CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER

SACKVILLE, N. B., AUG. 2, 1894

MR. NEILY'S LETTER.

Mr. J. B. Neily has published in last week's Halifax papers a long letter reciting the various tests made *re* gold at Memramcook, to demonstrate there is gold there, contrary to the opinion of Messrs. Gladwin, O'Shaunnessey and Vanhorn.

When Mr. Neily was promoting the alleged mine and selling stock he represented that a payment of 7½% of stock subscribed would pay for putting up a ten stamp mill and making the tests. If the tests proved satisfactory and gold was found in the quantity as shewn by the tests already made then 10% more would be called for and a larger mill erected for permanently operating it. Mr. Neily was then so confident as to the value of the property and his ability to work it out, that he estimated the dividends at 10% per month! The subscribers paid the 7½%; Mr. Neily put up his ten stamp mill and operated it in his own way; he made such reports as induced the stockholders to pay up the 10 per cent additional and Mr. Neily put up a 50 stamp mill. This latter mill after being operated under Mr. Neily's management for some weeks not only produces no dividends and no gold, but a net liability of over $2,000 is created.

It is now proposed to make more tests to find out if there really is any gold there at all. It seems from this that the stockholders were rather premature in yielding to Mr. Neily's proposition to go in and put up an expensive mill before it was well ascertained that gold exists there.

We do not presume to offer any opinion as to whether the absence of gold or the absence of sound business methods has made the realization so far short of the anticipations raised by Mr. Neily in the minds of the stockholders, but there can be no question on one point: the net result of these various operations are: Mr. Neily has the money and the stockholders the experience.

IT HAS been proposed in the United States to impose a tax of $100 on every immigrant landing in that country and the measure is likely to meet with much favor.

THOUSANDS of people are taking steerage passage from United States to Europe. This is said to be a direct result of the great strike which threw these indigent foreigners out of work and from this point of view the strike may be regarded as a blessing in disguise.

AN order in Council has been passed in reference to the Roman Catholic schools in Manitoba and the Northwest territories which deals with the petition of the Roman Catholic bishops recently presented to the Government and in which complaint is made that the Roman Catholic minority do not possess that freedom of education to which they claim they are entitled. The attention of the governments of Manitoba and the Northwest is called to the allegations set forth in the petitions, and they are invited to afford the petitioners such redress as they may be entitled to.

THE NEW government of Hawaii will be not republican but oligarchical. The total registration for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention which is to frame the government has been less than sixteen hundred out of a population of thirty thousand not including Chinese and Japanese. The natives would not forswear allegiance to the monarchy and the Americans refused to register because such a course would endanger their American citizenship. The new government will have the consent of less than 200 natives and of the present provisional government.

THE WAY in which the present Newfoundland government obtained its majority is exceedingly unique. The house after the last election was composed of twenty-five supporters of the Whiteway government and thirteen opposition members under the leadership of Mr. Goodridge. One after another Mr. Whiteway's supporters were unseated for corruption until now Mr. Goodridge finds himself at the head of the government and with a majority of three in a house of twenty three. After this who will say that thirteen is an unlucky number.

AT A Populist meeting at Topeka the other day, Mrs. Diggs an eminent politician referred to Mrs. Lease, another light in the politician firmament of the bleeding state, as one of a band of infamous traitors who were trying to stab the Populist party to death. Mrs. Lease's reply was that Mrs. Diggs had been guilty of writing malicious and villainous letters and telegrams about Governor Lewelling whereupon Mrs. Diggs rushed across the platform shouting "You are a liar, liar, liar!" and shook her fist in the Lease face. The claim that the entry of women into the public arena would elevate the tone of public life is not borne out by the conduct of the female pioneers.

MANY of the people of the United States look on their Senate as at present constituted with shame and disgust and a bill which has just passed the House of Representatives by a two-thirds vote is evidently in keeping with the rising tide of popular opinion. This bill provides that senators be elected by the people instead of by the state legislatures There is an impression that the popular election of the senators would bring their chamber more into harmony with the dominant power in the House of Representatives. The movement for a change is only begun however. Before it is effected the Senate itself must sanction the idea and threeforths of the individual state must approve of it by their legislatures. And it may be that the U. S. senators like Mr. Fielding's Councillors will deem it their duty to keep the constitution unimpaired at any cost.

A HIGHER PLANE.

