CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER

SACKVILLE N. B., MAY 18, 1893

SHIP RAILWAY.

The Ship Railway Company has been undertaken to raise £300.00 sterling to complete their works. They have got subscribed £100,000, or nearly half a million dollars.

The act authorizing the subsidy will expire on the 1st July next, and the Company are asking the Government to give a further extension of time in which to complete the work, as it may not be possible to obtain the balance of capital by July next.

Considering the large expenditure made which would be wasted unless extension was granted, considering the forward state of the works, and the interests of the investors that would be wrecked, should the Government take advantage of financial storm attending the Barings failure, from which this Company has not yet been able to recover, it would be only just and reasonable for the government to grant an extension. Indeed, it would be an unjust and oppressive exercise of power if it was refused.

Sir Charles Tupper has championed this work with all his force and eloquence. We are aware there is a certain clique in Parliament who, cherishing the most vicious hatred to Sir Charles, have endeavored to strike at him by wrecking this undertaking, and have both in Parliament and in the money markets, been most active and vigilant in their malicious efforts.

We trust that Government will rate at their true value the vaporings of a disappointed and disquieted cabal and promptly do justice to the Company.

A NEW TOPIC.

The Behring Sea Arbitration at Paris, the Columbia Exhibition at Chicago, the sudden collapse of 7 Australian and 20 National Western Banks in U. S. have a rival in the attention of the people, and that rival is located just five miles from Sackville.

The subject is simply stone. It is the one great question in civic circles in Toronto; it agitates contractors and builders in Philadelphia and New York and it even threatens to displace in certain classes in Boston that all absorbing object of mental contemplation, baked beans. To have created so much furore in centres so far apart as Wood Point and New York, the Queen city and the Hub of the universe, argues some extraordinary or transcendent qualities in the stone. In truth it is none of your ordinary, common place, every day stone. Without forestalling the evidence sufficiently to allege that it possesses very rare and valuable qualities, it is sufficient to state that a hundred thousand dollar law suit depends upon the verdict whether it be poor or good; law commissioners have been ransacking the Atlantic cities for specimens of it to test its good and bad qualities, and architects and quarrymen are watching the results to see if the stone age has developed a new 'star.'

A small army of people have visited the quarries. They are all stone experts. They "heft" the stones, they squint at them at a hundred angles, they punch them with their walking sticks, they guage them with their knives, they ogle at them through their eye-glasses, they invariably take 'hunks' of stone away with them to their hotels—persumably to put under their pillows to court the inspiration of dreams. They talk learnedly of cleavage, tensile strength, resistance under pressure, percentages of silica, bulbs and clay holes, color and discolors, hydrochloric acid and the atmosphere as disintegrators, and many other mysteries known only to the 'profes ors."

In the meantime the suit is going on. Last week the place was favored with a visit from a party of gentlemen learned in the law, from Toronto Messrs. Cassils, Bigott, Nesbit, Monaghan, Hanter, Bigger and Saugster. They came to take evidence here, but left on Saturday night without examining any witnesses. The reason alleged was they found no one here very willing to make oath that the Quarry could not procure good stone in large quantities, and that sort of evidence was not wanted.

The city of Toronto has adopted this stone for its new Municipal building; said to be one of the finest of the kind in the world, and insists in its pleadings that sufficient quantity of first class stone can be found in the Quarry for the structure. The contractors, Messrs. Neelon and Elliott contend that they furnished the best to be had and the best is only bad. The trial will take place in June or September.

Suggestions of Tariff Reform.

Hon. Messrs. Bowell and Foster are now in the Maritime Provinces, prepared to receive and consider suggestions for changes in the tariff that will, without departing from the principle of the National Policy, reduce the duties or make such improvements as will be in the interests of the people.

Commercial people are determined that they shall not go away from the eastern provinces without knowing that the Tariff is not considered perfect, and without carrying a load of suggestions with them, and accepting the invitation offered by the representatives of the executive, the Post begs to present its views.

The duties on printed books amount to about $104,000 per annum, the value being $692,000. We have never been able to recognize the necessity or benefit of any such duty. If there are any publishers in Canada benefitted by such a tax, the advantages are more than a hundred fold counterbalanced by contrary results. It is not necessary to recapitulate the old stock argument of tax on knowledge but such a tax does not a little harm in antagonizing the reading public, and those large classes interested in high schools, colleges and universities. It tends to teach the younger generation, now spending their time in the acquisition of knowledge, that the N. P. is a narrow, greedy monster, that is ready to strangle even learning itself, in order to grab the peddling sum of $104,000 per annum. If from our schools and colleges are to be kindled the sparks of national spirit, life and literature, upon which the future growth and development of this country depends, let it not be choked by the fire damp of this odious tax.

