

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., FEB. 17, 1887.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

There is much talk about the National Debt and the immense interest charges we hear a great deal about the extravagance of the Government and of their loss of money by their management. The tariff policy has been assailed on every platform as increasing the taxation of the people.

Satisfactory reasons have been given for the increase of debt, and a triumphant reply has been made to the charge of extravagance. It is at least certain that the present is a more economical Government than that which went before it.

But there are matters, as every body knows, on which the average countryman finds difficulty in obtaining an exact idea. When you figures get well up in millions, and when fair opportunities exist for misrepresentation, the best thing for a man to do, who is taught that he is oppressively taxed, is to take thought of the taxes he pays. If taxes are high the price of goods in use must rise accordingly. The taxes are all paid in this way. A statement furnished by a St. John paper, quoted elsewhere, shows that the price of groceries, dry goods, hardware and farm implements have greatly fallen since the introduction of the National Policy. Flour has fallen from \$7.50 to \$5.00, corn meal is cheaper, kerosene oil has fallen from 44 cents to 32 cents; granulated sugar from 12 cents to 6 cents, refined sugar from 10 cents to 5 cents and known from 9 cents to 4 cents. Tea is from 5 to 10 cents lower, according to quality, and coffee has fallen 4 cents per pound. Molasses, which sold for about 50 cents per gallon in 1878, can now be got for 35 to 40 cents. Farm utensils, such as scythes, hoes, rakes, axes, shovels, pails, hammers, and chains have been lowered in price from 20 to 40 per cent. Nails, paint, putty and other house building materials are likewise much cheaper. The same is true of clothing, boots, shoes and hats, of cottons, woolsens and all dress goods, but silks, velvets and other articles of luxury. It is true of carriages and harnesses. It is true of musical instruments. Everywhere the countryman finds lower prices in the goods he has to buy. If he had to purchase \$200 worth of goods of all classes out of the store 1878 and wished to get the same class and quality in 1887, he would find that he had at least \$200 in pocket out of his \$200. That is to say, he could get goods in larger quantity for the same quality for the same purchases each eight per cent.

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the Liberal Party should be so heavily taxed in the increased cost of goods. The goods however, are not dearer but cheaper. Somehow he is leaving this burden without much strain. It must be better and just than that of old.

The fact is however that the charge on the increased debt has not affected the people. After all that has been said the fact remains that the yearly interest charge per head on the population has not increased. There are more people and the rate of interest is lower.

A large part of the increase in debt and expenditure is a cross account in the department of railways and of the post office. The two departments have added immensely to the expenditure. Business has doubled on the Intercolonial, and now the cost is shown to run a hundred trains a day in fifty, and to keep up a half-dozen post offices than seventy. But the revenue from the department shows a corresponding gain, and both freight and postage have been reduced. If this thing difficult to run the country, and expenditure in connection with these two departments were increased ten fold, damages might try to excite the public with the notion that the taxes were high, but as a matter of fact there would be no tax in it.

The taxes are all in the price of goods purchased. A drinking man finds the price of his drink increased by the change in tariff, other than do not.

—While a journal near at home interprets one clause of Mr. Blake's speech as a promise that he favors a Britain, a Liberal leader in Prince Edward Island goes a step further and announces his belief that three-fourths of the people of the Maritime Provinces favor annexation to the United States like a ripe pear into the lap of the southern republic. All know the lines on which the Opposition in Nova Scotia are conducting the campaign and their loudly expressed hope for a separation of the tie with the Dominion. All know too, that in none of his addresses has Mr. Blake uttered one word of discouragement or of dissent from the views of men who are striving at once to put him in power and disrupt the Confederation. And Canadians are called upon to come to his support.

—Mr. Emmerson accounts for the great increase in the deposits in the Savings Bank by saying that the Chartered Banks had reduced their rate of interest on deposits to 2 1/2 per cent, and that the depositors had withdrawn their money and loaned it to the Government at 4 per cent. He does not attempt, however, to account for the fact that the deposits in the Chartered Banks have nearly doubled in the last ten years.

DON'T BELIEVE THEM.

