CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N.B., SEPT. 26, 1889.

The New Short Line.

The Quebec *Chronicle*, in an article on the proposed short line of railway from Edmundston to Moncton, gives the following statement of the comparative distances from Montreal to Halifax:—

	Miles.
Via Intercolonial Railway	850
" State of Maine Short Line, Sherbrooke, Mattawamkeag and St. John	758
" Quebec, River Du Loup, Edmundston and Moncton	760

"If to these," says our contemporary, "we add the facts that the Moncton line will pass over lower summits, with better grades, and through a better country than the renowned Short Line through Maine and that it will be *altogether on Canadian soil*, the argument in its favor is unanswerable."

The strongest argument in favor of the Edmunston-Moncton route is that it would be independent of the whims and caprices of and not always friendly of a foreign The United States nation. put in force the laws may at any time with the boldness their threat to do away Canadian bonding system, or prevent United States cars from running through the United States territory, and in such an event the Sherbrooke Short Line would be practically useless. The saving of a few miles of travel is too dearly purchased by giving a foreign government the power to destroy at any time the usefulness of the line, for it is not improbable that the power may at some time be used. Another matter worthy of consideration is the fact that every mile of the line between Edmunston and Moncton will be opening up our own Country instead of benefitting a foreign state.

Minister Foster's Estimates.

(Ottawa Citizen.)

Making his first budget speech last session of Parliament, on the 5th of March, the Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance, announced that up to the 28th of February the receipts for the eight months of the fiscal year 1888-89 amounted to $24,616,766. He estimated that the receipts of the remaining four months of the year, upon the basis of the receipts of the eight months would amount to $13,984,528, giving a total revenue for the year of $38,601,294. The actual receipts of the year, according to the returns received up to the 31st August, were $38,175,929,41. Mr. Foster estimated a total revenue for the year from Customs of $23,533,971; he received $23,727,256. From Excise he estimated receipts amounting to $7,008,143; he realized $7,858,534; from other sources he estimated $7,999,190; he received $7,509,139. When fluctuation in revenue is taken into consideration, it will be conceded that Mr. Fowler's estimate for the year was on the whole fairly accurate, presenting a striking contrast to the very far out estimates made by the Finance Minister of the "Reform" period.

The French Elections.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the elections on Sunday resulted in a crushing defeat to the Boulangists, who returned only 21 members and whose entire representation in the new chamber, after re-balloting, will not exceed 36. The conservatives elected 131 and will go 40 more. The republicans returned 218 and will secure over 100 more. The success of the republicans and defeat of monarchy and Cæsarism is, the correspondent says, a happy fact. The result of the elections puts an end to the Boulangist-monarchist conspiracy.

Later returns show republicans elected candidates in 219 divisions, and opposition in 156; re ballots will be necessary in 170 divisions.

The Boulangists claim the general is elected from Montmartre, and say the rejection of Boulangists votes at some polling stations is illegal.

—An act providing for summary trials has gone into operation in Nova Scotia, and is expected to greatly facilate the administration of justice in that province. While provision has existed for many years in Ontario and Quebec for the speedy trial of certain minor offenses, supposing the prisoners dispense with their right to a jury, the Maitime Provinces have been without this law, which diminishes the volume of cases at the regular assizes and enables quick punishment to follow the offence with good effect. The new law was framed by the Provincial Legislature, and an act providing the machinery for the new courts set up was passed by the Dominion Parliament and has just gone into effect by proclamation. The prisoner is brought before the county judge, and if he elects to be tried summarily the judge may hear the evidence and dispose of the case.

—Again it is announced by the *Globe* that "at the next election it is the determination of the Liberals to make unrestricted reciprocity the one issue." What a skimpy policy for a once great party! What an incitement to Liberal enthusiasm! A platform of one solitary plank, and that alike anti-Canadian and anti-British. Result, a new creation of "disgusted Reformers."—*Empire.*

—The English and Italian governments have signed a more stringent anti-slavery convention than has hitherto existed. The new convention declares the slave traffic to be an act of piracy and enables cruisers to deal more promptly with captured slaves. The Mediterranean is excluded from the operations of the treaty.