Another item still more vexatious and annoying is the tax on Post Office parcels below the value of $1.00. An inspection of parcels in the mails is necessary, because sometimes diamonds, jewelry, watches and other valuables, liable to duty, are transported by mail. Why, however, collectors of customs are required to collect duties on articles of a value of twenty five cents, no one seems ready with an answer, save it is the Regulation of the Department. It is probably not the government but some subordinate who thought out the broad and luminous idea of a tax, worthy of a pea nut vendor. There are probably hundreds of thousands of petty parcels delivered through the mail every year in Canada, and yet the whole duty collected is only $71,000. To shew to what a refinement of vexation this is reduced, we have known cases, where parties have travelled as far as twenty miles to pay 6, 5, and even 4 cents duty on some trifling article sent them through the mail. We venture to affirm that one half of the complaints and unpopularity of the N. P. results from the narrow and ungenerous manner in which it is interpreted and administered.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITOR CHIGNECTO POST:

SIR,— We trust under the circumstances you will not consider it too late to offer a few words in answer to G. A. Fawcett's communication in the Post of March 23rd finding fault with our letter on Marsh Improvement, etc. Such a noble effort in defence of the public institutions of the country should have been reserved until somebody had attacked them. Now, Sir, when your correspondent makes the sweeping assertion that we "condemn all Agricultural Societies, Dairyman's Associations, and our Educational System," he is grossly misrepresenting the words of our letter.

Surely when we simply recommended marsh mud as more likely to benefit "every farmer within its reach" than Dairyman's Associations, Agricultural Societies, or Experimental Farms, it is ridiculous to say that, by so doing we are "condemning those institutions" or our school system either. So far from condemning any associations organized by framers themselves for discussing and advancing their common interests, we heartily approve of all such societies, when controlled by the farmers, but to place these organizations under the management of any government or government officials, is to defeat their usefulness to farmers. Instead of being anxious to condemn our splendid free school system, which gives every boy and girl an equal opportunity to obtaining sufficient mental development to enable him or her to start out and gather an education from the various sources of knowledge available through life, we desire to see the usefulness and general popularity of that splendid enactment remain unimpaired by preserving it from the innovations of those so called advanced educationalists who would render the working of the system much less useful to the majority of children and much more burdensome to the tax-payer by introducing into our common schools an everchanging variety of frivolous and unnecessary studies of no possible use except to waste a portion of the limited school days which the majority of country children enjoy. But, Sir, we have spoken disapprovingly of several of the efforts of our different governments to aid our farmers by taxing the country to employ theorists, scientists, and professional men to give them practical lessons in agriculture, and wish to be understood in that way. It will be quite time enough to issue Experimental Farm reports, and Bulletins advising farmers how to make money, quite time enough to establish an agricultural college, or introduce the study of agricultural science into our common schools, when the 75 per cent. of empty theory and absurd nonsense shall be eliminated and deducted from the 25 per cent. of actual scientific knowledge of agriculture now in possession of the Federal and Local Government staffs of farmers' instructors. We have no fault to find with science, for science is truth, and truth changes not. Science has worked wonders in every branch of the world's industries and arts, but let those who are in search of a knowledge of the science of agriculture, look for it among our intelligent, progressive farmers who make their living by their occupation, and there it will be found in large quantities, and a much less adulterated article than that which is served out in Government blue books and other agricultural literature.

We have no objections to young ladies being taught all the fashionable accomplishments of the day, so long as it can be done without violating the eleventh commandment, 'Owe no man anything," and so long as it can be done without hindering or depriving those beauties of God's creation from obtaining the practical knowledge and useful attainments which fit them for the positions of usefulness they are expected to fill. But while our girls are being accomplished and our boys are learning the arts and sciences. While colleges are being enlarged, endowed and enriched. While our common schools are being graded and classed, and turned into miniature universities. While parents are being taught that their first duty of life is to spare neither effort or money in giving their children a college education, and their last duty of life to bequeath whatever may remain of this worlds goods to College Endowment Funds, in order that our educational institutions may be fully equipped with spacious halls, beautiful surroundings and all modern improvements and aid in every branch of culture calculated to lead the minds of this youthful generation to leave such plebian considerations as earning bread by the sweat of the brow and "soar away to the immeasurable heights of intellectual culture and sublimest thought." While well paid enthusiasts who live sumptuously on the productions of the toiling masses, are not only proposing agricultural colleges and huge manual training schools, but are openly advocating that every boy and girl should receive a first-class college education at the expense of the tax payers. While these things are contributing to the rapidly increasing burdens of those who occupy the soil, it might be well to remember that our Dominion Government, our Provincial Governments, Municipalities, and even some school districts are borrowing money and mortgaging the future to pay for it. It might be well to remember that, at least so far as these eastern provinces are concerned, farming lands are decreasing in value to an alarming extent, deserted farm houses and fields growing up to bushes are met on every hand, direct taxation is yearly forcing its hand deeper into the ratepayer's pocket, and the youth and beauty of the land are flitting away to develop other countries and adorn other homes. We are not saying education is responsible for the unfortunate position of our farmers, but we say it is well for all interested in the welfare of the country to make the enquiry whether the general decline of agricultural prosperity in these provinces is not being accelerated by the ever increasing demands on the income of the farm to give the girls accomplishments, and the boys science and arts. And whether the great rush of farmers' sons and daughters to leave the occupation of their parents for the "more respectable professions" is not largely due to the false ideas (of real life in a new and comparatively poor country) which seem to be the inseparable accompaniments of the present system of imparting to them this so called higher education and refinement. We do not condemn education but believe the quality of that education should be regulated not by a curriculum, laid down by the mandates of style and fashion, but made to meet the requirements of a new and undeveloped country and according to the limited means of the people.

