ended in a long, pointed beak, at the edge of which were two rows of teeth. At first sight no head was visible, and the neck only appeared to end in a beak. The whole body of the bird is under water while swimming, only the long neck was seen. If it was frightened it disappeared altogether under the water, or fly rapidly away. Another peculiarity which we noticed was that when the bird had left the water it lay down on a bush with outstretched wings to get dry. The flesh of this creature has an unpleasant, oily flavor.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1887.

USURPATION AT A PREMIUM.

The action of the dominion parliament in virtually commending Dunn's course, in allowing his member Baird to usurp the seat for Queens, is another blot upon the page of Canadian history. The government is surely driven to desperate straits when it has to resort to sanctioning a wrong to retain itself in power.

When a government in this way disregards the popular voice and tramples upon the people's rights it ignores the principles of representation and sets at naught all responsibility. When a partisan returning officer can ignore the wish of a majority of the electors of a county, and can send to parliament a man whom the people have rejected, it is time to consider just what the expression—the liberty of the people—means. No condemnation is too strong for the men who supported the government in their action in sanctioning such outrageous conduct on the part of any returning officer. The opinion which moderate liberals have often expressed that there is in the conservative ranks n parliament, several independent thinking and moderate men is certainly open to question. By giving their countenance and support to a resolution virtually doing away with the rights of the people these so-called independent thinking men have removed every ground for such an opinion. The truth is becoming every day more evident that Sir John Macdonald can do with his followers whatever he pleases, can lead them into any path he himself will tread, can drag them with himself to any depths. How mistaken has the country been in such men. How misplaced was the confidence which even Mr. Blake placed in them, refusing as he did, to speak to the resolution because he contended that it needed no argument to induce men not to sanction a glaring wrong.

What an opportunity has been afforded honor and uprightness to assert themselves. Yet if these qualities be not in a man, they cannot be expected to come out of him. If there had been a spark of honor in Mr. Baird it would long since have shown itself. The spirit only of selfishness and meanness seems to have existed there. The man who can bear the weight of ignominy now resting upon Mr. Baird is not often to be found. How he can sit in parliament with men who have been sent there by a majority of the votes of the people, whether purchased, it is difficult to comprehend. It is notoriety that keeps him there he has surely by this time got it to his heart's content.

No matter how Mr. Baird conducts himself in parliament while there, whether he follows Sir John in his devious ways, which he may be expected of course to do, or follows what is known in other men as the dictates of conscience, he can only be looked upon as the usurper of a seat, and one who will ever be prepared to adopt any course, however base, which may seem to further his own selfish ends.

THE TORIES AND THE FISHERIES.

The unanimity with which the tory journals accept Lord Salisbury's proposal to surrender our fishery rights to the United States without any valuable consideration is, to say the least of it, amusing. From the beginning of the difficulty to within a week or two ago, all tory newspapers in Canada countenanced and encouraged to the best of their ability the defiant attitude of the Ottawa government towards our neighbors. They approved of the expense of fitting out armed cruisers to seize, arrest, or demolish, if need be, everything in the shape of an American fishing vessel and crew within the three mile limit. To-day they encourage the surrender of our privileges precious as they appeared to them. First, because "we should be prepared to make some sacrifice in order to secure an amicable and permanent settlement of this fishery question." And second, "because such an arrangement would save the Dominion the cost of the present fishery protection service, which will, if continued, amount to no inconsiderable proportion of the $375,000 annually that we would forgo." If Lord Salisbury were further to purpose that for all the inconvenience and loss occasioned to the American fishermen through the action of the Ottawa authorities lately, Canada indemnify them, we presume these same tory journals, would be equally magnanimous and accept and favor just such a proposal. Tory newspapers have the identical qualities of tory politicians; an elasticity of conscience and fickleness of view that will serve in any strait—a very necessary adjunct to a tame follower of Sir John Macdonald. Sir John thought to frighten the Americans into a recognition of our rights, and took action accordingly. His press applauded him. No advice then "to make a sacrifice in order to secure an amicable and permanent settlement." We must uphold, even at the risk of war, the dignity of our position. The cost of armed cruisers was then a matter of very little moment. Our rights must be maintained at all hazards. What a burlesque this whole fishery business has been.