We counsel our readers to take no stock in the predictions of the Grit press concerning the results of the elections. They prophesied in a similar strain in 1882 and they sustained a disastrous defeat. Their present predictions have no chance of being verified and will be found as wide of the mark as those they made five years ago. In forecasting a Liberal victory they are simply pursuing their old tactics, and they are doing so with intent to deceive. They hope by such means to secure the votes of those who always try to be on the winning side, but they fail even to convince their own supporters. Some of their predictions are professedly based on the alleged admissions of "prominent Conservatives," but they never tell us who these prominent Conservatives are. According to some of the Grit papers, the principal business of a number of "Conservatives" appears to be to make damaging admissions concerning the elections. Sensible men will know how much of this silly nonsense to believe. Mr. Blake will not be the next premier of Canada, notwithstanding all the assurances of the Grit press. He and his party have no more chance of winning now than they had in 1882 or in 1878. The majority of the people supporting the party are aware of this fact, but they will predict a Liberal victory till the 22nd, and then they will try to explain why they were beaten.

To show that the present predictions are merely a repetition of the old methods we will quote a few of the predictions made in 1882. The Toronto Globe estimated that the Liberals would return "thirteen Liberals and three Tories." It will be admitted that the Globe's estimate was faulty, but it was no farther astray than some of the papers published at home. The St. John Globe said "Mr. Mitchell has no chance to be elected," but Mr. Mitchell was elected by a large margin. The Transcript then, as now, tried to unlock the Future's portals. Speaking of Ontario it said: "The rural vote has been, admittedly hostile to the Government. But it now becomes evident that the Government cannot hold the cities." The Transcript was wrong then, for the Government had a large majority in the rural districts and was victorious in every city but one. The Transcript will be found equally misleading in the present contest. "The Government will carry every seat in Montreal," the Transcript said, but they failed to carry any. These are only specimen brick, but which hundreds more might be added, but they serve to show that the Grit press have not been very reliable in the past. History repeats itself. The Grits could always win a victory on paper, but their forecasts are apt to prove erroneous.

Some of the Grit papers are publishing what they are pleased to call "The Liberal Policy." A prominent plank in this remarkable structure is "Honest Government."

This is undoubtedly a good thing, but there is any guarantee that the country will obtain it if by any possibility the Grits should be returned to power? The only way to form an opinion is to look at the record of the present government. We find that after one successful campaign no less than thirty Grit members of Parliament were unseated for bribery and corruption. Among those unseated were Mr. C. Cameron, of Moncton, who expended at least \$10,000 to win his election; Mayor Walker, of London, who spent about \$25,000; H. H. Cook, who admitted that he had spent \$15,000 in his constituency; Patrick Hughes, who expended \$17,000 to elect "that fellow Plimly," of Niagara, and others who disbursed smaller sums. Some of these convicted bribe-takers are still prominent members in the Grit party. Mr. M. C. Cameron is the author of the fierce attack on the administration of Indian affairs in the North-West, which he was prudent enough to make when Sir John Macdonald, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, was not in the House, and he is the originator of many unfounded charges of corruption against the Government. Is it probable that such men would put down bribery and corruption, except like Mr. Madiver, with "lots of money?" Is it reasonable that men who were concerned in such jobs as the Newburg Hotel, the Fort Francis Lot, the \$30,000 to "friend Moore" and a host of others of a similar character would establish a government conspicuous for its honesty? Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?

—Mr. Blake, speaking in East York recently, said that the changed circumstances of this country had put low tariffs out of the question. Our tariff of necessity must be high. It was, not possible now to dispense even with some of the duties on agricultural products, which of years ago seemed to be dispensable. He said "no man, I care not how convinced an advocate of absolute free trade for Canada, can suggest a practical plan whereby our great revenue needs can be met otherwise than by the tariff." It is reasonable that men who were the originators of many unfounded charges of corruption against the Government, and who were concerned in such jobs as the Newburg Hotel, the Fort Francis Lot, the \$30,000 to "friend Moore" and a host of others of a similar character would establish a government conspicuous for its honesty? Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?