The *Transcript* when faced with a catalogue of Liberal scandals suddenly deprecates reciting party scandals and personalities and says: "Let the dead past bury its dead. Let us put the future of Canada upon a higher plane." We welcome with pleasure the changed spirit of the *Transcript*. May its conversion to decent journalism be real and permanent. We will watch its "higher plane" policy with interest. In the past no paper in these provinces has so wantonly and recklessly abused and slandered public men. No other journalist's methods have been so condemned by the courts and public opinion. No other journalist of this Province has been condemned by a unanimous decision of our highest court to 50 days imprisonment for slandering an honorable and worthy man—our present chief magistrate! When he was found guilty by a jury for slandering Dr. Weldon, M. P., and the damages assessed at fifty dollars and costs of suit, many were of the opinion that the damages were placed at $49.99 too much, for no one could truthfully avow that Dr. Weldon's reputation could suffer that much by anything the *Transcript* could say.

We trust the editor of the *Transcript* will persevere in his newly avowed course, in which he will meet with our commendation. In case of any lapses, we will be ready to remind him of the "Higher Plane."

HON. Nicholas Fitzgerald, delegate from Victoria Australia to the Ottawa Conference, found what many Canadians say they have searched for in vain viz; Canadian patriotism. He perceived in Canadians a feeling of pride in their country and faith in its future as a nation and he ascribes this feeling to Canada's rapid development, her strong national sentiment and the benefit of federation under the Dominion. He thinks that the Intercolonial Conference has accomplished a great work and that even if its recommendations are not immediately carried out they will bear fruit in the future.

Ship Railway Repudiation.

(*Telegraph.*)

From the notes of alarm in a number of government papers, we assume that Sir John Thompson and Hon Geo. E. Foster actually contemplate repudiating the country's obligations on account of the ship railway, on the ground that the time limit has expired.

The Chignecto Post says:—

Very few public works of any magnitude are constructed in which there are not more or less delays, but neither the history of this country nor we doubt of any other civilized one will furnish a precedent, where a contractor, has for delays originated from causes beyond his control, been made to suffer and mulcted the entire cost of his work!

The Post is in error. There is one case of repudiation which we will call attention to for the moral that it teaches. Some 14 or 15 years ago the government of New Zealand subsidized a company to carry on works of considerable magnitude in the nature of village improvements. The contract with the company contained the ordinary time limit. The company raised in European markets the required capital and prosecuted the work with considerable vigor, but was unable to complete it within the time limit. The government said to the company in effect, "You are going to lose money in this venture. The more money you spend, the more you will lose. To prevent you losing more than you have, we have decided not to help you complete the work, and, therefore, we decline to pay you the subsidy."

This line of argument is the one our finance minister would, we are sure, address to the ship railway investors.

The New Zealand Company protested against being taken care of and protected in this manner; they claimed they did not seek to be relieved from the commercial risks of their venture, to which they were prepared to submit. They claimed the government was shielding a dastardly act of repudiation under the cloak of protecting foreign capitalists. The act of the government was speedily heralded in every money centre in Europe. It was denounced on every exchange, and the commercial journals held them up to public opprobrium.

To say that the credit of New Zealand suffered is to faintly express the results. The securities of that country were avoided as if infected with a sort of financial small pox. The energies of the country languished for want of capital, and it lost many times the value of the subsidy, before public confidence was in any degree restored.

Do our Ottawa statesmen intend to inflict a like experience on Canada.

Board of Trade.

The Council of the Board of Trade of St. John discussed informally the application of the Ship Railway Co., to an extension the time limit on Saturday. The members present expressed themselves unanimously in favor of such extension, but in the absence of information on which to found a resolution no action was taken. On Monday no further information having been presented, it was decided to do nothing at present.

Mr. Provand at Ottawa.

An Ottawa despatch dated July 30th, says:

A. D. Provand, member for the Blackfriar's District of Glasgow, in the Imperial House of Commons, arrived here to-day for the purpose of interviewing the government and urging on behalf of British shareholders of the Chignecto and Marine Transport Railway, that an extension of time be granted for the completion of the works. Mr. Provand is accompanied by H. G. C. Ketchum of Amherst, the engineer who has built the works so far, and with Mr. Dickey, M. P., had an interview with Hon. Mr. Bowell on the subject to-day. Mr. Provand detailed the circumstances in which the undertaking now stands. He stated that the English firm of contractors, Pearson & Sons, had sent an engineer to report on the state of the work and they were willing to assume the contract for the completion of the railway. The necessary money had been raised and the promoters were willing to go ahead, provided an extension of time be granted. Hon. Mr. Bowell said that he would lay the matter before his colleagues.

