

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER

SACKVILLE, N. B., NOV. 22nd 1894.

FREE TRADE IN ENGLAND.

Sir Herbert Tupper's remarks that England's policy of Free Trade had not prevented the process of wedging her out of continental markets and she had to employ her vast navy in opening up and keeping open new markets in other parts of the world, have served one good purpose; they have given an opportunity to those who were lately shouting with such annexationists as Wiman, Farrar and Merrier for closer relations with United States, to rectify their little mistakes and to give a truly loyal blast.

Whether England employs her navy for the avowed object of keeping open markets for her trade, or whether that is the result, is immaterial to one who wishes to investigate the effects of Free Trade on her industries.

No one can doubt that it has been pursued to the great injury of the agricultural classes. Amongst the thousand other evidences of the decay of British agricultural interests and the depreciation of farm lands in the fifty years of National Progress, (1837-1887) states page 59:

"The combined value of grain and meat is less now than it was 40 years ago, but rent and taxes have increased 39 per cent, thus causing the margin in favor of the farmers to diminish in an alarming degree." It is reduced to 11 shillings per acre against 25 shillings in 1837-40.

England's preeminence has been owing largely to her ship, her coal and her iron. The comparative decay of her iron industry is marked as that of other agricultural interests. William Jacks M. P., president of the Iron and Steel Trade Association which met at Glasgow on the last week in October, states in his address:

"You will permit me, as a matter of interest, to lay before you a table of the production of pig iron for two periods of seven years each, viz., 1871, 1882 and 1893, the production of the world for these periods being for

Tons.	1871	1882	1893
Great Britain.....	11,753,000	21,261,000	23,259,545
United States.....	1,230,000	5,176,000	7,700,000
Germany.....	1,429,000	4,469,719	4,700,000
Other countries.....	2,138,000	4,180,272	4,588,000
Totals.....	11,753,000	21,261,000	23,259,545

"Of these quantities there were produced by

Tons.	1871	1882	1893
Great Britain.....	6,227,000	8,493,287	6,829,541
United States.....	1,230,000	5,176,000	7,700,000
Germany.....	1,429,000	4,469,719	4,700,000
Other countries.....	2,138,000	4,180,272	4,588,000
Totals.....	11,753,000	21,261,000	23,259,545

"These figures are most suggestive. In 1871 Great Britain supplied, as will be seen, over one-half of the whole quantity, in 1882 about 40 per cent, but in 1893 only a little over one-quarter; for while the total make for these periods stood respectively

1871 1882 1893
Great Britain..... 11,753,000 21,261,000 23,259,545
Germany..... 1,429,000 4,469,719 4,700,000
United States..... 1,230,000 5,176,000 7,700,000
Other countries..... 2,138,000 4,180,272 4,588,000
Totals..... 11,753,000 21,261,000 23,259,545

"The figures are most suggestive. In 1871 Great Britain supplied, as will be seen, over one-half of the whole quantity, in 1882 about 40 per cent, but in 1893 only a little over one-quarter; for while the total make for these periods stood respectively

"The figures are most suggestive. In 1871 Great Britain supplied, as will be seen, over one-half of the whole quantity, in 1882 about 40 per cent, but in 1893 only a little over one-quarter; for while the total make for these periods stood respectively

"The figures are most suggestive. In 1871 Great Britain supplied, as will be seen, over one-half of the whole quantity, in 1882 about 40 per cent, but in 1893 only a little over one-quarter; for while the total make for these periods stood respectively

"The figures are most suggestive. In 1871 Great Britain supplied, as will be seen, over one-half of the whole quantity, in 1882 about 40 per cent, but in 1893 only a little over one-quarter; for while the total make for these periods stood respectively

"The figures are most suggestive. In 1871 Great Britain supplied, as will be seen, over one-half of the whole quantity, in 1882 about 40 per cent, but in 1893 only a little over one-quarter; for while the total make for these periods stood respectively

"The figures are most suggestive. In 1871 Great Britain supplied, as will be seen, over one-half of the whole quantity, in 1882 about 40 per cent, but in 1893 only a little over one-quarter; for while the total make for these periods stood respectively

"The figures are most suggestive. In 1871 Great Britain supplied, as will be seen, over one-half of the whole quantity, in 1882 about 40 per cent, but in 1893 only a little over one-quarter; for while the total make for these periods stood respectively

THE CAPE ROUTE.

