CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., JUNE 10, 1886.

THE AGRICULTURAL STATION.

Pre-eminent Advantages Offered by Sackville.

Parliament has voted the sum of $30,000 for the establishment of an Agricultural Station for the Maritime Provinces. It is reasonable to presume that the Government would aim to secure such a location as would be most central to all parts of the Maritime Provinces, as well as most accessible by modern means of travel, and that it would not ignore the advantages to such a station in being located in a prosperous agricultural district. These two considerations are fulfilled to a degree in Sackville, as they are nowhere else in the Maritime Provinces. A glance at the map of the Provinces will show any one that Sackville, on the Isthmus of Chignecto, possesses the most central situation of any town in the Eastern Provinces During the last of the seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth century, Fort Cumberland—on the borders of this parish—was a prize constantly struggled for by the two great nations that contested for supremacy on this Continent. It was accessible to Quebec; from it Louisburg in Cape Breton and Port Royal in the Bay of Fundy, were alike within striking distance; the New England traders never felt themselves safe while it was in the possession of the French and made several attempts to dislodge them, and when it finally fell, the last hope of French rule in Acadia expired. The commanding natural situation that made it the key to the possession of these Provinces in the past, renders it today a no less important vantage point, in the more peaceful avocations of the arts, agriculture and commerce.

A radius of 100 miles takes in Halifax, Annapolis, St. John, Chatham, North Point on one end of P. E. Island, and Georgetown on the other.

Singular as it may seem, Fort Cumberland is in the exact centre of Acadia, it being 235 miles from East Point in Cape Breton, the most easterly point of Nova Scotia, 235 miles from the settlement of St. Francis, in the extreme west of New Brunswick. It is also 180 miles from Cape Sable, the most southerly point of Nova Scotia, and 180 miles distant from Dalhousie, the most northerly point of New Brunswick. Within a distance of 140 miles are embraced the orchards of Annapolis Valley, the splendid upland farms of Antigonish, the productive marsh and intervales of Colchester, and in New Brunswick the dairying farms of Kings, the great shore farms along the Gulf, while adding another fifty miles to the radius, the magnificent island of Cape Breton is included on the one side, while on the other come in the no less valuable grain producing counties of Restigouche and Victoria.

Thus Sackville is not only the geographical centre, but, located on the I. C. R., it is fairly in the centre of the various Railway systems that ramify Acadia from Cape Breton and Yarmouth on one side, to Carleton and Restigouche on the other. The completion of the Cape Tormentine Pier will place it within two hours travel—by railway and ferry—of the P. E. I. Railway. The Short Line or any other line of Railway, that has for its object quick connections through these Provinces to Europe, would necessarily have to pass within a few miles of this town.

The true test of the agricultural value of any section is the quantity of food it is capable of producing for man and beast. Judged by this standard, Westmorland County makes a good showing and compares favorably with any other county in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. The yield of the leading hay counties in the two Provinces in 1881 was as follows:

Westmorland,	67,957 tons.
Kings, N. B.,	63,350 "
Cumberland,	62,846 "
Colchester,	60,019 "

In potatoes, Westmorland takes second place, the figures for the leading counties being as follows:

Kings, N. S.,	1,461,813 bushels.
Westmorland,	1,005,802 "
Kent,	975,680 "
Cumberland,	757,708 "

Westmorland produces more horses and sheep than any other county in the Province, in cattle other than milch cows it takes the lead, and in cattle killed or sold it is far ahead of the others.

Another important reason for the location of the station here is, that the establishment of an agricultural school for the Maritime Provinces would most probably at once follow, because such an educational enterprise could be started on a very satisfactory basis here at a less cost than elsewhere, the library, museum labratories and class rooms of Mt. Allison, already provided, would allow the promoters of it to devote their energies to securing such other educational aids and facilities as are required in efficiently teaching theoretical and practical agriculture, and veterinary science, pure and simple. This would immensely simplify the design and cheapen the first cost, as well as the yearly expenses of an agricultural institution, and would provide one somewhat on the scale of Guelph school in Ontario, at a merely nominal cost to the general public.