The Oriental War and What It is All About.

WHY THE JAPS ATTACK COREA — WHY CHINA ATTACKS JAPAN AND WHY RUSSIA WILL LOOK AFTER CHINA.

Corea is a mountainous peninsula, jutting out into the sea until it almost overshadows Japan and occupies strategically a most pregnant and important position, and this is one reason why Russia has a consuming desire to get hold of it. Its 30,000 square miles support a population of about 8,000,000 people, who are closely allied to the Chinese in blood, language, laws and religion. The soil is fertile, though only a small part of it has been turned into account. The mineral resources are large, and still lie almost untouched in the river valleys and on the mountain sides. The people, outside the governing class, are wretchedly poor, and the whole country is a conspicuous object lesson, proving that a naturally rich land may be kept almost a howling wilderness by evil and corrupt government.

The action that is now being taken by Japan is due to the reluctance or inability of China to reform the Corean Government and assure protection to Japanese residents and interests in the country. Twice within recent years the Japanese representative has been hunted from Seoul by the rabble, and on each occasion Japan has been obliged to send troops to Corea. The Chinese sent a garrison when the first outbreak took place, and kept it there until after the second, when it was withdrawn at the request not of Corea, but of Japan. An arrangement was come to between the governments of the Mikado and the Emperor of China regulating their future relations to Corea in certain respects, and for some years things went on without any violent disagreement between the two claimants. There was, of course, plenty of friction, as is perhaps, inevitable, where the representatives of more than one Power are good enough to concern themselves specially for the welfare of a weakly neighbor. The tension now has become suddenly acute.

Kim-ok-Kuin, the Corean refugee who had found an asylum in Japan, foolishly ventured to Shanghai last March and was murdered there, almost certainly at the instigation of the Corean Government, and, as the Japanese hint, not without the knowledge of the Chinese authorities. An outbreak in Corea itself took place about the same time, and undoubtedly threatened the property and the lives of the large Japanese commercial community settled in the peninsula. China sent troops with unusual promptitude to quell the disturbance, and informed Japan that order had been restored. But Japan is skeptical. The peace, she thinks, is not likely to last, which would be bad, and when next it was broken China might seize the occasion to occupy the whole country and destroy its independence, so dear to Japan—which would be worse. In these circumstances, Japan is loud in her assertions that she means business. She feels that it is her mission to read Corea a lesson, in conjunction with China if possible, but without China, and even against China, if need be.

When the rebellion broke out, the King of Corea asked Viceroy Li Hung Chang to send Chinese troops at once to his relief. Almost simultaneously Japan, which has large interests in Corea, landed about 20,000 soldiers in Corea, practically taking possession of Seoul, the capital, and its seaport, Chemulpo, badly scaring the King and disturbing the composure of Russia and China, who made haste to tell Japan that she had better mind her own business, and, at any rate, she must keep her hands off Corea. Japan did the same thing in 1882 and 1884, and exacted the most complete reparation for injuries inflicted upon her subjects and their property in Corea. For centuries she had repeatedly invaded the peninsula, and the only excuse she has recently advanced for such proceedings is that her people have large financial interests in the country. There was a time, long ago, when Japan asserted that Corea was her vassal, but she has done nothing for ages to make the claim valid. In fact, Corea has for hundreds of years been one of the vassal States of China, and, though Japan pretends to ignore this relationship, she knows very well that it exists. It is her present attempt to revolutionize the traditional state of things in Corea that may very easily give rise to complications of a formidable kind.

A few weeks ago Japan demanded that China join her in imposing fiscal reform upon the country and in the correction of political abuses, so as to do away with the periodical insurrections that completely upset the country and inflict great annoyance and damage upon all foreigners engaged there. This seems to be a progressive and a laudable idea, but conservative and suspicious China has declined the proposal with thanks. Her answer was that it is her traditional policy not to interfere forcibly in the internal affairs of a vassal State. Thereupon Japan replied that if China would not help her reform the country, she would undertake the task herself. It is this new phase of Corean affairs that may lead to ugly complications and make the Pacific border of Asia for a while an object of particular attention to all the nations.