One of the crying evils of the times is the degradation of politics into partisanship. It is seen as much on one side as on the other. If a principle or a project is favored on one side, a shout of derision and hostility goes up on the other side. If any move be attempted at discriminating criticism—of judging on merit, it is usually a ludicrous failure; all the papers on one side back one way, and those on the other the opposite way. The latest example of this method of benefiting the country was notice in our contemporary the *Charlottetown Patriot*. In a long article devoted to the Post and the Cape route it finally declares:

"We are not aware that any responsible engineer has ever said that winter steam navigation between the Cape would be a success, though millions were expended on wharves and ice breaks."

Does it require a "responsible engineer" to certify a fact that the aborigines of the country learned and which Europeans and natives for a hundred years since have known by practical experience that the Cape is not only the best, but the only place for winter crossing.

If our contemporary will take the trouble to examine an Admiralty chart, he will observe two facts in favor of the Cape route and which no other route possesses, viz:—

1st. The distance across is less than 9 miles. 2nd. The tides, coming around the Island meet about one mile East of a line drawn from Cape to Cape. Notwithstanding the strenuous exertions made to establish the Georgetown winter route, the year has exceeded 80,000,000 feet, says the *Cape Times*. Both in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia lumber operations will be conducted this winter on a scale larger than ever before. On some of the rivers the will be double that of last season. Investments of Maine lumbermen have much to do with the anticipated increase.

—It would seem that, within the near future, nothing will be one of the great industries of this city. The Record has shown a very superior quality of iron ore secured in this vicinity and also the pure iron smelted from the same find. It is tough, compact and susceptible of a very high polish; in fact is not surpassed in the world. And there are millions of tons of it.—*St. John, N. B. Record*.

—A despatch from Montreal says: the flour market is now about 3c. to 4c. above its low water mark, and with almost everything to favor higher prices, the inclination among local people to buy a little, is increased. A very significant feature of the situation, is the statement made by Bradstreet to the effect that European stocks have decreased 2 1/2 million bushels, the American stock increased 1 1/2 million bushels, making the net decrease for the world 1 million bushels, against an increase of 2 1/2 million bushels this last year.

—The death of Thaddeus Govang, which took place at his residence at Upper Dover, on Tuesday, Nov. 13th, removes from that place one of its oldest and most respectable residents. Deceased was a colored man, named Govang, who over 130 years ago came with his step father, Jacques DuBois, from Upper Canada and settled on the eastern side of the Petitcodiac river, a place then covered with forest and possessing only a few settlers.

—Three convicts whose names are Carter, who tried to escape last summer; Johnson, a colored lad, and Horne, made their escape from the Dorchester penitentiary on 16th. They had been working on the Chapman farm about a mile away in charge of Officer Legere and were on their way to the prison in a cart when they jumped and ran. Legere fired three shots out of his revolver at them, but failed to bring them back.

—Murray Grosman, a negro, who claims to be a minister of the African Methodist Episcopal church and who has been living with his brother up the Nashua, complained at the police court on 17th that the latter's wife had attempted to poison him. His story is that the girl gave him some flour, telling him he would have to make his own bread. He took the flour and made a couple of loaves. Shortly after eating some of it he became very sick with symptoms of poisoning.

—Smith & Co., flour merchants on Main street Moncton, is composed of Fen Smith as principal, with Albert Smith, his cousin, as partner. On Wednesday the firm had notes totaling several hundred dollars to take up and the money was in the safe to provide for them. Albert Smith suddenly did this work and left the store ostensibly to do the banking. About two hours later Fen Smith was surprised by the endorser of a note for \$135 calling and taking him to task because the note was not taken up. He promptly made inquiry as to his partner's whereabouts, but only ascertained definite information upon telephoning to the I. C. R. ticket agent, who informed him that Albert Smith had purchased a ticket for Boston and had presumably left for his destination on the afternoon train. Mr. Smith then inspected the safe and till and found only a small amount of change left, while the amount which was taken was about six hundred dollars.