Your correspondent in referring to our education makes a very harmless attempt at being sarcastic. His remarks read well but fail in their application because of their want of truth. Instead of receiving a "first class common school education" it was like that of most farmers' sons, sadly interferred with by a course in "manual training and calisthenics" on the farm such as farmers generally find necessary to put their boys throught in order to keep the weeds down, to put the hay up, and get the harvest in, and if possible keep the finances of the farm in that state when both ends are said to meet. And we regret to say that our "course at Mount Allison" extended no further than a sojourn of some eight or ten weeks in that juvenile appendage called the boys' Academy, after which we went back to the common school, and there finished our education so far as schools are concerned. This was in the good old times some fifteen years ago, when our respected teachers were allowed to devote their whole time and attention to imparting some practical knowledge of facts and figures, plain English, and common sense, instead of being compelled as of late years to spend half their time in teaching Phonetic spelling, moulding clay, botany and a number of other visionary useless or unnecessary acquirements, in fact a little of everything and not much of anything. Therefore you will observe that very little of either the fitting or "unfitting" impressions to which our youthful mind was subjected could have been received at Mount Allison.

The only part of your correspondent's letter that approaches the point or is of any particular interest is some lengthy quotations from Government Reports on Dairying. He (Mr. F.) quotes figures from a list of Dairy Exports contained in the Dairy Commissioner's report for 1891 page 25 to prove that the great increase of Canadian dairy exports in the last 20 years is due to government aid. We will take this same table of figures to prove the point we have been endeavoring to bring out in our letter, namely that if farmers wish to improve their condition they must depend on their own practical knowledge of agriculture and their own efforts in utilizing marsh mud or whatever other rich soils or fertilizers nature has placed within their reach, instead of placing their confidence in the ever changing theories of government farmers' instructors whose chief duties are to boom the government that employs them and give the farmers a little taffy so they will stand lots of taxation and vote right at the next election. Your correspondent shows a gain of dairy exports from $2,318,000 to $10,110,000 in the last twenty years. But Sir if you look into this table you will observe that nearly the whole of this increase or $6,765,000 of it was in the first 10 years when the farmers depended on themselves; and long before it had become fashionable for governments to wash butter, hoe corn, and feed hogs. And during the last 10 years in spite of all the scientific and government aid to farmers the increase in these dairy exports is only $1,037,000 clearly proving that the "great impetus" given the dairy industry of which we hear so much is largely myth. Yours readers are aware Mr. F. was sent to Fredericton last winter to represent the farmers of Sackville at the Dairymen's Farmers Association held there. He came back and reported himself as thoroughly disgusted with the proceedings, and complained that he and other practical farmers had no opportunity to discuss the subjects before the meeting; but during most of the time were forced to listen to professional men, theorists and government employees speaking on subjects of which they had no experience and very little knowledge. This statement will be confirmed by a number of farmers who have met Mr. F. since his return. Can Mr. F after making such a report explain how he has got so completely turned around as to sign his name to a letter which speaks in such highly commendatory terms of government effort in furnishing and paying these professional men to lecture the farmers on agriculture. Perhaps he is trying to give back to the farmers double value for the $12.50 which it cost the province to send him there. In looking over the minutes of this D. & F. Association at Fredericton as contained in the agricultural report for our province we were surprised to find a resolution adopted by the meeting recommending our provincial government to so readjust the course of instruction at the Normal School and in the common schools, as to introduce the teaching of the science of agriculture. This resolution was moved by Howard Trueman, Esq., and seconded by G. A. Fawcett. So far as we can learn this important matter was not brought up in the local association in Sackville or Westmorland by either of these gentlemen before they went to Fredericton. It would seem only fair before taking upon themselves such duties as recommending our government to make such radical changes in our school system, to first submit this question to the people at home, and how many of the practical farmers of either Sackville or Westmorland would vote for adding three or four more wheels to the already cumbersome curriculum of our common schools. But no doubt the government backed up by this resolution passed by the unanimous vote of so august a body as the Provincial Farmers' & Dairymans' Association will hasten to the rescue of the "poor benighted farmers and lift them out of the rut into which they have fallen" by introducing this agricultural science into our schools at once. If Mr. F. would give full value for that $12.50 let him now through the columns of the POST tell us how much this resolution will cost the taxpayers of the province. How many thousands will it cost to throw away part of the old books and draft, and print, and place in the hands of the children the necessary new ones. How many dairy commissioners, chemists, horticulturists and poultry managers will it want added to our Normal School staff to remodel our school teachers. And then he might give the public some idea of the particular branches of agricultural knowledge he contemplates having taught. Will the children be taught to analyze marsh mud, to raise pork on ensilage or will they be taught the latest discovery in sheep husbandry that is the prevention of disease by limiting the supply of fresh water, or will they be taught winter dairying and how to raise western corn without importing a new climate.