—Relative cost of three articles of consumption under Grit and Tory rule:

	1878	1886
Flour, golden Star, 100 lbs.	\$7.50	\$5.00
Corn meal, 100 lbs.	4.00	3.00
Refined sugar, 100 lbs.	12.00	6.00
Granulated sugar, 100 lbs.	10.00	5.00
Tea, 100 lbs.	5.00	4.00
Coffee, 100 lbs.	4.00	3.00
Molasses, 100 lbs.	50.00	35.00
Nails, 100 lbs.	2.00	1.50
Paint, 100 lbs.	3.00	2.00
Putty, 100 lbs.	1.00	.75

Prices in 1877 and 1887.

The people are told that the Government is taxing them heavily. It is not usually a hard thing to make a man believe that he pays too much tax, and the politician who offers low taxation always has a popular cry if he can make the people believe him.

There is, however, some confusion in the campaign treatment of the Canadian taxation question. Mr. C. W. Weldon recently left the impression on the mind of a voter whom he canvassed that the Dominion Government was responsible for municipal taxes. It is remarkable that the other candidates have by some chance conveyed the same impression to persons with whom they have discoursed.

But we take it for granted that the people generally know that whatever Dominion taxes they pay is paid in the increased price of goods they buy. The Dominion taxes are excise duties on spirits and tobacco and customs duties on many imported articles. The excise duty on tobacco is now, we believe, the same as under the Cartwright tariff. The liquor tax is higher, and the price of spirits has increased.

Let "the burdened tax payer," keeping in mind the fact that if he does not pay excise taxes in the shape of high prices of goods bought, he does not pay them at all, compare the present price he pays for the articles he uses with that of 1878.

Yesterday we submitted to a leading grocer in common use among workmen, asking for prices at retail in 1878 and 1886 respectively. He returned us the following statement:

	1878	1886
Flour, golden Star, 100 lbs.	\$7.50	\$5.00
Corn meal, 100 lbs.	4.00	3.00
Refined sugar, 100 lbs.	12.00	6.00
Granulated sugar, 100 lbs.	10.00	5.00
Tea, 100 lbs.	5.00	4.00
Coffee, 100 lbs.	4.00	3.00
Molasses, 100 lbs.	50.00	35.00
Nails, 100 lbs.	2.00	1.50
Paint, 100 lbs.	3.00	2.00
Putty, 100 lbs.	1.00	.75

We should be glad to be corrected if this statement of price is not exact. The articles mentioned are of the same quality in one year as the other.

Let us now suppose the workingman to purchase at one time a barrel of flour, half a barrel of meat, a gallon of oil, ten pounds granulated sugar, a pound of coffee of good quality and a pound of tea. In 1878 he would pay \$11.44. In 1886 he would pay \$5.00. The same articles would cost him \$5.00. In the days of the Cartwright tariff he handed over a ten dollar bill to the grocer and was obliged to give \$1.44 more. At the present time he hands over his ten dollar bill, gets the same articles and receives back \$1.94 change. And yet in settling his bill he has paid "the burdensome and oppressive taxes on food."

Now let us suppose our purchaser to be a New Brunswick farmer and to have occasion to purchase articles of use about his farm. We have obtained the following scale of prices applicable to his case. They have retail prices in an establishment in this city. We shall be glad to be corrected if there are any mistakes:

	1878	1886
Wheat, 100 bushels	\$8.00	\$7.00
Oats, 100 bushels	4.00	3.00
Barley, 100 bushels	5.00	4.00
Hay, 100 tons	10.00	9.00
Hay, 100 tons	10.00	9.00
Hay, 100 tons	10.00	9.00
Hay, 100 tons	10.00	9.00
Hay, 100 tons	10.00	9.00
Hay, 100 tons	10.00	9.00
Hay, 100 tons	10.00	9.00
Hay, 100 tons	10.00	9.00

Development of the Dominion under the National Policy.

A fair way of proving this is to contrast the business of the country under the Grit revenue tariff with that under the N. P. Take the years 1878 and 1886. Undoubted evidence of the increasing business in 1886 over 1878 is afforded by the Bank returns.