—Five men are in goal charged with the murder of Captain David Williamson, one of the most prominent men of George County, Williamson had a beautiful wife. He heard that a neighbor named Jackson had made disparaging remarks about his wife to a number of persons, offering himself as a witness of the truth of what he said. Captain Williamson called upon the neighbor and told him to prove the truth of his statements. The man broke down upon the challenge whereupon, at the muzzle of a shotgun, Captain Williamson marched the slandering to the presence of the woman whose good name he had impugned, and compelled him to humbly acknowledge his slander. The captain then tied Jackson to a tree, bared his back and gave him fifty lashes in the most vigorous manner, after which he turned him loose. Several days later the dead body of Captain Williamson was found on the public road. His body was riddled with bullets. One of the men under arrest acknowledged that the murder of Williamson was planned by Jackson, who paid them for disposing of his enemy.

Industrial and Commercial.

—The total yield of the fisheries of Canada last year was \$20,686,661.

—The Fredericton boom company has rafted from above Fredericton 110,000,000 feet of timber this season.

—The Dominion Cotton Company has declared a dividend of 6 per cent, for the past year.

—It has practically been decided to introduce agricultural teaching in the public schools of Manitoba.

—First shipment of coal from Pugwash was on November 17th the schooner Foam for Charlottetown.

—The tenders are out with the construction of the Dartmouth Branch.

—The Department of Marine is going to make its own buoys instead of importing them. An order has been given to Messrs. I. Matheson & Co., New Glasgow, N. S.

—The court of appeals London has granted to Senator Burns, of New Brunswick, a commission to take evidence in Canada in regard to the promotion of the Carleton Place railway. This proceeding grows out of an action against the company upon allegations of misrepresentation in its prospectus.

—The S. S. Labrador, the first mail boat to come via Halifax, this season, arrived Sunday morning with 60 cabin passengers, 57 intermediate and 125 steerage. A special with the mails reached Moncton about 11:30 and an immigrant special about 17:30.

—The amount of lumber manufactured or bought by Alexander Gibson, the New Brunswick lumber king, this year has exceeded 80,000,000 feet, says the *Cape Times*. Both in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia lumber operations will be conducted this winter on a scale larger than ever before. On some of the rivers the will be double that of last season. Investments of Maine lumbermen have much to do with the anticipated increase.

—It would seem that, within the near future, nothing will be one of the great industries of this city. The Record has shown a very superior quality of iron ore secured in this vicinity and also the pure iron smelted from the same find. It is tough, compact and susceptible of a very high polish; in fact is not surpassed in the world. And there are millions of tons of it.—*St. John, N. B. Record*.

—A despatch from Montreal says: the flour market is now about 3c. to 4c. above its low water mark, and with almost everything to favor higher prices, the inclination among local people to buy a little, is increased. A very significant feature of the situation, is the statement made by Bradstreet to the effect that European stocks have decreased 2 1/2 million bushels, the American stock increased 1 1/2 million bushels, making the net decrease for the world 1 million bushels, against an increase of 2 1/2 million bushels this last year.

—The death of Thaddeus Govang, which took place at his residence at Upper Dover, on Tuesday, Nov. 13th, removes from that place one of its oldest and most respectable residents. Deceased was a colored man, named Govang, who over 130 years ago came with his step father, Jacques DuBois, from Upper Canada and settled on the eastern side of the Petitcodiac river, a place then covered with forest and possessing only a few settlers.

—Three convicts whose names are Carter, who tried to escape last summer; Johnson, a colored lad, and Horne, made their escape from the Dorchester penitentiary on 16th. They had been working on the Chapman farm about a mile away in charge of Officer Legere and were on their way to the prison in a cart when they jumped and ran. Legere fired three shots out of his revolver at them, but failed to bring them back.