—Nova Scotia wants to secede from Canada and Cape Breton wants to secede from Nova Scotia. The esteemed Bluenoses must think this country is a free lunch, from which everybody is at liberty to take a piece. Still we can't blame Cape Breton for feeling ashamed of the Nova Scotia Legislature.—*Toronto World.*

—Hon. Edward Blake will hold a series of meeting in West Durham, next week.

ELECTORAL CORRUPTION.

The Roman Catholic Church is taking a step forward in the line of securing electoral purity. It is understood that among the decrees adopted by the Roman Catholic Provincial Episcopal Council, which closed at Quebec on 6th, is one making a reserved case of electoral bribery, that is to say, Roman Catholics accusing themselves in confession of giving or accepting bribes at election times cannot get absolution except from the Bishop of their diocese, to whom the power of absolving in such cases, as in perjury, is reserved as a step toward securing greater electoral purity in this Province. This decree cannot but have a beneficial effect.

It is time that the Protestant pulpit of this country took up and dealt with this crying evil and disgrace. We do not know in what terms of shame to characterize the conduct of many electors in this county during the late contest, who occupying respectable positions in this county, and without the justification of necessity, not only solicited pay, but "dickered" with first one party and then with the other in order to get the best rate possible. Such men are a reproach to the race; it is unsafe to entrust the powers given by the franchise to such a class. It is time the best men of all parties united to check such a scandalous state of things.

Nova Scotia Candidates.

The following is the list of candidates for the election next Tuesday:

	Opposition	Government	Independent
Antigonish	Whidden	M'Gillivery	
	McDonald	McIsaac	
Annapolis	Andrews	Longley	
	Ellison	Munroe	
Cape Breton	McKay	Gillis	
	Chisholm	Murray	
Colchester	Patterson	Lawrence	
	Gourley	Clarke	
Cumberland	R L Black	T R Black	Wilson
	Forrest	Harrison	
Digby	Munro	McNeil	Robichau
Guysboro	Parsons	Weeks	
	Hadley	Frazer	
Hants	Spence	Haley	
	McDougall	Frame	
Halifax	Harrington	Fielding	
	Payzant	Power	
	Lyons	Roche	
Inverness	Campbell	McNeil	
	McLellan	McKinnon	
Kings	Harris	Rand	
	Bill	Welton	
Lunenburg	Smith	Church	
	Caldwell,	Ross	
Pictou	Bell	Murry	Drummond
	Hockin	McColl	
	Munroe		
Queens	Ford	Mack	
	Whitman	Cook	
Richmond	McRae	LeNoir	
	Hearn	Matheson	
Shelburne	Smith	Johnston	
		McCoy	
Victoria	McLeod	Frazer	
	Morrison	McCabe	
Yarmouth	Corning		Gayton

—Sir Charles Tupper leads a busy life. Take the evening of the 13th ult. He with the other Executive Commissioners of the Colonial Exhibition met by invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Church Convocation at Lambeth Palace. That over, the Commissioners went in a body to Drury Lane, where a banquet was held in their honor. The repast over, Sir Charles acted as spokesman for colonial representatives, of which there was a goodly company, and in a speech with humor and grace thanked the host most cordially for his hospitality. Well, he remarked that he had often heard people wish to get behind the scenes, and if so pleasant an experience was in store for such as had befallen them that evening there was little cause for surprise. The company was a distinguished one—peers warriors, writers and poets, editors and actors—all meeting to pay respect to Britons from beyond the seas.

—It is hardly more than a year since the New England fishermen were by every means in their power asserting that the Canadian fisheries were entirely useless to them, and that if shut out from them by the abrogation of the fishery clauses, they would not wish to go near them. Now the Gloucester mackerel men are reported to have failed to pay expenses during the spring trip, and in some cases owners are thinking of taking vessels out of commission. Meanwhile the fish are schooling on the Nova Scotian coast, and if the Canadian cruisers do their duty the Canadian fishermen will have a good catch. One of the Congressmen from Maine is not satisfied with Mr. Dingley's bill authorizing the President to retaliate, and has introduced a measure into the House removing fresh fish from the free list, and increasing the duties on salted and doubling the duties upon salted and dried fish.