	1878	1886
THE BANK RETURNS.		
Note circulation required:		
October, 1878	\$25,100,000	
October, 1886	\$41,400,000	
Increased amount needed in 1886	\$16,300,000	
Business transactions required more money from the banks, and the average discounts for two months, September and October, were:		
1878	\$131,670,000	
1886	\$167,380,000	
Increased amount in 1886	\$35,710,000	

This shows the increased business of the country. But besides these facts, the deposits in the banks, the savings of the people, showing their increase of wealth, were:

	1878	1886
1878	\$37,582,000	
1886	\$107,380,000	
Increased amount in 1886	\$69,798,000	

The coal trade of Nova Scotia mines, besides giving employment to 20,000 or 30,000 persons, who made a market for the farmer, enabled the Government to take the duty off it, and within a few dollars raise as much revenue as before.

The fact is, the country and parish rates which are levied by the people themselves, and with which the Dominion Government have nothing to do, are the only taxes which are felt, as almost every article needed for the farmer, the mechanic and the laborer is cheaper now under the present Government than under the former Grit rule.

A Tell-Tale Document.

Messrs. Jones and Fuller have issued a card to the electors of Halifax County, to which they have attached their signatures. Here is a paragraph of it:

"The policy of repeal so warmly endorsed at the local elections of last June has our full support and sympathy, and we feel that we will co-operate with the efforts of the Provincial Government to carry the decision of the people into effect. Should you now return candidates hostile to repeal, you would render almost worthless the great victory of last spring."

They thus declare themselves in favor of repeal! The electors of the whole Dominion will be glad to know the fact that in 1878, the year in which the Liberal Government was elected, the Liberal Government declared itself squarely in favor of breaking up the Canadian Union! Then they further say that they stand ready to co-operate with the Local Government in their efforts in their efforts to repeal. Here is a paragraph of it:

"We subjoin a few facts which give a clear and concise comparison between Canada under the Liberal Government in 1878 and the Liberal-Conservative regime in 1886:

	1878	1886
Savings bank deposits	\$11,210,000	\$39,217,000
Bank of Montreal	3.92	3.80
Bank of Nova Scotia	10.10	10.10
Bank of New Brunswick	9,672,000	9,672,000
Bank of St. John	14,562,000	14,562,000
Bank of St. John	14,562,000	14,562,000
Bank of St. John	14,562,000	14,562,000
Bank of St. John	14,562,000	14,562,000
Bank of St. John	14,562,000	14,562,000
Bank of St. John	14,562,000	14,562,000
Bank of St. John	14,562,000	14,562,000

—Speaking of the manner in which Sir John Macdonald repudiated the Mail's No-Popery cry, the Montreal Star says:—Let Mr. Blake go to that part of Nova Scotia where the secessionists are most numerous, and denounce the repeal cry as emphatically as Sir John has denounced the No-Popery, anti-French cry in the Protestant districts of Ontario, and the people of Canada will have something to thank him for.

—The fish harvest of the Maritime Provinces for 1886 is valued at \$8,400,000. This is an increase of about \$150,000 over the value of the yield of the year before. In 1871 the harvest was put in round figures, at five millions of dollars; in 1878 it reached six millions; in 1882 seven millions; and now it is over eight millions. There was an increase in the yield of every kind of fish caught except herrings and halibut.

—The Moncton Times shows, by a table comparing the wages and number of men employed on the I. C. R. between the years 1878 and 1886, that the number of employees has been slightly reduced at Moncton and other points, but that the total of wages has considerably increased. This does not agree with Mr. Emmerson's electioneering statements.

—Hon. Peter Mitchell has rolled the Liberal Snowball out of his way in Northumberland, N. B. and there will be square fight between him and the Conservative candidate, and the best man win provided he isn't Mitchell. —Ottawa Journal (Ind.)

—Sir John Lister Kaye has organized his syndicate for carrying out his scheme of model farms in the North-West, all the members being Englishmen. The capital stock of the enterprise is placed at \$6,500,000.

—The United States House sub-committee on Foreign Affairs, before the Senate's Retaliatory Fishery bill, unacceptable on account of its ambiguity and the omission of railroads from the prohibitory clauses.

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.

jan18 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.

jan18 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.

jan18 J. L. BLACK.

AMERICAN Kerosene Oil.

NEW STOCK.

50 BARRELS.

Lower prices than have ruled.

jan18 J. L. BLACK.

Butter & Lard.

100 Firkins and Tubs.

Choice Quality Butter.

10 Tubs and Pails.

Home Rendered Leaf Lard.