Lord Salisbury's proposal to the Washington authorities will, no doubt, be accepted. It is made as a temporary solution of the controversy, but once acted upon, that will, in all probability, be the end of it. Parliament will, of course, give its assent to the proposition. The prospective earl of Ottawa will see to that. And thus will the opportunity for a creditable and a profitable settlement of the dispute be lost to us.

CITY MATTERS.

We trust that the city council will this year be very economical in its administration of affairs. Economy is, of course, always in order, but this year there are exceptional reasons for prudent and judicious management. Business is depressed, The tax bill is a considerable item, and while its burden falls with greater pressure on the poorer classes, others will feel it to no inconsiderable extent. Difficulty will be experienced in collecting the assessment.

The council this year reduced the assessment to $38,000, and that we believe was a good move, provided of course the expenditure is kept within the income. To do that, however, the most rigid economy must be practiced. Last year the interest item alone summed up $9,574, and this year we presume it will amount to about the same figure. That will leave $28,486 with which to carry on the affairs of the city, if the full assessment is collected which is not by any means very probable. The amount at the disposal of the council will be small. We trust it will govern itself accordingly.

There is no urgent need for new public works, and no outlay in that direction should be encouraged. All that is required is that our ordinary services should be efficiently maintained. Our roads and streets want some little repair, and require to be kept clear. Well directed effort can accomplish that without much outlay. Our public squares and landings need more attention than was given them last year. They should present a respectable appearance in the summer season at least. Attention might be directed to a dozen and one other matters which need looking after, but all of which need occasion no extra outlay.

Our various services can be properly managed with the amount which will be at the disposal of the council, if economy is the order of the day.

The people of Stanley are quite in earnest in their efforts to secure the construction, at no distant day, of what is known as the York and Carleton railway. The meeting in the village last week to discuss matters in connection with the work was largely attended and was quite enthusiastic. Our representative, Dr. Moore, has been indefatigable in his efforts to promote the interests of Stanley in this direction. He carried the bill incorporating the company through the house, and now he is pressing for subsidies. The interests of Stanley will suffer nothing at his hands.

Councillor Howe, of Stanley, declined to attend the railway meeting there, because as he alleged, a dominion subsidy for the railroad could not be expected so long as the petition against Mr. Temple's return remained on fyle. Does Coun. Howe really suppose that Stanley people will believe such nonsense; has he any respect for their intelligence? What about the sixty odd petitions now on fyle against other tory members? Are these constituencies not to get their rights unless the petitions are withdrawn.

Mr. Costigan's reasoning is truly wonderful. During his speech on the home rule question he maintained that the liberal party of Britain was responsible for the coercion bill because several of Gladstone's supporters had left him rather than support his home rule measure. How forcible is this logic. The memory of Whately and of Mill is surely at an end.

The effect of the amalgamation of the departments of customs and inland revenue will, in all probability, be to gerrymander Mr. Costigan out of the cabinet. Mr. Costigan has been, for a weak man, a somewhat troublesome member of government, and there has, in consequence, for some time past, been a disposition evinced to throw him overboard. It seems now to have assumed practical shape.

New York attributes the large mortality from cholera in that city to the habits of Italian immigrants. On Sunday last in one Italian grocery store, 2,000 pounds of utterly unwholesome food was seized, including a large number of chickens known to have died from tuberculosis. It is no wonder that the city is unhealthy and its rate of mortality high.

In its editorial on the letter which has been attributed to Parnell and which was published in the London Times, the New York times has the following:—

"The explicit denial of Mr Parnell that he wrote the letter will be accepted as conclusive by all except those who are extremely anxious to find it genuine.