WM. B. FAWCETT,

Sackville, May 15th, 1893.

A new book by Sara Jeannette Duncan, author of 'A Social Departure' and 'An American Girl in London,' will be published shortly by D. Appleton & Co. The title is 'The Simple Adventures of a Memsahib,' and the subject is the quaint and humorous experiences of a young lady who goes to India, where she is married and begins housekeeping under entirely fresh conditions. The story is characterized by the fresh, spontaneous humor which made 'A Social Departure' so great a success, and it is accompanied by many brilliant illustrations by Mr. F. H. Townsend.

—The annual meeting of the Canadian Coloured Cotton company was held at Montreal on Tuesday. The statement showed that, after paying six per cent. dividend and all expenses, $125.000 had been carried forward.

—The erection of sky-scrapers still goes on. The Manhattan Life Insurance Company has begun the erection of an office building in New York which is to be 347 feet high. This will be the highest office building in the world, and the highest for any purpose in America.

WEAKNESS, DEBILITY, PALENESS ANAEMIA, etc., are cured by Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine.

Industrial and Commercial.

—Hon. Messrs. Foster, Bowell, Angers and Daly of the Dominion Cabinet were at Halifax on Monday and Tuesday inquiring into the detail working of the tariff, and its effects on Trade, Manufacturers and Consumers.

TEACHERS!

2nd and 3rd Class teachers may qualify for advance of license at their own homes.
Address: BOX 129,
MONCTON, N. B.

THOROUGHBRED CLYDESDALE STALLION

LORD CLYDE!

Will leave for Botsford,

MONDAY, May 29th, 1893,

where he will be every other week TILL LAST OF JULY, and following week in the Parishes of SACKVILLE and WESTMORLAND

TERMS $7.00, *BY THE SEASON ONLY.*

BLISS ANDERSON, SACKVILLE.

MUSIC HALL.

SACKVILLE, JUNE 2nd

JOHN S. MURPHY,

—SUPPORTED BY—

The Joseph Murphy Co.

He will appear in his greatest of all Irish Dramas,

"THE KERRY GOW,"

—OR—

"SHAUN RHUE."

Played by him with unparalelled success for Fourteen Consecutive Seasons.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Reserved Seats for sale CHAS. MOORE'S.

PUBLIC AUCTION!

There will be sold by Public Auction at McCORD'S RESIDENCE, YORK STREET, on

Friday, 2nd day June

at TWO O'CLOCK p.m., the following articles:

1 Dining-table; 1 Sideboard, large; 1 Sideboard, small; 1 Hair-cloth Sofa; 2 Hair-cloth Chairs; several Dining-room Chairs; 1 Arm-Chair; 2 Rockers and 1 Lounge; Kitchen Table; Pictures; Dishes; 1 Hall Stove; 2 Parlor Stoves; 1 Cook Stove; quantity Pipe, nearly new; 1 full Bed-room Set, bedstead, bureau, sink; 1 Bedstead; 2 Bureaus; 2 Spring Beds; 1 mattress; 1 Carpet – quantity Oil-cloth.

TO RENT!

The above HOUSE and a CABINET ORGAN.

H. E. BOWSER.

Executor's Sale!

There will be sold at Public Auction, at the farm of the late GEORGE KING, Dorchester Road, in the parish of Sackville, on

SATURDAY, 3rd Day of JUNE,

next, at the hour of TWO O'CLOCK in the afternoon, all the personal property and effects of the late George King, consisting of cattle, horses, sheep, carriages, trucks, sleighs, farming implements, household furniture, and 5,000 assorted fruit trees in nursery. TERMS OF SALE: Amounts under $5 00 cash; over $5.00 six months credit on approved joint notes.

WILLIAM KING,
H. ELMER GOODWIN,
Executors of Estate of late George King.