—Murray Grosman, a negro, who claims to be a minister of the African Methodist Episcopal church and who has been living with his brother up the Nashua, complained at the police court on 17th that the latter's wife had attempted to poison him. His story is that the girl gave him some flour, telling him he would have to make his own bread. He took the flour and made a couple of loaves. Shortly after eating some of it he became very sick with symptoms of poisoning.

—Smith & Co., flour merchants on Main street Moncton, is composed of Fen Smith as principal, with Albert Smith, his cousin, as partner. On Wednesday the firm had notes totaling several hundred dollars to take up and the money was in the safe to provide for them. Albert Smith suddenly did this work and left the store ostensibly to do the banking. About two hours later Fen Smith was surprised by the endorser of a note for \$135 calling and taking him to task because the note was not taken up. He promptly made inquiry as to his partner's whereabouts, but only ascertained definite information upon telephoning to the I. C. R. ticket agent, who informed him that Albert Smith had purchased a ticket for Boston and had presumably left for his destination on the afternoon train. Mr. Smith then inspected the safe and till and found only a small amount of change left, while the amount which was taken was about six hundred dollars.

—Five men are in goal charged with the murder of Captain David Williamson, one of the most prominent men of George County, Williamson had a beautiful wife. He heard that a neighbor named Jackson had made disparaging remarks about his wife to a number of persons, offering himself as a witness of the truth of what he said. Captain Williamson called upon the neighbor and told him to prove the truth of his statements. The man broke down upon the challenge whereupon, at the muzzle of a shotgun, Captain Williamson marched the slandering to the presence of the woman whose good name he had impugned, and compelled him to humbly acknowledge his slander. The captain then tied Jackson to a tree, bared his back and gave him fifty lashes in the most vigorous manner, after which he turned him loose. Several days later the dead body of Captain Williamson was found on the public road. His body was riddled with bullets. One of the men under arrest acknowledged that the murder of Williamson was planned by Jackson, who paid them for disposing of his enemy.

—The yield of the Canadian fisheries last year was \$20,686,661. The Fredericton boom company has rafted from above Fredericton 110,000,000 feet of timber this season. The Dominion Cotton Company has declared a dividend of 6 per cent, for the past year. It has practically been decided to introduce agricultural teaching in the public schools of Manitoba. First shipment of coal from Pugwash was on November 17th the schooner Foam for Charlottetown. The tenders are out with the construction of the Dartmouth Branch. The Department of Marine is going to make its own buoys instead of importing them. An order has been given to Messrs. I. Matheson & Co., New Glasgow, N. S.

—The court of appeals London has granted to Senator Burns, of New Brunswick, a commission to take evidence in Canada in regard to the promotion of the Carleton Place railway. This proceeding grows out of an action against the company upon allegations of misrepresentation in its prospectus. The S. S. Labrador, the first mail boat to come via Halifax, this season, arrived Sunday morning with 60 cabin passengers, 57 intermediate and 125 steerage. A special with the mails reached Moncton about 11:30 and an immigrant special about 17:30. The amount of lumber manufactured or bought by Alexander Gibson, the New Brunswick lumber king, this year has exceeded 80,000,000 feet, says the *Cape Times*. Both in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia lumber operations will be conducted this winter on a scale larger than ever before. On some of the rivers the will be double that of last season. Investments of Maine lumbermen have much to do with the anticipated increase.

—It would seem that, within the near future, nothing will be one of the great industries of this city. The Record has shown a very superior quality of iron ore secured in this vicinity and also the pure iron smelted from the same find. It is tough, compact and susceptible of a very high polish; in fact is not surpassed in the world. And there are millions of tons of it.—*St. John, N. B. Record*. A despatch from Montreal says: the flour market is now about 3c. to 4c. above its low water mark, and with almost everything to favor higher prices, the inclination among local people to buy a little, is increased. A very significant feature of the situation, is the statement made by Bradstreet to the effect that European stocks have decreased 2 1/2 million bushels, the American stock increased 1 1/2 million bushels, making the net decrease for the world 1 million bushels, against an increase of 2 1/2 million bushels this last year.