—The Toronto *Globe*, with enterprise that is noways unusual, issued in London a Colonial Exhibition supplement, full of exhibition notes. The editor pays a compliment to Mr. C. C. Chipman (formerly of Amherst), the High Commissioner's Secretary, as follows:

I am glad to be able to record the fact that in one respect at least Canada did not lag behind on the opening day, for the thanks of every exhibitor and of hundreds of visitors in addition, are due to Mr. C. C. Chipman for securing the publication of the catalogue of the Canadian section on the opening day. Of course in a second edition some additions and corrections will be made. But as it is, the catalogue is a wonderfully complete and well arranged publication, which everyone who has much to do with the Canadian exhibit or the Canadian exhibitors individually will find of great service.

—The Canadian contingent of the Wimbledon team sails from Quebec on the 24th inst. Lt. Col. Tyrwhit, M. P., will be in command; Capt. Provost goes second in command. The team is said to be a good one. A week's practice will be held at Cambridge after the team arrives in the old country.

—Mr. John A. Fisher, proprietor of the Chatham Pulp and Paper Mills, returned from Europe Friday morning. The work of completing the mills will be prosecuted vigorously.—*World.*

—Writs for the general election for P. E Island were issued on 15th. Nomination on 23rd and election on 30th inst.

—Newfoundland is the only colony not represented in the London Exhibition.

Nonination Day at Amherst.

George W. Forrest and Richard L. Black were duly nominated by the Liberal-Conservatives on Tuesday. Thomas A. Black and C. J. McFarlane by the Grits and James B. Wilson by members of the P. W. A. of Springhill. Shortly after 2 p. m., the large crowd of people present repaired to the roller rink to hear the views of the different nominees. The number present was not so large as on similar occasions in the past, but there must have been at least eight hundred persons

Thomas R. Black was the first speaker. He said he had no desire to enter politics, but he believed it his duty to obey what he took to be his country's call. In supporting the Fielding Government, he believed he was supporting a Government that had transacted the public business honestly and judiciously. He then referred in some detail to the different Government measures, each of which he labored to shew were passed solely in the interests of the people. The old irresponsible Board of Agriculture had been abolished and the agricultural interests were placed in the hands of the executive; the franchise bill had been passed and many young men were added to the lists, but he would prefer with the majority of the people the more liberal extension granted by the Dominion Government; the road and bridge service had been greatly improved by the Government and substantial iron bridges had taken the place of the rotten structures of four years ago; an important railway bill was passed, and roads, such as the Joggins Railway, could be built that would not otherwise be undertaken, and if the subsidy to that railway is not secured it will not be the fault of the Government. As to the Legislative Council, a great deal could be said on both sides, but he believed that body should be discharged as useless, and the Government appointees were required to give written pledges as to their support of abolition. He then went over the repeal question with a view of showing a consistency on the subject, and said that he and Pipes had voted squarely together. He contended that Nova Scotia did not receive what she ought to from the Dominion and that he would prove that the condition of the Province was more depressing now than before Confederation. He would support Maritime union as the proper solution of the question. He knew Cumberland was not a repeal county, and he urged the Government to put the question off till the end of the session.