Mr. Parnell is the coolest-headed and most cautious of all Irish agitators, and it is his cool-headedness and his caution that have given him a power far beyond what any Irish agitator ever before attained."

The British Budget shows a decrease of $950,000 in the revenue derived from taxes on alcoholic liquors. This is a decrease in the right direction and is a most hopeful sign of the moral improvement of the country.

Mr. Temple voted against the resolution to award to Mr. King the seat for Queens to which he was elected.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(Ottawa Free Press.)

By taking the deposit and giving the receipt and allowing a poll to take place, Returning Officer Dunn shut himself out of court and should be sued for damages by Mr King as a means of teaching the entire tube of kindred officials a wholesome lesson.

(Montreal Witness.)

John Bright's eye is not dimmed by age; he sees with his old-time clearness when scanning economical problems. He ascribes the success of protective tariffs to the organization of the protected interests, who form a political army, and are, therefore, certain of victory in a battle with the consumers who are an undisciplined mob.

Why Mr. Blake is not Premier To-Day.

(Grip.)

Whatever may be thought of Mr. Blake's capacity for government, it is hardly to be questioned that he would to-day be Premier of Canada had it not been for the timely invention of that marvellous party machine—the revising barrister.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Queens Co. Case Before the House on Thusday,

And After Discussion Referred to the Committee on Elections and Privileges.

Lively Discussion in the House Yesterday.

OTTAWA, April 28.—In the house of commons, this afternoon, during routine, Sir Chas. Tupper, of Cumberland, replying to Edgar, said that the imperial government did not like papers to be brought down in unfinished negotiations, and, therefore, those relating to commercial treaties in which Canada is interested could not be brought down at present. He hoped, however, soon to make some communication in the matter to parliament.

Hickey (tory) asked: Is it the intention of the government to increase the duty on butter?

Tupper, of Cumberland—It is not customary for the government to make tariff changes known in this manner. (Laughter.)

Mitchell—I hope the government do not contemplate putting any more taxes on the food of the people. (Applause.)

Sir John Macdonald, replying to a question by Robillard, said that the government did not intend to build a new residence for the governor general.

As a matter of privilege, Skinner of St. John, moved a long motion, setting forth the facts in the Queen's county, N B, election case, and concluding by instructing clerk of crown in chancery to attend the house and amend this writ and return, by erasing Baird's name and substituting that of King. Mr Skinner, in his argument, set forth his belief that the returning officer, when returns were made him, had no other duty to perform than to sum up votes and return that candidate having the greatest number of votes. In this case, however, the returning officer had declared the minority candidate elected. He quoted rulings by English judges in Queen vs Mayor, of Bangor order, a statute which applies to parliamentary, as well as municipal elections, which ruling was to the effect that a returning officer's duties were purely of an arithmetical character, and that he was ineligible to discharge any other duty than that of returning the candidate having a majority of votes. In another case, an English judge ruled that a returning officer could not pass upon eligibility or ineligibility of candidates, and he even quoted English parliamentary precedents for amending the writ by substituting one name for another. He held that a returning officer, when once he has declared the nomination formal and legal and issued his proclamation appointing a poll, could not review his own decision and declare a minority candidate elected, because of alleged informalities which preceded his permitting a poll. It was for these reasons and upon these precedents and legal decisions cited that he (Skinner) moved the present motion, and held that it should be passed by the house. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Thompson, minister of justice, complimented Mr. Skinner on the fair and unpartizan manner in which he had presented his case, but he regretted that he could not agree with him in the proposed disposition of the case. It was now proposed after parliament had, through the controverted elections act, delegated to the courts the power of dealing with the controverted elections, to take back to parliament such powers in this case. The only power which parliament retained was that of determining whether a member elect was a fit and proper person to sit in the house. All cases cited by Mr. Skinner referred to a period anterior to the passing of the controverted elections act, when parliament itself was the only available tribunal of appeal and determination. This house should not, in its zeal to do what it believed an act of justice to the majority in a constituency, ignore the rights of the minority under the election law. (Opposition cheers.) There should further than this, be a careful investigation into all the facts connected with the matter, and for such purposes there was already in existence a committee on privileges and elections, whose composition was such as to command, the support of the majority of this house. (Opposition laughter.) He then quoted some past references by Mr. Blake to the honorable character of members on privileges and election committees, on which he had occasion to act in two important election cases. Another objection to the house taking action was that that it would destroy the right of petition in the event of any one desiring to petition against the sitting member. In conclusion, therefore, he moved an amendment that the election writ and return for Queens county election be referred to the committee on privileges and elections for investigation.