—The death of Thaddeus Govang, which took place at his residence at Upper Dover, on Tuesday, Nov. 13th, removes from that place one of its oldest and most respectable residents. Deceased was a colored man, named Govang, who over 130 years ago came with his step father, Jacques DuBois, from Upper Canada and settled on the eastern side of the Petitcodiac river, a place then covered with forest and possessing only a few settlers.

The Ship Railway.

Summerside Journal, Sept. 9th, 1894.

The Company now ask that they be granted, by the government, an extension of time for the completion of the work, the time within which it was to have been completed having expired. The demand is a reasonable one, and should be granted by the government, inasmuch as the work has not cost the Dominion a single dollar, and the promoters of the railway have already expended \$5,000,000 in the work of construction, which sum will be irretrievably sunk unless the extension of time asked for is conceded.

St. John Sun, Oct. 14th, 1894.

Technically the government may be able by reason of the lapse of time to perform what is practically a revocation of the grant of the contract. But it is a moral proceeding for the government to change its policy at this stage, thus destroying the value of the immense investment already made. The enforced default of the company may give the government the power to do this, but there is a difference between a power and a right.

Moncton Times, Oct. 12th, 1894.

The granting of the extension may be surrounded by some difficulties, but the promoters of the company are sure to be successful. The government as well as the English investors have been woefully deceived in the past as to the practicability of the project. The government should, upon giving satisfactory proof of its financial ability, be permitted to proceed as if the unfortunate delay had not occurred.

Had the railway been opened and a reasonable rate of toll established at the beginning of the year, we would have been in a position to tender for the delivering of 40,000 tons of coal for the winter. The rate of toll was very low, the rate of freight for rail delivering as against water borne coal.

A. DICK
General Manager of Canada Coal & Railway Co.

If the ship railway was completed we would save in sailing distance 200 miles between Moncton and the coal fields.

WILLIAM GREENFIELD.
Frost, Wallace & Greenfield Co.

The rate on stone to Boston and New York is higher than it would be if we were sure of a return cargo up the bay. If the ship railway was open there would be more chances for a return cargo. The stone business is being hampered by rail charges. We do not complain that these charges are excessive, but they are very much more than water rates, and are a serious impediment to extending our business in the western cities of Canada.

WILLIAM CLARK
Manager of Wood Point Coal Co.

My belief is if the Chignecto Ship Railway was completed it would be a great benefit to our stone trade with the United States market, as we could get lower freights and lower rates of insurance. A very significant feature of the situation, is the statement made by Bradstreet to the effect that European stocks have decreased 2 1/2 million bushels, the American stock increased 1 1/2 million bushels, making the net decrease for the world 1 million bushels, against an increase of 2 1/2 million bushels this last year.

Geo. BATTIE
Proprietor Wallace Stone Co.

If the ship railway proves on trial, equal to the work of transporting traditional steamers and vessels over the isthmus, and consequently shortens the distance to St. John 600 miles, it would place us at distance nearer our markets south, and would be a great benefit to our business. The tolls would be such that the railway could be used economically by vessels.

HON. R. BLAIR,
Ex-Speaker of House of Assembly and Pres. of Board of Trade of Charlottetown.

The saving of distance of 300 miles to St. John and 500 miles to Boston, and consequently shortening the distance to St. John 600 miles, it would place us at distance nearer our markets south, and would be a great benefit to our business. The tolls would be such that the railway could be used economically by vessels.

CAPT. McLEOD,
Ex-Speaker of House of Assembly and Pres. of Board of Trade of Charlottetown.

The saving of distance of 300 miles to St. John and 500 miles to Boston, and consequently shortening the distance to St. John 600 miles, it would place us at distance nearer our markets south, and would be a great benefit to our business. The tolls would be such that the railway could be used economically by vessels.

THOMAS TANNER,
Frost, Wallace & Greenfield Co.

The saving of distance of 300 miles to St. John and 500 miles to Boston, and consequently shortening the distance to St. John 600 miles, it would place us at distance nearer our markets south, and would be a great benefit to our business. The tolls would be such that the railway could be used economically by vessels.

