs. Zinc;
3 tons Dry and Tarred Paper;
1 ton White Lead;
1 ton Colored Paints;
6 casks Boiled and Raw Oil;
Locks, Knobs, Hinges, &c., &c.

The above Goods will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, consistent with quality.

J. E. HICKEY.

May 20, 1886.

PROVISIONS

—AND—

GROCERIES!

The subscriber offers for sale:

30 HALF BBLS. No. 1 Labrador Herring;
15 bbls. No. 1 Labrador Herring;
25 half and quarter bbls. Mackerel;
30 quintals Codfish;
10 " Pollock;
50 half bbls. Shad;
12 " Shore Herring;
50 boxes Smoked Fish;
Oatmeal, Corn Meal;
Buckwheat Meal, Beans;
Rice, Barley, Sugar, Tea;
Raisins, Apples, Onions;
Soaps, Lard, Butter, Pickles;
Coarse and Fire 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.

N. B. & P. E. RY.

50 MEN WANTED.

Apply to F. C. Harris on the Works.

W. C. MILNER, Secy.

New Advertisements.

English and Broadleaf Grass FOR SALE.

IN lots to suit purchasers. May be sold at private sale; if not, will be sold at auction about the last of July inst.

WALTER CAHILL.

Sackville, July 7, 1886.

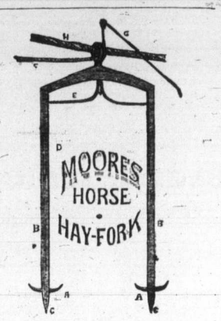
BRICKS.

One Car Bricks

At Station. Now for sale low.

JAMES R. AYER.

Sackville, July 7, 1886.



Look Here, Farmers!

IF you want a cheap, durable Fork, and one for lifting all kinds of hay and grain, purchase one of our Forks.

These Forks are made of the very best material and warranted.

We are also prepared to repair all kinds of machinery. Mowing Machine repairs a specialty.

JOHN MOORE & SONS.

Port Elgin, July 8th, 1886.

Municipality of Westmorland.

TO be sold at Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 7th day of AUGUST next, at 12 o'clock noon, at or near the Court House, Dorchester, Lots No. 6 and 8, being a portion of certain lands deeded by the late John Keillor to the Justices of the Peace, County of Westmorland, and more particularly marked and described in a plan of the County grounds made by C. G. Palmer, C. E., and now on file.

Dated office of the Municipality, Dorchester, June 28, 1886.

A. E. OULTON, Secretary.

N. B.—There will be Leased at the same time and place, at Public Auction, Lot No. ——, being the lot next and adjoining the one leased to E. C. Palmer, Esq.

Office of the Municipality, Dorchester, June 28, 1886.

A. E. OULTON, Secretary

New Brunswick, County of Westmorland, S. S.

(L. S. Copy.) To the Sheriff of the County of Westmorland, or any Constable within the said County, Greeting:—

WHEREAS Lucretia Outhouse, Administratrix, and Edward S. Outhouse, Administrator, of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of Mariner Ayer, late of Sackville, in the said County, Yeoman, deceased, have filed an account of their administration of said goods and chattels, rights and credits, and prayed that said account may be passed and allowed, &c.: You are therefore required to cite the said Lucretia Outhouse and Edward S. Outhouse, as such Administratrix and Administrator, and all others interested, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my Office, at Dorchester, within and for the said County, on MONDAY, THE TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF JULY NEXT, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to attend the passing of said account, and also for the making an order for the distribution of the estate left by said deceased.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1886.

(Signed) A. E. OULTON, Judge of Probate, County of Westmorland.

(Signed) CHAS. E. KNAPP, Register of Probate, County of Westmorland. jun30 4i

Stationery, Stationery.

Just Received: A large stock of

STATIONERY,

Including Legal Cap, Foolscap, Letter Paper, plain and ruled, Note Paper in great variety, Envelopes of all kinds, Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Carter's Inks, Blotting Paper, Account & Memo. Books, and a full line of

School Requisites.

MRS. CHIPMAN.

Dorchester, N. B., June 2, 1886.

New Spring Goods!

New Spring Goods!

JUST OPENED:

6 CASES and 4 Bales of Staple and Fancy SPRING DRY GOODS, bought direct from the manufacturers, and will be sold on the smallest profits.

4,000 Rolls ENGLISH WALL PAPER, from 6c. up.

A Full Stock of Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Ready-Made Clothing & Hardware, at rock bottom prices.

I am selling balance of Winter Goods at smallest advance on cost.

Call and inspect my Goods and learn prices before buying elsewhere.

W. J. MAHONEY.

Baie Verte, Feb. 15, 1886.

Reduce Your Expenses

—AND—

Purchase your Clothing from Thomas J. Horsler, Importer of

Fancy Worsteds, Silk Mixtures, Fancy Coatings, Diagonals, Corkscrews, Fancy Trouserings, &c., made up in the latest styles at low prices.

WANTED:

One Good Coat Hand. One Good Machine Hand.

THOMAS J. HORSLER,

CHIGNECTO HALL BLOCK.

Sackville, April 29th, 1886.

UNGAR'S

STEAM LAUNDRY,

28 TO 34 WATERLOO STREET,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

PARTIES desiring Laundry Work done will please leave orders with

MR. C. G. HART,

Druggist, Sackville, opp. Brunswick House, where they will be promptly attended to. Price lists may be had on application.

june24 S. & M. UNGAR.