Mr. Forrest was greeted with loud applause. He said Mr. Black was very unfortunate in his selection of measures upon which he expected support for his Government. He should not, as a farmer, have referred to the fact that he had aided Fielding in taking agricultural matters out of the hands of the farmers and in placing them in charge of the executive, in charge of lawyers and doctors. He ought not to have referred to the Grit franchise bill and asked the support of the few young men it had added to the lists in the face of the far more liberal measure of his political opponents. He should not claim support for his aid in passing a bridge bill, the effect of which had been to send money to Ontario to purchase material when our own Province could supply all that was necessary. As to railways, the Government had been in power for four years and not a mile of railway had been constructed and it was not until the last day of their term that anything was heard of in the matter, and Longley, Fielding's new Attorney-General, said he did not expect a mile of railway to be built under the bill for many a long day. The only hope of the Joggins Railway is in the Dominion subsidy, which is not hedged about by conditions the Local Government imposes and which was not granted on the eve of an election, but when it was asked for. The ink had hardly dried on this so called railway bill, which required the assistance of the Dominion Government to give it vitality, when Fielding throws in face of his people his resolutions demanding separation from Canada! Mr. Forrest, after referring in warm terms of denunciation to the Eastern Extension swindle, took up the Legislative Council matter and defended the consistent course of the Holmes-Thompson Government, and said he would do all he could to bring about the abolition of the Council. But the greatest question before the people is the repeal issue, the responsibility of which Mr. Black is trying so hard to shirk, but he thought that gentleman should hang his head in shame when, with the full knowledge that factories were building up in his own town on all sides and in all parts of the county depending for their very existence on the continuance of the Union, he (Black) should have thought fit, just as soon as he secured (?) a subsidy for the Joggins Railway, and thus a majority of 200 votes in number five for himself, to abandon the House and his public duties and leave the great interests of his county at the mercy of the repeal agitators, and now to boast that he had urged the Government purposely to postpone this most important question until the end of the session, so that a serious responsibility might be shirked. If Mr. Black had refused the unanimous nomination to the Repeal-Grit party, which he so loudly boasts of, and repudiated taking a stand upon a platform, the main plank of which was Repeal, and had come before the electors as an Independent, he might more easily explain his present equivocal position, but he was now representing Fielding and his policy and must stand or fall with it. Mr. Forrest here pointedly asked Mr. Black how he would vote on a motion of want of confidence in case such was proposed when the house first met. Mr. B. squirmed considerably, but preserved a very dignified silence. Forrest further said he also believed in Maritime Union, but wished to be told how we were to get it through Fielding, when Cape Breton was already crying for separation from N. S., and Fielding had so ruined the reputation of his Province that such a proposal as Maritime Union would be met with absolute failure. Forrest closed an admirable speech, surprising both friends and opponents by its clearness and eloquence, and he sat down amidst the utmost enthusiasm.

Mr. McFarlane spoke but a few minutes. He said he found the great majority of the people in favor of the Fielding Government, and he was ready to support it. He claimed that, if elected, he could be depended upon to do what was right.

R. L. Black occupied the whole time allotted him in a clear exposition of the Liberal Conservative policy, and an able criticism of the whole Fielding record. Mr. Black is a fluent and pleasing speaker, and held the closest attention throughout, and your reporter regrets there is not sufficient space at his disposal to give a fuller report of it.

J. B. Wilson had very little to say. He claimed support as a workingman, and would do all in his power to bury the liquor traffic beneath a stringent prohibitory law.

T. R. Black and Forrest again spoke, both paying particular attention to the temperance question. Forrest said he would not insult the people by joining a temperance society just on the eve of an election, as his opponent had done, but he would with his voice, vote and every ability God had given him, support and work for every measure calculated to advance the temperance cause.

W. T. Pipes came to the rescue of the Fielding administration in a long speech, defending particularly his own record, and was vigorously answered by C. J. Townsbend, M. P.

The speeches were concluded about 7 p. m., with cheers for the Queen, Chairman and the various candidates.

Forrest and R. L Black's prospects are improving every day, and their return by large majorities is assured.

Home Rule Defeated.

Parliament to be Dissolved.

LONDON, June 7.—The second reading of the home rule bill was defeated by thirty, the vote standing 311 for, to 341 against. When the result was announced the excitement was the wildest ever known in this generation.

LONDON, June 8.—The majority against the bill surprised the unionists. Several members supposed to favor the bill went into the opposition lobby. The crowd outside attempted to mob Lord Hartington when he emerged from the house after the division. Eighty-five Parnellites voted with the government. The eighty-sixth, Captain O'Shea, whom Parnell insisted on having the league elect to represent one division of Galway, walked out of the house and abstained from voting. About twelve liberals refused to vote on the division.

Great crowds of people remained outside the house until the debate was finished and the vote taken. The majority received the result of the vote with enthusiastic cheers.

Ninety-four liberals and radicals voted against the home rule bill. There is intense excitement throughout the whole country over the outcome. The conservatives and whigs are everywhere making the day one of jubilee, the ringing of bells, the lighting of bonfires, firing of cannon and the singing God Save the Queen.

The consensus of opinion is that Gladstone will dissolve parliament on the 28th. It is expected that the elections will occupy a month, and that the new house will assemble the second week in August. The largeness of the majority against the bill caused great astonishment among the people.

The cabinet to-day, by a unanimous vote, resolved to appeal to the country. They held that by resigning they would only prolong and complicate the dispute, which will be terminated by a speedy dissolution of parliament.