Dated May 17th, 1893.

NOTICE OF SALE.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY OR SHALL CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the power of Sale contained in a certain mortgage executed by Nelson Beckwith, Sr., now deceased, and Amelia, his wife, Nelson Beckwith, jr., and Robert Beckwith, now deceased, then all of the Parish of Westmorland, in the County of Westmorland, to Annie Read, wife of Benjamin A. Read, of Sackville, in said County, which mortgage is bearing date the ninth day of October, A. D, 1877, and is recorded in the Westmorland County records by the number 36,804, folio 264, libro U 3 of said records, and in order to satisfy the principal money and interest due thereon, default having been made in the payment of the same,

There will be sold by Public Auction,

at or near the Post Office in

BAY VERTE,

in said County of Westmorland, on

SATURDAY, 15th JULY NEXT

at the hour of HALF-PAST TWO o'clock in the afternoon, the land and premises mentioned and contained in the said Indenture of Mortgage, and therein described as follows:

'All that farm on which the said Nelson 'Beckwith, senior, and Amelia, his wife, 'now reside, situate on the Bay Verte road, 'so-called, in the Parish of Westmorland 'aforesaid, and bounded and described as 'follows, that is to say: On the northwest 'by the said Bay Verte road; on the northeast by lands owned by James Brennan, 'Gustavus Hamilton and Titus Knapp 'Gooden; on the southeast by the rear line 'of lots which is the continuation of the 'Fort Lawrence road, and on the southwest 'by lands owned by Cyrus Wood, and containing two hundred and twenty-two acres, 'more or less,' together with all and singular the buildings, improvements, privileges and appurtenances to said premises belonging or in any wise appertaining.

The above mortgage was, after the execution and registry thereof, duly assigned by the said Annie Read and Benjamin A. Read to John Bell, late of Sackville aforesaid, since deceased, and by the said John Bell in his lifetime to John A Costin, of Tidnish, in the County of Cumberland, N. S., who now holds the same.

Dated May 3rd, A.D. 1893.

JOHN A. COSTIN.

POWELL & BENNETT, Solicitors.

Seeds Seeds.

NOW IN STORE.

200 Bush Timothy Seed. 800 lbs Red Clover, 700 lbs Mammoth or Vermont Clover 700 lbs Alsike Clover. Blac SeedOats. Red Fife Wheat. White Tree Ensilage Corn, Comptons Early Ensilege corn. 200 lbs Turnip Seeds' (best varieties,) 150 lbs Mangold' seed and large variety of

Fresh GARDEN SEEDS.

LOWMST PRICES IN THE MARKET

BUTTER. BUTTER.

10 Firkins! 10 Tubs! Good Dairy Quality, For Sale

J. L. BLACK.

SEED WHEAT and OATS:

100 bushels Red and White Fife.
Product Seed from Ontario last year

For 1.25 per bush.

400 bush. Black Oats, Marsh grown.

J. L. BLACK.

April 20th, 1893.

Spring Stock

NOW ALL OPEN

New Goods, New Shades, New Designs,

In Dress Stuffs, Challies, Cambrics Flanelettes, Prints, Velveteens, Short Silks, Art Muslins, Dress Braids, Passamentoires, &c. &c.

LADIES' HATS

Trimmed and Untrimmed,

Feathers, Flowers. Buckles and Trimmings and Full Line of

STAPLE and FANCY Dry Goods.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Lace Curtains at 60c per pair upwards Curtain Nets and Trimmings, Spring Window Blinds.

A new and complete line of

CARPETS

in Brusse s, Tapestry, Wool, Unions and Hemp.

FURNITURE

I Car Load received this week—comprising Parlor Suits, Bedroom Suits, Sideboards,

Hat Stands, Centre Tables, Extension dining tables Sofas, Fancy Chairs, and Rockers and Kitchen Furniture.

J. L. BLACK.

Sackville, April 13th,

NOTICE

To CHARLES THOMPSON of Sackville, and ARAMINTA V. THOMPSON, his wife, also to JOSEPH L. BLACK, of the same place, and to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas, by a certain Indenture of Mortgage, made between the said Charles Thompson and Araminta V., his wife, of the one part and Thomas Pickard, of Sackville aforesaid, executor and trustee of the estate of William C. E. Hamilton, deceased, of the other part, bearing date the 17th day of February, A. D. 1873, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds, etc., in and for the county aforesaid, in Libro I 3, folio 60, by the number 31,530, the said Charles Thompson and Araminta V., his wife, for the purpose of securing the repayment of certain moneys and interest thereon to the said Thomas Pickard, his heirs and assigns, did convey to said Thos. Pickard, his heirs and assigns, certain lands and premises, with their appurtenances, as in said Indenture of Mortgage more fully set forth and expressed —provision being made in said Indenture of Mortgage for the sale of said lands, premises and appurtenances in case default should be made in the repayment of said moneys and interest according to the terms therein provided for repayment of the same; and

Whereas, by a certain Indenture bearing date the second day of April, A. D. 1883, and recorded in the aforesaid Registry in Libro N. 4 folio 510, by the number 44,941, the said Thomas Pickard did assign the aforesaid Indenture of Mortgage and Mortgage debt, together with the lands and premises and appurtenances by said Indenture of Mortgage conveyed, to me, Josiah Wood, of Sackville aforesaid, as in said assignment it is more fully set forth.