AT LOWEST RATES.

jan18 J. L. BLACK.

Hams & Bacon.

FIVE TONS.

Smoked Pork Hams.

AND BACON.

jan18 J. L. BLACK.

OATS.

1,000 Bushels in Store.

AND OFFERED AT VALUE.

jan18 J. L. BLACK.

New Advertisements.

Mount Allison Lectures.

"Trial by Jury," by A. S. White, A. B., M. P. P.,

Friday, February 11th.

"Some Aspects of American Poetry," by Prof. Charles G. D. Roberts, M. A.,

Thursday, Feb. 17th.

"Athenians Ancient and Modern," by Rev. J. Roy Campbell, M. A.,

Friday, Feb. 25th.

The above Lectures will be delivered in MEMORIAL HALL, beginning at 7.30 P. M. Standard time. Subsequent Lectures will be announced hereafter.

feb18-31

Just Received.

THE FOLLOWING

HOLIDAY GOODS

—AT—

HART'S

DRUG STORE

Celluloid Combs and Brushes, cases in Push;

Handkerchief Cases in Push;

Glove Cases in Push;

Plush Whisk Holders and Mirrors;

Bronze Whisk Holders;

Plush Whisks;

Nickle

Shaving Mugs;

Hand Mirrors;

Florida Water;

Lubin's Perfumes;

Atkinson's Perfumes;

Ricksecker's Perfumes;

Kirk's Fancy Soaps;

Pear's Soaps.

CHARLES G. HART,

DRUGGIST,

Opposite Brunswick Hotel,

SACKVILLE, N. B.

Address to the Electors.

Independent Electors of the Counties of Westmorland and Cumberland.

The 22nd of February approaches, and nothing having been done to save the country, we propose to cut the Gordian Knot and offer ourselves for election. We are clear Grit Conservatives. Liberal Repealers, Radical Tory Prohibition Secessionists.

We believe in Sir Charles Tupper, Henry Wallace Emerson, Captain Kidd, Christopher Columbus and Father Bradley.

We are in favor of the repeal, Free Trade, Trial by Jury, The Scott Act, Vote by Ballot, Draw Poker and the Magna Charta.

We are also in favor of Railway Extension, Beer, Liberty at Elections, Free Oysters and Universal Suffrage.

If elected we will advocate the appointment of four Sheriffs and six Registers for each County, with power to add to their number.

We will legislate in favour of Confederation, Annexation, Separation, De-famation, or any other action that may turn up.

We are in favor of the Labour Question, but don't know which side of the question we are on at present; will probably be able to tell you during the election. We may not uphold Kingdom of Labour, but neither do we uphold Days of Labour, the way, speaking of days of Labour reminds us that we are not so much rushed with orders in our Custom Tailoring Department as we were last month, and can give special attention to all orders received.

A special reduction will be made to all intelligent voters up to the 22nd inst., and no questions asked.

Vote early and often—we mean come early and come often.

"Sic semper tyrannis." God save the Queen.

CHAPMAN BROTHERS,

Amherst.

PROVISIONS.

GROCERIES!

The subscriber offers for sale:

30 H ALF BBLs. No. 1 Labrador Herring;

15 bbls. No. 1 Labrador Herring;

25 half and quarter bbls. Mackerel;

30 quins. Codfish;

20 half bbls. Shad;

12 " Shore Herring;

20 boxes Smoked Fish;

Oatmeal, Corn Meal;

Buckwheat Meal, Beans;

Rice, Barley, Sugar, Tea;

Raisins, Apples, Onions;

Sauces, Lard, Butter, Pickles;

Coarse and Fine Salt, Cabbage.

Heef, 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.

Trustee's Notice.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Read and William Read, surviving members of the firm of John Read & Sons, doing business as Woollen Manufacturers under the name, style and firm of John Read & Sons, at Port Elgin, in the County of Westmorland, have this day assigned all their real and personal estate and effects to the undersigned Trustee, for the benefit of their creditors. The Trust Deed now lies at the office of W. W. Wells, Solicitor to the Trustee, in the County of Westmorland, for inspection and execution. All persons desirous of participating in the benefits thereof are requested to call and execute the same within three months from this date. Dated the 1st day of January, A. D. 1887.