Gladstone will send a special message to the Queen to-night, with a letter recommending that Her Majesty dissolve parliament, as the only means to secure a stable government. If the Queen does not exercise her prerogative and summon Lord Hartington to form a new ministry, Gladstone, on Thursday, will ask the house of commons to proceed with the supply bill, and will indicate the Queen's intention to dissolve parliament at an early date.

"I say Aunt Chloe, you is getting around right smart." "Yes indeed I is honey. I was pestered and sick abed with Rheumatism for six years and done tried this West's World's Wonder or Family Liniment the people are talking so much about, and I was sure enough cured. It done saved this old nigger's life." Price 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Chas. G. Hart, druggist.

In Bad Humor.

"A year ago my head was covered with sores, and the eruption covered my face also, and spread even until the backs of my hands were sore. I became weak and ill. Finding no cure I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. Two bottles perfectly cured me." Statement of Miss Minnie Stevenson, Cocagne, N. B.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites,

Is more reliable as an agent in the cure of Consumption, Chronic Coughs and Emaciation, than any remedy known to medical science. It is so prepared that the potency of these two most valuable specifics is largely increased. It is also very palatable.

Why is It.

Why do so many limp and hobble about on sticks and crutches, suffering from rheumatism, stiff joints, and cords, lame back, sprains and other aches, pains and lameness, when Hagyard's Yellow Oil, an unfailing relief, can be purchased at the trifling cost of twenty-five cents.

Personal and Political.

—Rev. C. W. Dutcher has returned to St. John from Florida.

—Mr. Archibald Forbes, the celebrated special war correspondent, is at present in Winnipeg.

—Mr. Andrew Allen was married yesterday in Quebec to Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Torre.

—Hon. John Dickie died at Truro on Sunday. He was a member of the Legislative Council and ex-speaker of the House of Assembly.

—William Howe, Q. C., Registrar of Probates for Halifax, died on Tuesday, aged seventy-two years. Mr. Howe was a favorite nephew of the late Hon. Joseph Howe.

—Hon. Alexander Mackenzie and Mrs. Mackenzie spent Thursday in Montreal and left for Quebec, en route for England and Scotland, where they will probably spend the summer months.

—Sir Edward Kenny, ex-senator and one of the first Dominion cabinet ministers after Confederation, is seriously ill in Halifax, having fallen down stairs. His advanced age renders his recovery doubtful.

—The Marquis of Lorne is never tired of doing a good turn for Canada. There is being published a 4½d. edition of "Canadian Life and Scenery," edited by him, well illustrated and a marvel of cheapness. His article in *Good Words*, "Our Railway to the Pacific," is also to be republished in pamphlet form illustrated.

Commercial.

—The first sod of the Pictou branch railway was turned on the 3rd.

—Last week Mr. S. B. Titcomb, of Bangor, Me., took from P. E. I. twenty-one horses, valued at over $2,500.

—The lobsters are larger and more numerous this season than any previous season, says the Liverpool, N. S., *Times*.

—Maritime Bank is becoming a prosperous institution. At the last meeting of shareholders steps were taken to double the stock.

—There is a great boom in the phosphate mining industry in Ottawa Valley, hundreds of men being employed by the various companies.

—The general business movement in the United States, while not so active as was expected, is still much more so than at a corresponding date last year.

—The C. P. R authorities expect to have the road open to the Pacific by the 20th inst., and will probably start the first train on the anniversary of the Queen's coronation.

—Many cheese factories in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, New York, are being changed to creameries for the manufacture of butter, and farmers are giving up their private dairies and joining creameries.

—Hall & Fairweather, St. John, June 5th, report: Breadstuffs—We have had a quiet market, with a slight decline of 5c. in flour and meal. Some fault is beginning to show up in the crop situation in Ontario. Under any circumstances, breadstuffs at present prices are a promising investment, prices will turn sometime; it is not well to let stock run too low. Sugars a quarter to three-eights of a cent lower. Pork, 25c. to 50c. decline since our last.

—In the imports of timber and lumber by the United Kingdom during the first four months of this year, compared with a like period in the previous year, there was a decided falling off. The decline in hewn timber is from 444,003 loads in four months of 1885 to 344.778 loads this year, equal to twenty per cent., and in sawn from 327,771 loads in four months last year to 227.842 loads in the like time this year, making say fifteen per cent. decline.