At this point Russia thought it timely to make a few remarks. She has warned Japan that she will not be permitted to acquire territorial rights in Corea. That is what might have been expected. China and Japan, long ago, would have been at odds over the Hermit nation if both of them had not feared that, if they quarrelled, Russia would make the disturbance a pretext for occupying Corea. Russia longs to include this fine peninsula in her Asiatic domain. Corea would give her the strategetical and commercial position on the Pacific which her ice-bound northern coast does not afford. The Coreans, in considerable numbers, are already living in the Czar's province of Ussuri, and Russia finds them a hard-working people who are helping to make the province a field of fruitfulness. Some of the finest harbors in the world lie along Corea's coasts, and Russia, with only Vladivostock, ice-bound nearly half the year, looks longingly southward to the splendid harbors of Gen-san and Fou-san, where her warships might ride at anchor in the most furious gales, with no danger of being held by an ice blockade. In many ways Russia is constantly showing her deep interest in Corea. Of late years her officers and agents have been pushing their surveys far and wide in Corean territory, and the only decent map we have of the country emanates from Russian sources. The Czar's pioneers never lose an opportunity to cultivate the friendliest relations with their rather unsocial neighbors on the south, and have cordially invited them to move over the border and live in the Russian villages. We do not lose sight of the fact that eight years ago China obtained from the Russian Government a distinct official pledge that she would not occupy Corea. China and Japan, however, are not deceived as to the value of such an engagement; and their fear that Russia would improve the first opportunity to seize Port Lazarell and Fou-san has had the effect, until now, to moderate their ardor over Corean questions so that no possible excuse for overaction might be supplied to the Czar's Government. Russia, at least, does not propose to see Corea recede further from her grasp by letting Japan acquire territorial rights. It is not at all unlikely that China and Japan may, after all, settle their trouble without a serious war for they know very well that while they were quarrelling Russia would probably try to run off with the bone of contention. In that case the Chinese resident at Seoul voicing the views of his Government is almost certain to continue to be the real master at the court of Corea.

So far as the number and strength of her vessels is concerned the Japanese navy is weaker than that of her rival. On the other hand, its organization and conduct (except for a limited conscription) are exactly those of England. English influence and English advice having guided its developement in every respect. Mr. Henry Norman, a well known authority on Japanese affairs, says that Japan's dock yards and chief vessels offer almost no opportunity for criticism. With the exception of Capt. John Ingles, of the English Royal Navy who acts as naval adviser, the fleet is manned and officered entirely by Japanese.

The Japanese cannot show so large a number of powerful ships as their Chinese neighbors. Some time ago the Admiral Ting, with a squadron of half a dozen Chinese war ships, appeared at Yokohama and created a profound impression there. The Japanese acknowledged that they had nothing to equal his flagship. But they relied much on their fine cruisers and a strong array of torpedo boats while it is not to be forgotten that Japan is keenly alive to modern ideas and methods of conducting war than their huge and lethargic neighbor. The personnel is probably far superior to that of the Chinese fleet in efficiency, discipline and courage, and on this circumstance the hopes of Japan will rest when vessels of the rival fleets meet in battle.

Half a century ago China's navy consisted of a countless fleet of high prowed piratical looking wooden junks, with antiquated muzzle loaders. To-day she possesses a complete navy of the modern type, consisting of armor-clads, cruisers, gunboats, and torpedo boats, enabling her, so far as the appearance of her ships is concerned, to ruffle it among the leading navies in Pacific waters.

The viceroy, Li Hung Chang, who is well aware that mere possession of costly ships and modern guns goes only a little way toward affording national security, seems to have the crews as well trained as possible. The schools of instruction, under European officers, are vigorously supported, the men are well drilled and the scientific branches are thoroughly looked after. Both officers and men, however, are handicapped by having not only to learn, but practically to carry on their work in a foreign language. This, in the navy is English. The signal book, compiled by Captain Lang, is in English, and the drill books, in which the proper drill for every gun in the service has been elaborated by Lieutenant Bourchier, are also in English. The peculiar structure of Chinese necessitates the use of some alphabetic language, for Chinese ideographs cannot be telegraphed. Hence the men have to learn at least as much English as enables them to spell out words in semaphoring, and the officers are obliged thus to communicate in English.