Hon Mr. Mills, Bothwell, said that Hon Mr. Thompson's amendment referring the matter to the committee on privileges and elections was contrary in spirit to the line of his speech, which deprecated all interference. In direct contradiction to that argument, he asks the house, through the privileges and elections committee, to interfere. (Cheers.) Proceeding then to argue on the merits of the present case Mr Mills said that the returning officer abandoned his judicial function when he allowed a poll, and after that his powers were purely arithmetical. The highest qualification which a man could have to sit in parliament was his receipt of a majority of votes, which was a qualification not possessed by Baird. It was argued by the minister of justice that since parliament had delegated a part of its former functions to the courts, under the controverted elections act, it had no right of interference, but in the very last parliament such interference had been made in Kings county, Prince Edward Island, a case where it gave the seat to the minority candidate. The minister of justice had further argued that in England the qualification of a member was the only ground of interference, and parliament had so interfered in the case of John Mitchell, but in deciding that Mitchell was disqualified, he (Mills) pointed out that while Gladstone voted that Mitchell was disqualified, he had not voted to give the minority candidate the seat. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, the facts of this particular election were reviewed, and it was intended to be as clear as day that King, and not Baird, was justly entitled to the seat.

Mr. Tupper, Pictou, claimed that this question should be discussed in a judicial and not a partizan spirit, and argued that Mr. Weldon's opinions as a lawyer would not be valuable in election matters while he was member for St. John.

Mr. Edgar, of West Ontario, said the two distinguished lawyers who had addressed the house in favor of the minority candidate must have felt that they were addressing an unsympathetic audience, composed of members who had very little sympathy with the minority candidates in their respective constituencies. If the government supporters thought it was wrong to interfere in this matter why did they propose to interfere by referring it to a committee of this house? If they had the courage of their convictions, why did they not vote that way on the main resolution? There was not a single fact necessary to be known for settlement of this case which had not been laid upon the table. He then entered into an elaborate legal argument, supporting the motion and condemning the action of the returning officer. If it were absolutely necessary for a deposit in an election to be made by the legal agent, how then, could a candidate be nominated in his absence, as in the case of Mr. Gunn, at Kingston, who, being absent at the time of the nomination, could not appoint his financial agent until he returned. The returning officer had violated the act in assuming judicial functions. In conclusion he argued that the house should not delay the settlement of the matter as proposed by the amendment, but should do justice at once by transferring the seat to Mr. King.

Mr. Landry, of Kent, argued that the house should not interfere with the matter without inquiry.

Mr. Ellis, of St. John, said this was not a case merely between Baird and King, but it was between the returning officer and a majority of the people, who now appealed to this court for justice. He then referred to Baird's speech on declaration day, and said it placed the conservative party in a very unfavorable light. In the debate there had been much talk of law, but little of justice, by the opponents of the motion. It was impossible, however, to throw dust in the eyes of the people in this way, or dull the conscience of the people to what is right, just and fair. This is a case wherein parliament was justified in interferring in the interest of fair play, of liberty and of justice.

Mr. Davin argued in favor of the amendment, and raised opposition applause by unintentionally referring to Mr. King as the aggrieved.

Mr. Barron, North Victoria, in a splendidly worded speech, said so much law had been imported into the discussion that the public might be led to believe there was too little justice.