Notice is hereby given that I will, on Saturday, the 29th day of July, A.D. 1893, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at or near the Post Office in Lower Sackville, absolutely sell and dispose of the land and premises mentioned and described in said Indenture of Mortgage as follows: 'All that certain lot of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of 'Sackville aforesaid being the northeast'erly half of the piece or parcel of marsh 'land known as the cow pasture, which 'was conveyed to the said Charles Thomp'son by Sarah Sears, administratrix of all 'and singular the goods and chattels and 'credits of Joseph Sears, of Sackville, de'ceased, by deed bearing date the eighth 'day of February, in the year of our Lord 'one thousand eight hundred and seventy-'two,' together with all the improvements and profits, privileges and appurtenances to the said lot of land belonging or in any manner appertaining.

The said sale will be held under and by virtue of the power of sale in said Indenture of Mortgage contained, and for the purpose of satisfying the same, default having been made in the payment of moneys secured thereby.

Dated at Sackville this 27th day of April, 1893.

JOSIAH WOOD,
Assignee of Mortgage

BOOK STORE!

I have a few lines of Good

WALL PAPERS

that I will sell at *LESS THAN COST TO CLOSE OUT.*

A few CURTAIN POLES and TRIMMINGS

Will be sold Very Low to close.

Specially low prices in PAPER and ENVELOPES by the box and ream. PAPETRIES plain and fancy at cost. GOOD NOVELS at half price.

Bibles, Hymnals, Albums and Fancy Goods as usual.

CHAS. MOORE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT IN EQUITY;

NOTICE OF SALE.

There will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at or near

CRANE'S CORNER,

so-called, in the parish of Sackville, in the county of Westmorland, in the province of New Brunswick, on

THURSDAY, 6th DAY OF JULY

A.D. 1893, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to the directions of a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1893, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Charles Fawcett is plaintiff and Thomas J. Etter and Effie Etter, his wife, Margaret E. Atkinson and Joseph Atkinson, her husband, are defendants and pursuant to the fourth chapter of the Acts of the General Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, made and passed in the fifty-third year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled 'An act respecting practice and proceedings in the Supreme Court in Equity' with the approbation of the undersigned, a referee in Equity to whom such sale is referred the mortgaged premises described in the plaintiff's Bill of Complaint and in the said Decretal Order as follows, that is to say: 'All those certain premises or parcels of land situate in the parish of Westmorland, in the County of Westmorland, in the province of New Brunswick, bounded and abutted as follows: Southwesterly by marsh lands of Joshua Etter; northwesterly by the channel or water of the Aulac river; on the northeasterly by marsh land, so-called, the 'Glebe Lot' and on the southeasterly by upland owned by one William B. Etter containing thirty-three acres.

Also a piece of upland bounded southwesterly by lands of Joshua Etter, and northwesterly by marsh owned by the said William B. Etter; northeasterly by the 'Glebe Lots' so-called, and southeasterly by lands of Rev. D. M. Bliss, containing thirty-six acres, be the same more or less.

Also a certain other piece of marsh, being the northeast one-fourth part No. two by Palmer's survey and bounded northeasterly by lands of Joshua Etter, northwesterly by the river, southwesterly by the lands of James B. Etter and southeasterly by the upland containing eight acres more or less. With all erections and buildings thereon and all the estate, right title, claim and demand at law and in Equity of the defendants or any of them in, to and upon the same and every part thereof.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the plaintiff's solicitors or to the undersigned referee.

Dated this 26th of April, A. D. 1893.

JAMES McQUEEN,
A Referee in Equity for the County of Westmorland.

POWELL & BENNETT,
Plaintiff's Solicitors.

Sackville, May 4th, 1892.

FOR SALE.

Best Building Lots.

The lot on Bridge Street between Mr. Cogswell's office and the residence of the ate Joseph Dixon.

Will sell in one block or will divide into two lots, which will contain about a half acre each.