—A parliamentary delegation, headed by Dr. Fortin, M. P., waited on Minister of Railways, Pope, regarding the conveying of fish over the Intercolonial Railway. Dr. Fortin suggested to the Minister that refrigerators should be carried on every express train, and that the rates for fish should be as low as possible so as to give every facility for those in the trade on the fishing grounds in the vicinity of the railway to find a market for their catch in the central and western portions of the Dominion. Mr. Pope promised to do everything to carry out the wishes of the delegation.

—Hon Mr. Chapleau has received a statement signed by 70 members of Parliament, referring to the importance of trade with the West Indies and approves of a reciprocity treaty between Canada and Jamaica, as submitted to the Dominion Government in 1884. The statement sets forth that all barriers in the way of securing a reciprocity between Canada and Jamaica, the West Indian colony, should be removed by application to the colonial office. During 1885 the value of goods from the British West Indies entered into Canada, was $1,442,324, while the total value of goods exported from Canada to the British West Indies was $1,533,800. In the event of a treaty being secured it is asked that three resident agents be located at three of the chief ports in these islands.

Off Work.

"I was off work for two years suffering from kidney disease, and could get no relief, until advised by a friend to try B. B. B. I was cured by two bottles and consider it a miraculous cure.' The above is the substance of a communication from Wm. Tier, of St. Mary's, Ont.

—For Dyspepsia, Debility, Loss of Appetite, and a Stomach and Liver Tonic, use *Baird's Quinine and Iron Tonic.* There is no preparation, old or new, that will so completely eradicate all impurities from the system. It makes Pure Rich Blood.

Cure for Sore Throat.

A prompt and efficient remedy for sore throat as well as croup, asthma, pain in the side, ear ache, deafness and many other common and painful complaints, is found in Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

New Advertisements.

Ex Barque "Onaway"
FROM BOSTON.
125 BBLS. "GLEN VALLEY" FLOUR;
75 Bbls. "SNOW QUEEN;"
50 " CHOICE OATMEAL;
50 " Best K. D. CORNMEAL.
Wholesale and Retail.
june3 J. L. BLACK.

Also per Rail.
In Store and due to Arrive:
150 Bbls. "Gold Coin" Flour.
8 Tons Best Wheat Middlings.
june3 J. L. BLACK.

DAIRY SALT
Ex Barque "Aristides."
240 Sacks—in prime order.
We will sell at $1.10 per sack, also at lower rates to the trade at wholesale.
june3 J. L. BLACK.

Farm and Garden.
FOR ROOT CROPS USE
"PERUVIAN GUANO."
One Ton, in 50 lb. and 100 lb. bags, and in barrels 250 lbs. each.
Try it! Don't Forget to Try it!
For sale by
june3 J. L. BLACK.

House Painters' Stock.
DECORATORS' PURE WHITE LEAD;
GENUINE WHITE LEAD;
NO. 1 WHITE LEAD;
COLORED PAINTS, Black, Red, Yellow, Brown, Blue and Green;
LIQUID COLORS, mixed ready for use, Yellow Buff, Grey Stone, Vandyke Drab, Quaker Drab, Bronze Green, Brown Stone, Fr. Grey, Old Gold, Bright Red, Fr. Green, Seal Brown, in pkges. of assorted sizes from one pound to a barrel;
KALSOMINE, White and Tints;
PARIS WHITING;
FLOOR PAINTS, Lead Color, Dark Yellow and Drab;
PARIS GREEN;
"EVERGREEN," for Blinds;
VERMILLIONETTE.

Carriage Paints.
MASURY'S DROP BLACK;
" Ivory Drop Black;
" Carriage Part Lake;
" Coach Painters' Green;
" Gold and Flake White, for Striping;
STRIPING COLORS, in Tubes, Gold Leaf, &c., &c.
VICTORIA COLORS, in one pound tins, ground in oil;
BOILED & RAW OIL;
TURPENTINE. JAPAN;
COACH VARNISHES;
FURNITURE VARNISH;
DAMAR VARNISH.
june3 J. L. BLACK.

MAY 27, 1886.
Don't Forget Our
Tailoring Department,
Mr. Petterson, Cutter.
Highest Satisfaction thus far given.
WE WARRANT CONTINUANCE.
may27 J. L. BLACK.