Mr. Paterson, Conservative member for North Essex, denounced the action of the returning officer and advocated that the seat should be given to Mr. King—majority candidate. (Opposition applause.)

Hon. Mr. Pope, minister of railways—I congratulate you on getting the applause of your friends the Grits.

Mr. Paterson (Essex)—I need not the applause of any side. I shall support the government whenever it is in the right, but I will not follow it in endorsing an outrage upon the people. I believe my constituents will endorse my action in this respect, and I shall vote for the main resolution. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mitchell, of Northumberland, denounced the return of Baird as an infamous fraud. Are we going to perpetuate the power of these ministers at the general elections if they remain in office so long, which I doubt? They will be punished for this offence. A returning officer guilty of Dunn's offence should be treated to tar and feathers. Instead of defending a corrupt act by a corrupt officer, the government should come down and said, as a wrong has been been done, the seat should go to the candidate entitled to it. The government, however, wanted the matter referred to the privileges and elections committee, so that it could act as a buffer between the government and public opinion respecting this outrageous act.

Mr. Choquette spoke favorably to the main motion.

Mr. Sutherland, of Oxford, spoke clearly in defence of the main motion.

Hon. Mr. Foster called the attention of the previous speaker to the excited tone of the debate, remarking that Mr. Weldon had demanded that the question should be discussed in a judicial spirit. Proposals about tar and feathers did not argue a judicial frame of mind. A few years ago a member opposite contended that the house was not the proper tribunal to decide election cases. This was his (Foster's) contention now. He did not think the house a proper assembly to exercise judicial functions. He would not enter into the legal aspect of the case, but was convinced that the returning officer had done what he believed to be right.

Sir Richard Cartwright intimated that Sir John Macdonald was disqualified by the same irregularity as existed in the Queen's case.

Sir John said this was a mistake.

After speeches by Choquette, Fisher, Patterson of Brant, Sproul and Girouard, the vote was taken at one o'clock, and stood: For the amendment, 109; against, 77.

Sir Donald Smith, Bergeron, Desjardins, Gaudet and Coultombe, voted yea. Patterson of Essex, Coursol, Duchesnay, Amyot, Dupont, Gigault, Doyon and Cimon voted nay.

O'Brien's Visit Condemned.

MONTREAL, April 29.—Father Dowd, of St. Patrick's church, says Archbishop Lynch has rightly spoken in the matter of O'Brien's proposed visit, and every sincere Catholic in the Dominion shared his way of thinking. They were all against his coming. Other leading Catholics have spoken in a similiar way.

The Daily Post says: We bowed to the judgment of Archbishop Lynch and Blake and advised O'Brien not to come to Canada. Now that Lord Lansdowne has no intention of relenting we will not take upon ourselves the responsibility of shielding him from the wrath he has invoked. While accepting the report that his grace of Toronto did send the alleged message, we must doubt its authenticity. It is strange that the Irish press have as yet shown no knowledge of O'Brien having received such message.

Origin of a Famous Song.

Once over the bar at its entrance from the Gulf of the Suwanee River holds its way with a deep current, in places of forty feet, far up through the forests of the best hard pine in the State. It is the Penobscot of Florida. It has some good land upon it where plantations have heretofore been made, but after awhile generally abandoned. The mosquitoes and malaria guard in the main entrance against others than lumbermen, anglers and intrusive tourists. This dark river, too, has its romance, as being the place which gave rise to a melody which, like "Home, Sweet Home," the affection of the heart will never let go. For it was here that a French f mily in the time of Louis XIV. came over and settled upon the Suwanee and made a plantation. After a while the father and mother and all died save one daughter, who, disheartened and desolate, returned to France, and there wrote, adopting in part that negro dialect which she had been familiar with on the plantation in her girlhood, a feeling tribute to "the old folks at home" in their graves in the far-off country.

More Mind, More Madness.