It is a Tory government that legislates year after year to get English capital invested, and now that it is invested, a Tory government assume the responsibility of making it a total loss to investors. If they do their opponents will not be slow to take advantage of a work started and killed inside of the Tory party.

If the party leaders do not regard their own policy not the credit of the party, nor the good name of the country, they ought to pay some respect to the English investors who have planted three and a half millions in the work in good faith and the strength of the inducements held out by the government legislation.

CHAS. W. WATSON,
Frost, Wallace & Greenfield Co.

The only possible excuse the government can give for refusing to extend the time, is that its experts advise it that the railway can never be a success. But such an excuse would be self-defeating. It should have had the opinion of those experts before granting the subsidy in the first place. The extension of time should be granted and the subsidy paid as promised.

SEN. WATSON, Oct. 24th, 1894.

The government has as yet made no sign in the matter of extending the time for the construction of the Chignecto Ship Railway, and in doing so, it is doing a great injustice to the Company. The government is morally if not legally bound to extend the time and can refuse only by taking advantage of a technicality such a way as to injure Canada's good name.

A Fatal Punch.

—On Riedman, sparring partner of Bob Fitzsimmons, died at 3:30 Saturday morning from the effects of the injuries received in a fight with Fitzsimmons.

Riedman had been drinking heavily. He gave evidence of his condition as he walked on the stage of Japoda's opera house, but despite this he was allowed to enter into the bout. There were a few exchanges and then Fitzsimmons with a quick pass landed on Riedman's jaw with his right Rior and reeled and fell to his knees. Then he loomed over like a dead man. After 3 o'clock the injured man began to sink rapidly, respiration growing weaker and weaker. He died about three years old.

The other heifer spotted white and red, with halfpenny under the right ear about three years old.

The owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses.

ANDREW D. DUPUIS.

SOLICIT-
E
D

Particular Attention
To our new line FALL
DRESS GOODS in all the newest
materials and shades. The
most fashionable goods in costume
lengths of 6 1/2 and 7 yards.

Natural
AND IMITATION
FUR
trimmings

Gimp, Jet and Black, trimmings, Silks, Satins, Velvet, Ribbons, Ladies' Jackets in cloth, fur and fur trimmed, Seal and Dog Shoulder Capes, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

HATS,
trimmed and untrimmed, Wool
fannels, shaker fannels, flanel-
ettes, draperies, EIDER DOWN
and wool comfortable Blank-
ets, underwear, gloves and
hosiery. Mens and children's
clothing, Fur Coats' Fur Robes
Wool Robes, Horse Blankets,
NEW
The Celebrated
Saskatchewan
Buffalo

Robe,
and every thing for comfort
and convenience. IT IS A
PLEASURE TO SHOW GOODS.

Fur Shoulder Capes

the newest cut. Next week
we will have in the balance of
our stock of

Fur Capes, Cloaks, Fur
Trimmed Jackets &c.

If you need anything in this
line wait for them.
J. L. BLACK.

Flours, Sugars Teas,
Tobacco, Molasses.

Oils and General Groceries al-
ways on hand, wholesale or re-
tail.
J. L. BLACK.

J. L. BLACK.

Sackville Nov. 1st 1894.

ALUMNÆ
FAIR.

The Mt. Allison Alumnae
Society proposes to hold a Fair
in the New Museum of Fine
Arts, on the

5th and 6th, December,
prox. There will be a grand
display of Useful and Fancy ar-
ticles, decorated China, Novel-
ties, from Japan, specially
appropriate for Holiday Gifts.

REFRESHMENTS
including ice-cream, oysters,
etc. will be provided at all
hours. Hot Supper will be
served from 5 till 8 p. m.

The Sackville Band
will be in attendance.
TICKETS, at Excursion rates
will be issued at all Intercolonial
and Cape Tormentine R. R.
Stations, good for free return
from Fair, between the 4th and
7th of Dec. inclusive. Apply
to station Master for standard
certificates when purchasing
tickets.