100 Pieces
CLOTHS,
Double & Single Width.
A Splendid Assortment suited to the Season.
INSPECTION INVITED.
may27 J. L. BLACK.

OUR
Spring and Summer
STOCK
Complete in all its Departments.
Ladies' Seasonable Dress and Fancy Department, full, and we offer them cheap.
Tapestry, Wool, Union & Hemp
Carpets and Floor Oil Carpet,
IN LARGE VARIETY.
Cotton Goods.
Every kind of Thing.
Window Trimmings
IN VARIETY.
Ladies' Hats,
TRIMMED AND PLAIN.
Flowers, Plumes and Tips, Laces, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c., to suit the multitude.
may27 J. L. BLACK.

To Carriage Builders.
EVERYTHING IN YOUR LINE:
Wood, Leather, Iron, Steel,
AND SUNDRY SMALL WARES.
may27 J. L. BLACK.

New Advertisements.

Onions, &c.
25 Crates Bermuda Onions,
60 Cases Canned Oysters,
30 Cases Canned Peaches.
LANDING.
GEO. S. DeFOREST,
June 2, '86. 13 South Wharf, ST. JOHN, N. B

SPRING & SUMMER.
STOCK COMPLETE.
50 pces. Dress Goods
In Black and Colors.
15 pieces Fancy Muslins;
375 pieces Prints and Cambrics;
20 doz. Silk, Lisle and Cotton Gloves;
25 doz. Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery;
40 doz. Ladies' Sunshades;
25 pieces Cretonne;
10 pieces Table Linen and Turkish Tabling;
A full stock of Corsets and small wares.

Gents' Furnishings.
300 Suits Clothing, "Cheapest in Sackville;"
75 doz. White and Regatta Shirts;
50 doz. Ties;
70 doz. Collars and Cuffs;
10 doz. Silk Handkerchiefs;
100 doz. Hats, "Latest Styles."

"TO BUILDERS."
150 kegs Nails, steel and iron;
700 lbs. Zinc;
3 tons Dry and Tarred Paper;
1 ton White Lead;
1 ton Colored Paints;
6 casks Boiled and Raw Oil;
Locks, Knobs, Hinges, &c., &c.
The above Goods will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, consistent with quality.

J. E. HICKEY.
May 20, 1886.

Just Received
—AT—
HART'S
DRUG STORE
THE FOLLOWING
PATENT MEDICINES:
Warner's Safe Cure,
Warner's Nervine,
Warner's Diabetes Cure;
Kennedy's Medical Discovery,
Fellows' Compound Syrup Hypophosphites;
Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Sandford's Catarrh Cure;
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription,
Dr. Pierce's Medical Discovery;
Hop Bitters,
Beef, Iron and Wine,
Quinine, Iron and Wine;
Burdock Blood Bitters,
McLaughlin's Harness Oil;
Kendall's Spavin Cure,
Giles' Liniment of Iodide Ammonia, for Horses.
CHARLES G. HART,
DRUGGIST,
Opposite Brunswick Hotel,
SACKVILLE, N. B.

PROVISIONS
—AND—
GROCERIES!
The subscriber offers for sale:
30 HALF BBLS. No. 1 Labrador Herring;
15 bbls. No. 1 Labrador Herring;
25 half and quarter bbls. Mackerel;
30 quintals Codfish;
10 " Pollock;
20 half bbls. Shad;
12 " Shore Herring;
50 boxes Smoked Fish;
Oatmeal, Corn Meal;
Buckwheat Meal, Beans;
Rice, Barley, Sugar, Tea;
Raisins, Apples, Onions;
Soaps, Lard, Butter, Pickles;
Coarse and Fine Salt, Cabbage.
Beef, Pork, Poultry of all kinds, Sausages, &c., &c.
The above are offered at low prices for Cash.
EDWARD READ,
Next Door to Brunswick House.
Sackville, N. B., Dec. 3rd, 1885.

N. B. & P. E. RY.
50 MEN WANTED.
Apply to F. C. Harris on the Works.
W. C. MILNER, Secy.

New Advertisements.

C. E. LUND,
Deputy Land Surveyor,
SACKVILLE, N. B.
Deeds, &c., written, Plans prepared, &c., &c.

GRASS SEED.
Prime Timothy and Clover Seed.
Just received to-day. For sale low.
JAMES R. AYER.
Sackville, June 9, 1886.