—It is estimated toat London's historic labor strike has cost the city not less than ten million dollars, and depreciation in dock securities amounts to five millions. Work on the docks is now in full blast.

Maritime Press Association.

CONTINUED.

During the absence of the party a splendid banquet had been prepared at the Grand Narrows Hotel under the direction of Mrs. McNeil, and to this the tourists now directed their attention with a vigor which attested at once to the keenness of their appetites and the excellence of the viands. After dinner the party embarked on the tug boat Nellie Reid, kindly placed at their dispesal by Mr. R. G. Reid, the celebrated bridge builder, who has the contract for building the Grand Narrows bridge, and who is also a member of the firm of Isbester & Ried—contractors for the section of railway—45 miles, between Point Tupper and Grand Narrows. Accompanied by Mr. Reid the Press party visited the piers in course of construction and were much impressed with what they saw and heard. The span at the Grand Narrows at this point is 1700 feet in width, and the water in mid channel is 76 feet deep. The superstructure of the bridge is to be steel and will rest on seven stone piers, four of which are nearing completion. The piers, which are of solid masonry, are built inside caissons of heavy timber, the dimensions of which are 85x19 feet. The caissons are strongly braced inside to resist the pressure of water, which at the bottom is five tons to the square foot. The piers are the full size of the caissons at the bottom and will be 25x8 feet at the top, and it is estimated that 20,000 tons of stone and 5,250 barrels of cement will be used in their construction. There will be a draw in the bridge near the eastern shore, and this will be left open except when trains are crossing. Work on the bridge commenced last May and the contractors expect to have the structure completed this fall.

Leaving the bridge and its builder behind, the tourists sailed for Baddeck, accompanied by Mr. McDougall, to whom during the trip, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered for his kindness in entertaining the Press party,—the speeches in connection with the resolution being about equally divided between praises of the beautiful scenery of Cape Breton and recognition of the princely hospitality of the proprietor of the Grand Narrows Hotel.

Arrived at Baddeck, a quaint and pretty little town made famous by the genius of Charles Dudley Warner, the party were welcomed by John A. McDonald, M. P., Dr. Bethune, M. P. P., J. L. McCabe, Barrister, Mr. Haliburton, Sergeant at Arms and other prominent citizens. A proposed drive was abandoned owing to the lateness of the hour, but the party were escorted to the Telegraph House, where they were entertained and shown every possible kindness by the genial host and hostess and other members of the family. Next morning the party embarked on the neat little steamer Magnolia, Capt Moffat, and, accompanied by a number of Baddeck friends started for Whycocomagh. The scenery through St Patrick's Channel and Little Narrows was greatly admired by the tourists, and after a charming sail they saw before them the picturesque little village of Whycocomagh nestling at the foot of Salt Mountain, with the lofty Sky Mountain close at hand on the other side. On arriving at the landing, the party were met by Mr. J. S. Hart, "the Jersey King" of Cape Breton, and carriages provided by the townspeople were waiting to convey them to "Saybrook Farm," where Mr. Hart showed them his famous herd of Jerseys. This herd consists now of 55 head of thoroughbred animals, of which over thirty are cows. Saybrook Farm is beautifully situated in the midst of a charming combination of mountain, lake and river scenery, and it is doubtful if any finer prospect was witnessed by the party than that presented by the herd of deer-like Jerseys on gently sloping lawn, the background being formed by a lofty mountain, with a pretty little stream winding and babbling around its base. Mr. Stubbert, a photographer who accompanied the party, added this view to his collection of negatives, and then the tourists after paying their respects to Mrs. Hart and quaffing generous draughts of genuine Jersey milk, were driven to the popular Bay View Hotel, where a splendid luncheon had been prepared by the hostess, Mrs. Mitchell, wife of the genial steward of the Marion. After doing ample justice to the good things provided, the party reembarked, *en route* for the Sydneys. It may be remarked in passing that Whycocomagh, although seemingly a very quiet and retired spot, is yet the centre of quite an extensive trade and is the outlet of a flourishing farming region. As an illustration of this fact it may be mentioned that as many as 4,000 head of cattle have been shipped from this port in a single year.