This is the most desirable site in Sackville. Enquire of

A. W. BENNETT or C. PICKARD

H. S TRUEMAN.

Sackville, April 27th.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To CHARLES WARD, of Sackville, in the County of Westmorland and Province of New Brunswick, farmer and ELLEN WARD, his wife, and to all others whom it may concern:—

Notice is hereby given that there will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at or

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

IN LOWER SACKVILLE,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE

31st Day May Now Next

ensuing, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the several lots of land and premises mentioned and conveyed by a certain indenture of Mortgage made between the said Charles Ward and Ellen, his wife, of the one part, and the University of Mount Allison College of the other part, which said Indenture of Mortgage is recorded in the Registry of Deeds, etc., in and for Westmorland county aforesaid, in Libro O 5, folio 38, by the number 55252, the said lands and premises being in said Indenture of Mortgage described as follows: 'lst. That certain lot or tract of land situate in Sackville aforesaid and bounded northwesterly by the main road leading to Upper Sackville; northeasterly by a road leading from the main road and past Josiah Anderson's house; southeasterly by the lot of land next hereinafter described, and southwesterly by lands occupied by Robert Swetman, and containing four acres more or less. 2nd. That certain lot or tract of land situate in Sackville aforesaid and bounded as follows: Northwesterly by lands occupied by Calvin Kinnear, lands occupied by Robert Swetman and by the herein before described lot; northeasterly by the aforesaid road leading past Josiah Anderson's house, and southerly by lands of Josiah Anderson and containing seven acres more or less. 3rd. That certain lot of marsh land situate in the Great Marsh Body (so called) in Sackville aforesaid, and bounded as follows: Westerly by lands of George Campbell and Abner Smith; northerly by lands of Charles Thompson; easterly and southerly by the highway and containing six acres, more or less, being also one of the lots of land conveyed to Josiah Wood by the sheriff of Westmoreland. 4th. All those lots of land in Sackville aforesaid, which were conveyed by the said Charles Ward and Ellen, his wife, to Henry A. Powell by a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the eleventh day of March, A. D. 1889, and recorded in the registry office in and for the County of Westmoreland by the No. 51558, folio 709, libro M 5, records of deeds, etc., in and for said county, a more particular description of which said lots of land will appear by reference to said Indenture of Mortgage or to the registry thereof, excepting nevertheless a portion of marsh and bog lands conveyed by the said Charles Ward and Ellen his wife and Henry A. Powell to Wesley Estabrooks by deed bearing date the twelfth day of August, A. D., 1889, together with all the improvements, profits, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining; save and excepting so much thereof as were so sold and conveyed by the following deeds, or particularly described therein, that is to say, by a deed from said Charles Ward and Ellen, his wife, to Herbert Beal, recorded in the aforesaid registry the third day of December, A. D. 1889, in libro O 5, folio 555, No. 55635, and by a deed from said Ward and wife to Elisha Wheaton and Carrie Wheaton, recorded in the aforesaid registry the twelfth day of January, A. D. 1891, in libro S 5, folio 467, No. 57403.

The above sale will be held under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage first herein before mentioned and for the purpose of satisfying the same, default having been made in the payment of moneys secured thereby.

Dated at Sackville this 10th day of March, A. D. 1893.

FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT ALLISON COLLEGE, Mortgagee.
JOSIAH WOOD, Treasurer.

POWELL & BENNETT, Plff's Solicitors.

Sackville, May 4th, 1893.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE!

I desire to notify the people of Sackville and vicinity that it is my intention to discontinue practice and remove from Sackville about the middle of June next, and also that Dr. J. O. CALKIN intends taking the house and office at present occupied by me.

I wish to thank those who have extended to me their patronage and to intimate to them and the public generally that in my acquaintance with DR. CALKIN I have found him in professional ability and otherwise, to be one who will fully deserve their confidence and patronage.

J. E. TRUEMAN.

Sackville, May 17th, 1893.

NOTICE!

All persons indebted to the estate of MELLID FRENCH, late of Dorchester, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and persons having claims against said estate will present the same, duly attested, within three months from the date hereof.

CHARLES E. LUND,
Executor.

Sackville, May 18th, 1893.

FOR SALE.

1 double seated Carriage, new,
1 top Buggy " "
1 Truck Waggon,
Road Carts,
Steel Ploughs,
Spring Tooth Harrows,
Dyking Spades.

Will be sold on very favorable terms. Apply to

JAMES E. AYER,

Furniture! Furniture!

Bedroom Suits, Bedsteads, Lounges, Wicker Cradles, Baby Carriages, Kitchen Dining and Parlor Chairs, Rocking Chairs in Wicker, Cane and Wood, Spring Beds and Mattrasses, For sale Low.

JAMES R AYER' 3i

BUILDERS' NOTICE.

Cedar Shingles by the M. or car load, Brick, Lime, Calcine Plaster, Nails, Paints, and Oil, Window Glass.

For Sale by

JAMES R. AYER,

HARAS NATIONAL

OF MONTREAL.