ADMISSION TO FAIR 10c
Doors open at 1 p. m. Standard Time.

Auction.

The subscriber will sell at Public Auction on his premises at Sackville on Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock p. m. the following:—One pair three year old steers, 1 pair 2 year old steers, 1 pair yearling steers, 1 yearling heifer, 1 cow with calf, 1 dry cow, 1 steer, 1 calf, 1 ram, quantity of English and Broadleaved Hay.

TERMS:—Six months credit, 2 months without interest. All cash on delivery.

JOHN R. RICHARDSON.

For Sale.

The subscriber has for sale one double horse, in good condition, which he will sell on reasonable terms.

H. M. COPP.
Sackville, Nov. 14th, 1894.

NOTICE.

Persons indebted to the estate of the late G. Chappell Fawcett are requested to make payment to the undersigned executors at once and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to hand the same in properly attested to the said executors within three months from the date hereof. Dated Nov. 19th, 1894

W. B. FAWCETT, Executors
A. W. BENNETT.

NOTICE.

We are receiving a stock of
WINTER
GOODS
Consisting, in part, of Sled
Shoes, Sled Chain, heavy
horse traces, grind stones, lum-
berman's moccasins and rub-
bers.

Also
READY MADE CLOTHING.
In over coats, suits, shirts and drawers,
boots, shoes and rubbers—together with
the usual assortment of goods.
The public are invited to call and learn
our prices.
The highest market prices paid for country
products.
E. G. COOPER & CO.
Bay Verte, N. B., Nov. 14th, 1894. 41

Clubbing Rates.

The "Post" and any one of the fol-
lowing will be sent to any address at the
prices stated below:

Literary Digest \$3.45
N. Y. World (semi weekly) \$1.75
Our Little Men and Women \$1.40
Inland \$1.40
Penny \$1.40
Harper's Bazar \$1.40
Scientific American \$1.40
Globe \$1.40
Montreal Star \$1.40
Gazette \$1.40
Graphic (Amor. Edition) \$1.40
The London News \$1.40
Review of Reviews \$1.40

Harper's Bazar.

IN 1895,
Elegant and exclusive designs for Out-door and
In-door Toilettes, drawn from Worth models by
André and Chippie, are an important feature.
These appear every week, accompanied by minute
descriptions and details. Our Paris Letter, by
André and Chippie, is a weekly transcript of the
latest styles and caprices in the modes. Under the
head of New York Fashion, plain directions and
full particulars are given as to shapes, fabrics,
trimmings, and accessories of the costume of well-
dressed women. Children's clothing receives special
attention. A fortnightly Pattern Supplement
enables readers to cut and make their own
garments. The women who read HARPER'S BAZAR
is prepared for every occasion in life, ceremonies or
informal, where beautiful dress is required.

An American Serial, Doctor Watson's Daughters
by Rebecca Harding Davis a strong novel of Amer-
ican life, partly set in Pennsylvania and partly in
the far West, will occupy the last half of the year.
By Lady Noddy, a delicious exciting novel, by
Marian Martineau, author of "God's Fool." "The
Greater Glory," etc., will begin the year.
Essays and Social Chats. To this department
readers will contribute their charming papers on
"What we are doing" in our own society.
Letters to Correspondents. Questions receive
the personal attention of the editor, and are answered
at the earliest possible date after their receipt.

Send for Illustrated Prospectus.

The Volumes of the BAZAR begin with the first
Number for January of each year. When no time is
mentioned, subscribers will begin with the 8th
number except at the time of reprints of order.
Each Case for each volume, suitable for binding
will be sent by mail, post paid, or receipt of \$1.00
each. Title-page and index and an opportunity
Remittances should be made by Post-Office
Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Send for Illustrated Prospectus.

The Volumes of the BAZAR begin with the first
Number for January of each year. When no time is
mentioned, subscribers will begin with the 8th
number except at the time of reprints of order.
Each Case for each volume, suitable for binding
will be sent by mail, post paid, or receipt of \$1.00
each. Title-page and index and an opportunity
Remittances should be made by Post-Office