WILLIAM F. GEORGE,

Trustee.

jan6

New Advertisements.

LARGE CROPS!

Farmers, to secure large crops, should use the

FERTILIZERS

MANUFACTURED BY

JACK & BELL

at the

Chemical Fertilizer Works, Halifax, N. S.

These Fertilizers start the plants early and vigorously, and supply them with nutriment all through the season. They enrich the land. Buy them in preference to all other brands because you know them to be good, having used the test of years of use by our own farmers. feb17-28

RAISINS.

Landing ex Clotilde from New York:

200 BOXES

Loose Muscatel Raisins.

860, S. BEFOREST,

12 South Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Feb. 10, '87.

To the People of Bayfield and Vicinity.

PLEASE call at the "Post Office," in the store lately occupied by Welch & McLeod, and inspect our stock of

Choice Fresh Groceries

And General House Supplies, viz: Tea, Coffee, Brown, Cocoa, Sugar, Molasses, Per. Oil, Rice, Tapioca, Eggs, Dried Apples, Beans, Onions, Soda, Currants, Raisins, in Sweet, Soda, Fruit, Fancy, Mixed, Family, Sultana and Cinnamon, Table and Butter Salt, Pepper, Citron, Pickles, Canned Goods, and Whole Cloves, All-spice, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Coleman's White and Blue Starch, Hops, Baking Powder (Royal), Cream Tartar, Corn, Tobacco, Indigo, Napolene, Black Jack, Myrtle Navy and Fine Cut; a large variety of Cigars, Cheroots and Cigarettes, Pipes of all kinds, Common and Fancy Toilet Soaps, Stone Blacking, Shoe Blacking and Shoe Polish, Nails and Slate Pencils, Ink, Pens and Penholders, Paper and Envelopes, Pails and Brooms, Extracts, Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon, Rose, Almond, &c., Liquid Rennet, Bird Seed, Patent Medicines, Cold Liver Oil, Neatfoot Oil, Lard, Sassafras Oil, Castor Oil, Sulphur, Salts and Soda, Vitrol, Saltpetre, Indigo, Alum, Borax; also a choice line of French Confectionery. All of which we will sell at bottom prices for prompt pay.

All kinds of salable Produce taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

Feb. 2, 1887.

C. HARPER & CO.

Boston Marine Insurance Company.

17 State St., BOSTON.

43 Wall Street, NEW YORK.

Capital Paid in Cash.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

ASSETS

OVER TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

\$1,651,161.94.

This is the largest American company doing business in the Maritime Provinces, taking Marine Risks only, and the business of the Company exceeds that of all other Massachusetts companies combined.

Correspondence solicited.

THOS. H. LORD, R. B. FULLER, SECRETARIES.

VROOM & ARNOLD, Managers, St. John Branch Office.

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.

jan24 S. & M. UNGAR.

Holiday Trade.

Discount 10 p. c. During Holidays.

Receiving additional Stock in

Bags, Meltons, Diagonals, Naps, Flies, Suits, Trousers, Ties, Doekings, Homespuns, Corduroys, Late Styles, Good Bargains, Good Work.

THOS. J. HORSLER, Merchant Tailor, Chignecto Hall Block, Sackville, Dec. 9th, 1886.

GOLD \$30 GOLD.

Any person who will send the largest number of English Dictionary words contained in

Estey's Fragrant Philodermma

(proper and geographical names excluded) will receive Twenty Dollars in Gold, and any person sending the second largest number of names will receive Ten Dollars in Gold. Each participant to receive his share of the prize must send a letter of introduction from the person sending the largest number and will receive the prize.

The competition will close on the 25th day of February, 1887, at 4 o'clock P. M. All entries must be sent to E. M. ESTEY, Philodermma, Montreal, N. B., and must be numbered and dated in the order in which they are received, and the person sending the largest number must will receive the prize.

Montreal, Dec. 27, 1886.

E. M. E.

NEW GOODS.

In Watches and Jewelry, Fine Gold Rings in plain and set; also some very fine Gemstone Solitaires, Diamond Rings.

5 cases Reed & Barton's Silverware, including all the newest designs.

10 cases American Clocks.

Agent for the celebrated Lamine Field and Oyster Glasses.