Returning to Baddeck and landing the friends from that town, the steamer's bow is headed for Little Bras d'Or. Capt Moffat kindly deviated slightly from the usual course and went through Long Island Sound instead of between Long Island and Boulardarie. The scenery of the Sound as viewed on that lovely September evening was simply charming, and worth making a long journey to see. When passenger trains are running along the Lake and Cape Breton becomes the favorite resort of summer tourists, the beauties of the Sound will be known and appreciated as they deserve to be.

On reaching Little Bras d'Or the steamer was boarded by Mr. Archibald, Town Clerk of North Sydney, who presented each member of the Association with a formal invitation to a banquet to be held in the Presto House that evening under the auspices of the Town Council, and the ladies of the party were informed that they were to be entertained at the residence of ex-President Bertram. Carriages were in waiting to convey the party to North Sydney, which was reached after a pleasant drive of three or four miles part of the distance being along the shores of Potter's Lake—a beautiful sheet of water which should be utilized to supply the town—and the tourists were soon comfortably bestowed at the Presto House and McLellan's Hotel. A little after 7 o'clock the members of the Association in company with the Town Council and other prominent citizens, sat down to a sumptuous banquet prepared by Mrs. Dobson, hostess of the Presto. Councillor Musgrave presided, the Mayor being out of town—and after the banquet had received a full mead of practical praise the post prandial exercises were opened by Town Clerk Armstrong, who welcomed the pressmen to North Sydney in an able an eloquent address. President Alley responded on behalf of the Association, after which several toasts were proposed and elicited able and patriotic speeches from visitors and townsmen, and finally a very pleasant meeting at which the best of good fellowship prevailed, was brought to a close by the hearty singing of Auld lang syne. The ladies of the press party had in the meantime been delightfully entertained by Mrs. Bertram, who won from them as many golden opinions as her husband had already done from his brethern of the fourth estate.

Next day being Sunday was emphatically a day of rest to all the party, excepting prehaps Rev. Robert Murray of the *Presbyterian Witness*, who occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church in the morning, and preached an excellent sermon.

On Monday morning the Marion with Commodore Burchell, Principal McKeen and Mr. J. E. Burchel! on board was in readiness to convey the party across the harbor to the International Co's pier. Here the greater portion of the party landed and took a special train for Bridgeport under the guidance of Mr. J. S. McLennan the popular agent of the International Company's mines. Reaching Bridgeport after a pleasant ride of twelve miles, during which a fine view of Lingan Bay was obtained, the visitors were escorted through the works and taken down the shaft, under the guidance of underground manager Johnston. Returning to the light of the upper world the visitors found carriages waiting to take them to Little Glace Bay mines, where they made the aquaintance of mining agent C. H. Rigby and were shown around the works. From thence they were driven to Caledonia Mines where they meet the popular agent Mr. David McKeen, M. P., and Dr. McKay, M. P. P. From thence a longer drive took the party to the Reserve Mines, which are under the management of Mr. McVey, a Memramcook man, and then the visitors took the train of the Reserve Co. for Sydeny, a distance of some thirteen miles.