It is in no way surprising that insanity should seem to increase in races or classes which are being intellectually stimulated by education. There is always in every community a proportion of brains which, being brought into action, will break down. This proportion doubtless diminishes as the community is elevated, and in a very few generations the result of culture may—probably will—be to develop a better stock, looking upon the people as a whole; but at the outset of the educationary process, and in the generation first taught, the immediate result must be a considerable number of wreckings. This general principle is applicable to all races, peoples, and classes, and it explains why the first effect of trying to elevate the negroes has been to produce an apparent increase of insanity among them.—Lancet

The Jumbo Suit Compromised.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Mr. Childs, attorney for P. T. Barnum, said to-day that the terms of agreement on which his client withdrew his suit for $100,000 against the Grand Trunk railway of Canada for the loss of the elephant Jumbo were private. From another source it was learned, however, that the Grand Trunk people agreed to pay $5,000 in cash to Mr. Barnum's firm and haul the circus' 80 cars over its rail during the coming season. This is virtually a settlement for about $10,000, as Barnum's expenses on the same road last year were $4,800.

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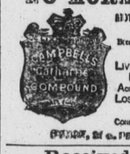

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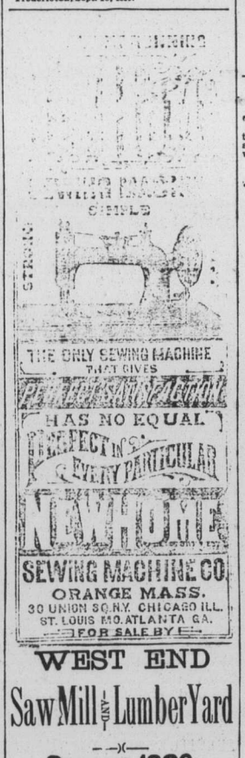

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NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that HENRY BRAITHWAITE, of the City of Fredericton, in the Province of New Brunswick, Lumberer and Trader, has this day made an Assignment of all his Estate and effects to William W. Street, of Fredericton aforesaid, Esquire, in trust, for such Creditors as shall execute the said Assignment within sixty days from the date thereof, and that the said Trust Deed lies at the Office of the undersigned, in the said City, for inspection and execution.
Dated this 16th day of April, A. D. 1887.
HENRY B. RAINSFORD, Solicitor.
2m w

A Public Convenience.
American Express Co.
MONEY ORDERS
Are sold payable at over 10,000 places in Canada and the United States, and in the Principal Cities of Europe.
The CHEAPEST and SAFEST Way to Send Money.
RATES FOR ORDERS
PAYABLE IN Canada and in the United States:

Up to $ 5	5 cents
Over 5 to $ 10	8 cents
" 10 to 20	10 cents
" 20 to 40	20 cents
" 40 to 60	30 cents
" 60 to 80	40 cents
" 80 to 100	50 cents

PAYABLE IN EUROPE.

Up to $10	1 cents
Over 10 to 20	18 cents
" 20 to 30	25 cents
" 30 to 40	35 cents
" 40 to 50	45 cents
" 50	Proportionately.

apr 12—3m t

TO LET!
THE COTTAGE on Regent Street, known as the Woodford Cottage. Apply to W. H. SCULLY, Corner King and Regent Streets
April 23

Money to Loan
ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
C. E. DUFFY.
Fredericton, March 23, 1887.—1 m t w

Money To Loan.
At 6 PER CENT
ON SECURITY OF REAL ESTATE IN CITY.
GREGORY & GREGORY,
Solicitors, Carleton street.
Fredericton, N. B., 21st Oct., 1886. tf

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having closed up their business in Fredericton, it becomes necessary to collect all outstanding accounts at once. All accounts not paid on or before the 10th May next will be placed in an attorney's hands for collection
FRODERICK BROS.
Fredericton, 19th April, 1887.

-I- APRIL -I- 20 -I-
NEW DRESS GOODS In great variety
ALL THE FASHIONABLE FABRICS FOR THE SEASON, WITH TRIMMINGS TO MATCH.
Please Call and Inspect.
FRED. B. EDGECOMBE.