But although the ships are good, and the men beyond doubt splendid material, docile and muscular, it is not easy to predict with certainity how the Chinese fleet would comport itself in face of the enemy. It is hard for the western mind not to believe that its fighting value must be grievously impaired by the abuses which prevail. The officers are addicted to gambling, not merely among themselves, but with their inferiors, the grossest nepotism is practiced; systematic peculation goes on, and the contract system, with its division of the spoils, the starving of the needs of the service in order to put money into the pockets of the officers, is winked at by those in authority. To the foreign onlooker it seems impossible that either loyalty to the government or a proper esprit de corps can co-exist with these gross abuses, and it is on such premises that the expectation of a collapse in the Chinese navy is founded. Some allowance is doubtless to be made for Oriental peculiarities of temper and administrations. It is hard to speak positively in the absence of a practical test. All that can be said with certainty is that, in the best informed opinion, the crews, if handled by Europeans or Americans, could and would fight to good purpose, but that whether they will exhibit a good figure under native leadership is a question involved in considerable doubt.

While war has not yet formally declared a good deal of fighting has taken place and the Japs, if reports are true, have been uniformly victorious. In an engagement the Japenese captured a Chinese man of war and sank a transport containing 1,100 men of whom only eleven were saved. The transport was sailed by an English captain and as the Chinese say flew a British flag. This if true will bring down on Japan the vengeance of England. A few days later the fleets again met and the Japs once more were victorious. They sank the Chinese battle ship Chen Yuen, the second largest in the Chinese navy, and captured two large cruisers. The battle was hotly contested but the Japense handled their guns, ships, and torpedoes with more skill than the Chinese.

The attitude of the Chinese government since it heard of the loss of the troopship has completely changed. Hitherto it has been inclined to be conciliatory, but the indications now are that she will pursue the war against Japan with the utmost vigor. Change, the viceroy in an interview at Tien Tsin recently, declared that if the war were once provoked China would fight to the bitter end. It is the opinion of all that the provocation has been given.

—California fruit farmers appear to have suffered quite as much from the railroad strike as any section of the community. The usual shipment of fruit at this season from the San Jose district is something like two hundred and fifty car loads a day. Thelmain market for this is in the East, and the strike cut it off. The fruit was left on the trees, and it is said that thousands of tons of grapes, apricots, peaches and pears have rotted on the ground, not only in San Jose, but in every fruit growing district of the state. The result is equivalent to the loss of the harvest.

—Large and indignant delegations from the industrial armies encamped about Washington applied at the rooms of the house committee on labor Saturday not to urge their bills, but to plead for assistance. The expected had happened. Their leaders had deserted them and they sought from congress national aid to return to the localities from which they had come. Mr. McGann told them there was not the slightest chance of a government appropriation for their return and sent them to the local superintendent charities.

TO CLEANSE THE SYSTEM

Effectually yet gently, when cositive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers use Syrup of Figs.

Upper Sackville.

—Mr. H. Towne, of St. John, is spending a part of his vacation at Mr. Albert Fawcett's.

—Miss Cliffie and Mr. Edgar Dobson of Jolicure, spent Sunday here.

—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Ripley of Amherst and Mrs. Blenkhorn of Nappan, spent Sunday at Mr. Fred Thompson's

—Miss Minnie Ganong of Carleton, St. John, is spending a few weeks with her friend Miss Grace Estabrooks.

—Mr. A. B. Copp of Moncton, spent Sunday with his sister Mrs H. Dixon.

—Miss Mabel Thompson of Springhill, is spending her vacation with her father Mr. Willard Thompson.

—We are pleased to hear that Miss Agnes Fawcett, who for the past few weeks has been so ill with inflammation, is able to be out again.

—Mr. and Mrs. James Bergin of Waltham, Mass., are visiting their friends and relatives here. We are all pleased to have Mrs. Bergin, nee Miss Clara Wells, among us again.

—The farmers here feel much encouraged at the very fine weather which we are, and have been having, and are taking advantage of it by gathering in their abundant hay crop.

Local.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the N. B. & P. E. I. Ry. Co. will be held next Tuesday. See Notice.

BALL AT DORCHESTER.—Invitations are out for a grand ball at the residence of Mr. Justice and Madame Landry at Dorchester this evening. A number from Moncton, Amherst, and Sackville will attend.

SHEDIAC CHURCH.—A meeting of the directors of Shediac Presbyterian church, lately burned, was held last evening to consider plans for a new building. Among the tenders will be that of Mr. J. W. Doull of this place who is now building the Methodist Church at Shediac.

FOOTBALL.—The meeting of the delegates of the St. John Fredericton and Sackville clubs to decide on the rules, regulations and officers of the contemplated Rugby Football League, will take place on Thursday, Aug. 2nd. The delay in calling the meeting was caused by the anticipation that the Moncton club would enter the league, as they had elected delegates to attend the meeting; but as no communication has been received from them it is supposed they have reconsidered the matter. Telegraph.