Mill Property for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable Rotary Saw Mill, with full complement of Saws, a Shingle Mill with Saws, a 30 H P. Engine, and a 25 H. P. Boiler, all of which are nearly new.
Terms easy. Part cash; balance on time, with security, to suit purchasers.
Apply to T. Magee, Baie Verte.
ROBT. ANDERSON.
Baie Verte, June 2, 1886. 9-3m

PASTURAGE.
THE subscriber offers to Rent that valuable piece of PASTURE MARSH situated in Jolicure, containing 14 acres. This Marsh is capable of feeding 16 head cattle the season, is well fenced, and has a never failing creek of fresh water running through it. No better pasturage can be found elsewhere. Apply at once to
CHARLES FAWCETT,
june9 Sackville, N. B.

NEW GOODS.
NEW GOODS.
DORCHESTER, N. B.
WHILE thanking our customers for past favors, we would respectfully ask their attention to our Stock of
SPRING GOODS,
Consisting of the largest and best assortment of
Boots and Shoes
Ever shown by us and the finest lot of
Crockery, Glass and Earthenware
We have ever had on sale. We always keep on hand a good stock of
Staple Dry Goods.
A fine selection of Dress Goods in Cashmeres, Ottomans, Dark and Light Colored Prints, &c., in shades or colors that suit the styles of this season; also a lot of Corsets, Ladies' Hose and Gloves, a lot of Suitings and Cloths for Men's wear
Gents' Furnishing Goods
In variety. White Shirts, Regatta Shirts, Merino Underwear, Collars, Ties, Stockings, &c.
Shelf Groceries, Flour, Corn, Oat and Buckwheat Meals, Teas, Coffees, Tobaccos, Dried & Evaporated Apples, Dried and Smoked Fish, Herring, Molasses, Pork, Oil, &c.
ALSO A LOT
Shelf Hardware, Nails, Glass, Putty, Brooms, Pails, &c.
We have a lot of
Men's Clothing and Felt Hats
That we will sell at or below cost to clear.
These Goods are all bought in good markets and will be sold at a very reasonable profit
We have a new TRUCK WAGGON and one of FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES, about as good as new, that we will sell very cheap.
WANTED:
Butter, Oats and Potatoes.
M. R. DOBSON,
Next Door to Weldon House.
Dorchester, N. B., Mar. 10, 1886.
Goods bought of us that are not easily carried will be delivered free of charge at any house within the limits of the town.

"THE ELECTORAL FRANCHISE ACT."

NOTICE.

The Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Westmorland, in the Province of New Brunswick, under "The Electoral Franchise Act," hereby gives notice that he will hold a sitting on the Twenty-second day of June, 1886, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Public Hall, Oulton's Corner, in the Parish of Botsford, in the said electoral district, for the final revision of the lists of voters for polling district Nos. One, Two, Three, Four and Five, in the Parish of Botsford, of the said electoral district.

All objections and claims for additions to or amendment of the said lists, with the grounds therefor, and the name, addition and post office address of the person objecting to any name on the lists or claiming to add to or amend the lists in any other respect, unless the same have already been sent or delivered at the preliminary revision of the said lists must be delivered to the said revising officer at his office in the Town of Moncton, or sent to him by registered letter addressed to him at Moncton, before the Fifth day of June, 1886, in the same form, as nearly as may be, as of notice of complaint in the schedule to "The Electoral Franchise Act."

If the objection be to the name of any person already on the lists the person so objecting must at the same time deliver or mail by registered letter to the person so objected to, at his last known address, a copy of the notice of objection.

Dated at the Town of Moncton this 17th day of May, 1886.

B. BOTSFORD,
Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Westmorland.

Reduce Your Expenses
—AND—
Purchase your Clothing from Thomas J. Horsler, Importer of
Fancy Worsteds, Silk Mixtures, Fancy Coatings, Diagonals, Corkscrews, Fancy Trouserings, &c., made up in the latest styles at low prices.
WANTED:
One Good Coat Hand. One Good Machine Hand.
THOMAS J. HORSLER,
CHIGNECTO HALL BLOCK.
Sackville, April 29th, 1886.