FOUND.
A POCKET BOOK, containing a small sum of money. Can be had by applying at WILEY'S DRUG STORE.
Apr. 26

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of WHITTIER & HOOPER are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, at the office of the late firm, or the office of J. A. & W. VanWart.
ARTHUR P. TIPPETT, JAS. A. VANWART, } Trustees.
Fredericton, April 19th, 1887.

Persons who have been troubled all their lives with nervous Headache, Neuralgia and Sciatica have found relief from Tapley's Remedy. It acts directly upon the nervous System. For sale by all druggists.

Spectacles on Scientific Principles

D. HARRIS, ENGLISH OPTICIAN.
OFFICE:
53 Germain Street.,
St. JOHN, N. B. - - - - near Market
Mr. Harris is enabled to suit perfectly even most difficult cases, and his stock being made up on purely Scientific Principles, he can with confidence submit them to his patrons.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Saturdays till 10 p. m. dec 4—1y tw w

'86 Dec. '86
Owen Sharkey
Thankful for past favors, wishing his patrons
MERRY CHRISTMAS & HAPPY NEW YEAR,
Begs to state that he has now on hand a Large Stock of Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC.
Many lines of which will be sold at
Reduced Prices
with a view to a change in the business or a final wind-up at as early a day as practicable. The stock comprises in part
Ladies DRESS GOODS
IN
Cashmeres, Stuff Goods, Suitings, Tweeds, &c., all desirable Shades and Colors, Velveteens, Plushes, Manle Cloths, Manties, Wool Jerseys, Shawls, Squares, Scarfs, Corsets, Fur Caps, Fur Capes and Fur Trimmings, Cassimere and Kid Gloves, Kid Mitts, etc. Also: Prints, Crtdonnes, Gray and White Cottons, Shirting, Sheeting, Table Linens, Towelings, Ducks, Denims, Swanskowns, Scarlet, Blue, Gray, White and Fancy Flannels, White and Colored Blankets, Table and Floor Oilcloths, Wool and Hemp Carpets, Cotton Warp.
MEN'S, YOUTHS', and BOYS'
Ulsters, Overcoats, Reefers, Coats, Pants and Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Scarfs, Collars, Ties, Fur Caps in Persian, Lambs', Astracan, Baltic Seal and Coney, Knitted Wool Gloves, Kid Gloves, Kid Mitts, Cardigan Jackets, etc., Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Worsted Coatings, Choice Patterns and Good Value.
TRUNKS, VALISES, and TRAVELLING BAGS, SLEIGH ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, HORSE BLANKETS, REMNANTS of all kinds always on hand.
dec 8 OWEN SHARKEY.

Manure Forks.
Garden Spades, Garden Rakes,
For sale low.
apr27 Z. R. EVERETT.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT
Cures PAINS—External and Internal.
Relieves SWELLINGS, Contractions of the Muscles, Stiffness of the Joints, Sprains, Strains.
Heals Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Cracks and Scratches.
Best Stable Remedy in the World.
Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Diphtheria and all kindred afflictions.
Large Bottle!
POWERFUL REMEDY,
Most Economical,
AS IT COSTS BUT
25 CENTS.
Druggists and Dealers pronounce it the best selling medicine they have.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS,
Of which there are several on the market.
The genuine only prepared by and bearing the name of
C. C. RICHARDS & CO.,
Yarmouth, N. S.
TESTIMONIAL:
GENTS,—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for some years and believe it the best medicine made, as it does all it is recommended to do. Yours truly, DANIEL T. KIERSTEAD.
Canaan Forks, N. B.

CIGARS!
A Fresh Assortment in the following brands:—
Arabi, Picadoi,
Hero, Newton, Queens,
And other cheaper grades. Also, a fine lot of
PIPES,
Consisting of
BRIARS AND MEERCHAUMS.
Tobaccos
of all kinds.
OLD GOLD,
FINE CUT,
MYRTLE NAVY,
And many other brands.
G. T. WHELPLEY.
March 31