CONCERT AT SHEDIAC,—Says a Shediac correspondent.—Among the many visitors spending part of the summer in the bright and pleasant little town of Shediac there are twelve or fifteen young ladies undergraduates of Mount Allison Ladies' College. When it became known that these ladies represented the best of Mt. Allison's talent a request was made that they should favour us with an entertainment. The request met with a hearty response on the part of the residents and visiting students of Mt. Allison and they delighted the people of Shediac with a grand concert in Taitt's Hall on Monday evening. In spite of the thunder storm the attendance was good. In fact the whole affair reflects the highest credit not only upon the young ladies themselves but also upon the institution which they so nobly represent. The tickets sold realized thirty-four dollars. This amount is gratuitously given to the building fund of the new Methodist church. The people of Shediac and particularly the congregation of the Methodist Church take this opportunity of publicly tendering their thanks to the following young ladies who rendered the programme for the evening's entertainment: Misses Bruce, Benedict, Butcher, Cole, Dickie, Deacon, Harper, Hay, Mackewen, Norfolk, Robb, White.

Dorchester.

—Mr. Akerly of Boston is visiting at Mr. Burton Palmer's

—F. C. Palmer & Co. move into their new store next week.

—Mr. Harry Butcher of St. John is spending a few days in town, the guest of Mr. H. W. Palmer.

—A party of Dorchester people spent Tuesday at the shore very pleasantly.

—Mr. F. P. Anderson of Boston, is spending his vacation with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Anderson here.

—Mrs. T. C. Dobson and family have returned after having a very pleasant visit at Stony Creek, A. Co.

—A very pleasant evening was spent at a social held at the residence of Mr. S. L. Chapman, Middleton, on Tuesday. A handsome sum was realized to go toward building the sidewalk..

—Mr. Turner of the Copper Mine Co., has presented the town with a street lamp which is a great improvement. We have heard very little of the water works and fire company that was talked of so much a short time ago, surely that is forthcoming or will it go as improvements of the kind furnished by the town people.

—The Concerts given by Harry Lindley's Company in Hickman's Hall on Thursday and Friday evenings were well attended and very much appreciated. We look forward to the company's return in September. The Phila May Co. will play here on Friday evening.

—Mr. Harry Bowser, while walking near the edge of the wharf on Sunday morning had a dizzy fit and fell over striking on the anchor of the Schooner Mary E., and fell about 15 feet into the mud. He is very badly bruised about the breast and his teeth are all knocked loose, his mouth is so badly swollen he has been unable to take food. He is under the careful treatment of Dr. J. Francis Teed.

River Hebert N. S.

—Cleared. July 24, sc "Vineyard" Cummings, 650 sticks Piling, New York; sc "Earl of Aberdeen," Howard, 1600 sticks piling, New York; July 25th sc "Avis" Edgett 200 tons Culm coal Calais; July 26, "Wandrian" Wood 1200 sticks piling, New York.

—We have been enjoying beautiful weather and the hay makers are improving every moment of it. The hay crop is reported very good this season.

—Mr. Khadder gave us a very interesting address in the hall on Monday evening on Jerusalem and customs of the east. Needless to say it was very much enjoyed. He had several costumes such as are worn in the east and curios with him.

—There are five vessels in the river now to load deals, Scrs "Leonard B." and "Jessie D." have just arrived in from Boston.

—Wild berries have been very plentiful this season. Raspberries and blue berries are ripe now. They are said to be very plentiful.

Point de Bute.

—Haying operations are progressing favorably and the crop is a good one. The oat yield however promises bad because of the blight. Other crops look well.

—Rev. Mr. Clark the new minister, is fairly settled in the parsonage and good congregations are appreciating his ministry.

—Among the visitors are Mrs. McLeod of New York, and her daughter Miss Eunice McLeod, Miss M Cutton and Miss Robbie Gray of Fairville, Alfred Trueman and Winnie Trueman of Boston, Mrs. S. Carter of Portland Maine.

—The Farmers Picnics engineered by the Dairy Commissioner have not aroused much enthusiasm yet. The middle of August is a bad time for farmers in this locality to leave home. I have no doubt however some will find time or take time to attend either Truro or Fredericton. Truro of course is much nearer this part of Westmorland than Fredericton and less time and money will be required to attend there than at the latter place. No doubt excursion rates can be had if sufficient numbers can be induced to attend.