The Full Blood Norman

(FRENCH COACH STALLION)

Marquis de Puisaye

Will stand as follows during the season of 1893:

The Experimental Farm at Nappan, Monday and Tuesday to 5 p. m. Thence to Amherst where he will stand at Lamy Hotel stables Wednesday and Thursday until 5. p. m.; when he starts for Sackville, remains at Intercolonial Hotel stables Friday and Saturday up to 5 p. m. when he again returns to Amherst Saturday evening

Terms $15 for the season. The mares will be fed as many times as necessary. For full particulars and pedigree see bills

HARAS NATIONAL CO.

J H. McLeod, Montreal, Que.
McGill Vet Coll Montreal. My11 3m

SHERIFF'S SALE!

To be sold BY PUBLIC AUCTION on

TUESDAY,

25th OF JULY NEXT,

A.D. 1893, IN FRONT OF THE COURT HOUSE at DORCHESTER, in the County of Westmorland, at

At Two O'Clock in the Afternoon,

ALL the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of CALVIN KINNEAR, his possessory right and right of entry, both at law and in equity of, in, to and out of the following lands and premises situate in the parish of Sackville, in the county of Westmorland, all that lot or parcel of land situate in Sackville aforesaid and bounded as follows:

Northwesterly by the main road leading through Sackville aforesaid; northe sterly by lands of Reuben Chase; southeasterly by lands of Reuben Chase, and southwesterly by lands of Albert Cahill, containing five acres more or less.

Also all that lot of marsh land situate in the Great Marsh of Sackville aforesaid and bounded as follows: Northeasterly by the Great Road (so called); northwesterly by lands deeded this day by William Kinnear to Mary, wife of Brownell Thompson; southwesterly by lands of Reuben Wheaton, and southeasterly by lands of Lessa Wheaton, containing six acres more or less, being the same land conveyed by deed by William Kinnear to the said Calvin Kinnear, bearing date the 24th day of September, A. D 1880, and registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the County of Westmorland, by No. 41, 208, folio 247, libro E. 4, on the fourth day of October. A.D. 1880, as reference thereto will more fully appear

The same having been seized and to be sold by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick at the suit of George L. Kinnear, junr., against the said Calvin Kinnear

Dated at Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, April 14th, A.D. 1893.

ANGUS McQUEEN,
Sheriff.

GARDEN AND Flower SEEDS

SELECT VARIETIES.

FRESH STOCK.

—AT—

Sackville Drug Store:

A. DIXON,

MAY 10, 1893.

GEO. E. FORD

—OFFERS—

CHEAP!

Crank Cylinder Churns,
Barrel Churns,
Baby Carriages,
Children's Waggons,
Opaque Blinds, with spring rollers
Curtain Poles.
Allwool and Tapestry Carpets,
Men's, Boys' and Children's Straw Hats,
Spades, Rakes and Shovels.
Timothy and Clover Seeds,
P. E. I. Black Seed Oats,
Garden Seeds,
Flower Seeds,
Seed Corn for Fodder,
Lime and Cement,
Calcined Plaster,
Paint & Whitewash Brushes,
Sheet Lead and Zinc,
Brandram's and Decorator's Pure Lead,
Best Raw and Boiled Oils,
Roofing Paints,
Colored Paints,
Mixed Paints, all colors.
Japans,
Varnishes,
Turpentine,
Shellacs,
Sheathing Papers,
Carpet Felts,
Parlor and Hall Brown Paper,
Ceiling Papers and Borderings,
Barley Chop and Middlings,
Bran and Feed Flour,
Choice Family Flour

GEO. E. FORD

SACKVILLE, May 11th.

Farmers! Attention!

Intending to close out our stock of Hardware we will sell

AT COST!

Hoes, Shovels, Forks, (manure and hay), Scythes Snaths, Sythe Stones and Hay Rakes.

Crockery, China, Glass.

Flowered and Fluted Tea Sets, ONLY $8.00. We have Tea Sets all prices up to $12.00.
Dinner Sets, from $10.00 to $28.00.
Water and Lemonade Sets, from $1.25, $2
Chamber Sets, from $2.75 to $5.00.
Flower Pots, plain and fancy, all styles at all prices.

We invite the attention of the ladies to the above prices, and will be pleased to show our goods and quote our prices.

Queen's Birthday

is past but you still have to use Tea. We have the best in Sackville FOR 25 CENTS. Try it yourself and see if it not so.

Plate Beef, Mess Pork, Hams Lard and Bacon,

always in stock and at lowest possible price to compete.

EDWARD READ

Sackville, May 25th; 1893.

SEEDS SEEDS!

—WE ARE DAILY EXPECTING—

2 CARS SEEDS

—CONTAINING—

350 bush Timothy
2500 lbs. Clover in Mammoth Red, Alsike and White.
300 bush Wheat in White Russian and Manit