Fancy CHAIRS

We have received this week a new stock of Rattan Chairs in new and Fancy designs, Oak Rockers in Silk Plush trimmings and a few of the very newest things in Centre and Work Tables. Also a lot of

EXTENSION DINING TABLES.

in oak and dark woods. Look at them.

TO FRESHEN OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING WE HAVE JUST ADDED

50 Men's Suits,
20 Youth's do,
25 prs. Mens Pants.

Which in addition to our Spring Stock gives our customers a

Large ASSORTMENT

to select from. Prices on Clothing lower than ever.

CALL

On us when you buy

HAYING TOOLS,

of any and every description. The W. A. Wood American Mower, the lightest easiest running and most improved machine on the market.

The ITHICA & MASSON HORSE RAKES.

An A1 Rake for $15.

SCYTHES,
SNATHES,
HAND RAKES,
FORKS,
EMERY STONES.

Best goods at bottom prices.

Extra Parts & Repairs

for new Model Buckeye and Wood Mowers and Ithica and Masson Rakes always on hand.

GROCERIES.

J. L. BLACK.

Sackville June 28th, 1894.

New Advertisement.

MT. ALLISON LADIES' COLLEGE,

Owens Art Institution

—AND—

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

The Fall Term of the 40th year begins Aug. 30th 1894,

Courses of study are provided, extending from the primary branches through the whole University curriculum to the degree of B. A. The staff consists of 16 teachers in addition to the University Professoriate. Piano, Pipe Organ, Violin, Vocal Culture, Harmony, Elocution, Physical Culture, Sporthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Commercial courses are all taught after the latest and most improved methods.

The Owens Art Institution which with its magnificent gallery has been transferred to the Ladies' College is still in charge of Prof. Hammond, R.C.A. an exhibitor in the Paris Salon the Royal Academy London, etc.

The Conservatory of Music employs eight instructors, at the head of whom is an experienced teacher from the staff of the N. Y. College of Music, who has studied in Berlin, under Von Bulow and Joseffy After 4 years successful study under some of the greatest masters in Germany, Mr. C. L. Chisholm returns to take charge of the Violin department.

Voice Culture is taught by an accomplished Swedish vocalist, who is a graduate of the Munich Conservatory.

Every care is taken to make the school a refined Christian home, where lady-like manners and cability of character shall be cultivated.

For Calendar apply to

REV. B. C BORDEN, D. D.

Sackville, N. B., Aug. 2nd

Baie Verte.

—The Ladies of the Port Elgin Methodist church are preparing to give those who may favour them with their presence a grand reception at Fort Moncton, on or about the 16th inst. Boats will be provided for those who may wish the pleasure of a sail over the Bay, and refreshments for all. Proceeds in aid of Church. Look out for posters.

—Referring to Fort Moncton, it seems a crying shame that this old historic spot should be allowed to go to destruction as it is. Only a few years more and every trace of the Fort will have disappeared. Already many of the bodies have been washed away by the tide, and the few that still remain are within ten feet of the bank. The graves remaining are fairly well preserved and the inscriptions on the old grey stones are still quite legible. Here are buried men who gave their lives for the nation, and we are reaping the fruits of their labours. This spot in any other country would be held sacred, and the lives of those men whose ashes are here would be honoured. Will not some of the loyalty which is proclaimed upon the political platforms lead to the protection, in some way. of this consecrated ground.

—General Wolfe's sword is to be brought to Canada and deposited at the national capital, a well known public man of patriotic spirit having purchased the relic for £300 sterling. The same gentleman has secured the Victoria Cross won by Col. Dunn at Balaclava, which was affixed to that officer's breast by the hand of her majesty in Hyde park, as well as his medals for Crimea and Abyssinia and a copy of his portrait painted for the Victoria Cross gallery. This will be the first step towards carrying out the suggestion once made by Sir John Macdonald that the time had arrived for enlarging the scope and character of the parliamentary library by adding to it a national historic museum.

Selling Off!

BIG DISCOUNTS!!

GREAT BARGAINS!!!

We find a great many are taking advantage of our Bargain Sale. We are offering bargains in every Department. Those who have not called since we commenced selling off should loose no time. We are making preparations to move to our new store and will give great bargains until we move.

25c. Challies for 17c.
20c. Dress Goods " 10c.
12c. Prints " 7 and 8c.
14c. Flannellets " 10c.
12c. " " 8 and 9c.
12c. Crepons " 8c.
Great bargains in Hosiery.
" " " Parasals.
" " " Men's Hats.
" " " Boy's "
" " " Children's "
" " " Room Paper.
" " " Brussels Carpets.
" " " Tapestry "
" " " Wool "
" " " Union "
" " " Floor oil "

COME ONE COME ALL.

MOWERS, RAKES AND REPAIRS.

We are headquarters for Mowers, Rakes and Mowing machine Knives and Repairs on hand. The American Richardson New Model Buckeye Mower with 1894 Improvements. The No. 5 Frost and Wood New Model Buckeye Mower. The Ithica Wheel Horse Rake. The above are the best machines in use and we offer them at very low prices.

GEO. E. FORD.

New Advertisements.

IN POUND.

At Westmorland Point five one year o'ld cattle, four steers and one heifer, color, on dark red, two red and white, ear marks three with slit in the end of the ear with small crop off underneath. Two with the end of the left ear cut off. And a small crop off underneath part of both ears.

If not claimed before 11th of August will be sold at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

W. C. FILLMORE.

July, 25th, 1894. 3i. Pound keeper.

Notice:

The annual meeting of the

N. B. & P. E. I. Ry. Co.

will be held in the Company's Office

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7

at 2 30 o'clock P. M.

Aug. 2nd 1i.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS!

TENDERS for the erection of a BARN in connection with the new University Residence will be received by the undersigned until noon of the 15th inst. Plans and specifications may be inspected at the University Library on Monday, 6th inst.

D. ALLISON,

Sackville, August 2, '94. 2z

Myrtle Lodge

No. 71, I. O. O. F.

Meets every Thursday evening at eight o'clock.

S. D. BECKBERT, N. G.
J. B. McMEEKIN, R. S.

Aug. 2, '94. 1y.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

EDWIN SPENCE and NELSON W. TUCKER of Botsford in the County of Westmorland and Province of New Brunswick, doing business as Lobster Packers under the name and style of Spence and Tucker have this day **ASSIGNED** all their property estate, and effects to me in trust for the benefit of their creditors. The trust deed lies at the offices of Grant and Sweeney, Moncton, and Malrose, N. B., and all parties wishing to share in said Estate are required to execute the same within three months from this date.

Dated at Botsford this 17th day of July, A. D. 1894.

GRANT & SWEENEY, Solicitors. } GEORGE OULTON, Assignee estate Spence & Tucker.

KILL THE FLIES!

WILSON'S FLY POISON PADS.

Dutchers Lightning Fly Killer.

TanglefooT INSECT POWDER

At Sackville Drug Store

A. DIXON.

ROBB-ARMSTRONG

ENGINES

MONARCH

BOILERS

And all kinds of

MACHINERY

ROBB ENGINEERING CO. LT'D.,

AMHERST, N. S.

It Beats All

WHAT EXCELLENT GOODS

Are to be found at our Establishment.

And the prices are right too. We want to sell goods and if you call at our store you will be sure of being welcomed. In many lines we can give you special bargains and save you money. We can't go into details in an advertisement, but call and learn the facts.

Just Received our stock of the Gem self-sealing Jars and Preserving Kettles which we will sell at the lowest possible prices. Also a large assortment of Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Water Sets, Toilet Sets and Glassware of all kinds. Also Willets Washing Machines and the American Eureka Ringers. The cheapest in town.

EDWARD READ.

Sackville, July 5th, 1894.

Headquarters

FOR

SPORTING GOODS

CONSISTING OF

Rods, Lines, Flies and Hooks,

BASE BALLS, BATS and FOOT BALLS.

I have also opened a MUSICAL DEPARTMENT in which I have a good stock of

VIOLINS FROM $3.50 TO $40.

Also agent for the

Cornwall Organ.

W. I. GOODWIN.

SACKVILLE BOOK STORE.

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,

Whereas John Manning Hicks, surviving administrator of all the goods, chattels and credits which were of Nathan Hicks, late of the Parish of Sackville in the said County and Province, at the time of his death, has filed an account of his administration of the estate and effects which were of the said deceased, and prayed that said account may be passed and allowed as required by law: You are therefore required to cite the said John Manning Hicks as such surviving administrator and all others interested in said estate and effects, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held in the office of the Registrar of Probates at Dorchester within and for the said County on Tuesday the twenty eighth day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon to attend the passing of said account as prayed for.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the said Court, this twenty fourth day of July, A. D., 1894.

SIGNED. CHAS. E. KNAPP, Registrar of Probates,

SIGNED. FREDERICK W. EMMERSON, Judge of Probate, County of Westmorland.

County of Westmorland.