The pretty town of Sydney was gay with flags when the train arrived and prominent citizens were waiting with their carriages to drive the visitors to the new cemetery on Hardwood Hill, from whence an excellent view of the town is obtained, after visiting other points of interest the party were taken to the McKenzie House and given an opportunity to remove the dust of travel, after which they were escorted to the Town Hall where a sumptuous banquet was spread, and where a number of the leading towns people had assembled to welcome the visitors. Mayor McKenzie presided at the feast and a brass band in the gallery discoursed sweet music at intervals, after the demands of appetite had been appeased the chairman delivered an appropriate and cordial address of welcome, to which responses were made by Rev. Robt. Murray and Messrs. Cahan, Landry, and Burgoyre the latter giving a description of a visit to Coxheath Copper Mines which he and a few others of the party had made that morning. This was followed by a pithy address from Rev. J. S. Coffin, the resident Methodist Minister. By this time the hour for leaving had arrived, and the visitors were escorted to the Marion to begin their homeward journey. Among the passengers on the boat was J. F. Teed, of Dorchester, who has the contract for the eight station buildings on the C. B. Railway from Grand Narrows to Sydney and the brick round house at Sydney, the whole contract amounting to over $60,000.

Farewells to Sydney friends were then in order, and the Marion was soon steaming down the harbor, calling at the busy port of North Sydney and then past Sydney Mines, out on the Atlantic, past the head of Boulardarie Island and through the Great Bras d'Or to Baddeck. As the latter part of this sail was after nightfall, the excursionists were unable to see much of the surrounding country, but the sail to Baddeck, and from thence to Grand Narrows was very pleasant on that warm September evening. Leaving Grand Narrows at an early hour next morning the party somewhat reduced in numbers, arrived safely at Mulgrave in time for the express for New Glasgow, and the Cape Breton excursion was at an end.

A large part of the enjoyment of this memorable trip was due to the thoughtful kindness of Capt Burchell, Commodore of the Bras d'Or Steam Navigation Co's. fleet; but kindness was the rule and not the exception throughout the excursion and the visitors were treated with generous hospitalty and kindly courtesy by all with whom they came in contact.

In a brief visit like that made to Cape Breton by the Maritime Press Association it is evident that there was no time for a careful investigation of the resources and capabilities of the country, and that impressions—in many cases merely general impressions—are all that can be truthfully recorded. But even a flying visit to such a country can scarcely fail to be of service in correcting erroneous ideas, and in affording an opportunity to become acquainted with many of the leading people and to obtain even a passing glimpse of some of the natural beauties and resources of the Island Many who are unacquainted with Cape Breton have in some way formed the opinion that it is a bleak, barren country, well enough adapted for mining and fishing, but entirely unsuited for agricultural pursuits The visit of the Presseman has convinced them that the Island is rich in agricultural resources, but it is evident that in many cases agriculture does not receive the attention it merits. This is probably due to the proximity of the mines and fisheries, which give promise of quicker returns, and which no doubt often absorb the labor which should be devoted to the farms. The magnificent herd of Jerseys at Saybrook Farm is of itself ample proof that the country is admirably adapted to stock raising and dairying, and gives reason to hope that these industries will be more generally prosecuted in the future.

One impression made upon the visitor is that many of the inhabitants of the rural districts not only neglect their farms, but make no effort to beautify their homes. While nature has done so much for Cape Breton, art has as yet done comparatively nothing to made the landscape pleasant to the eye. Indeed in many cases the hand of man has marred the face of nature. The forest trees seem to have been regarded as enemies which must be destroyed. The hillsides in many places have been entirely denuded of the forest growth, and the farm buildings—destitute of architectural beauty and guiltless of paint, except the softened grey tint which time bestows—stand forth bleak and bare, without a tree to shade or shelter them. This no doubt will one day be remedied, and the homes of the people will be made to harmonize with their beautiful environment.

No one who has visited Cape Breton can doubt her glorious future. Even apart from her wealth of minerals, her splendid fishing privileges and her agricultural resources, her future looks bright and promising. Cape Breton at no distant date is destined to be the summer resort, the sanitarium of the continent. Even now the tide of tourist travel is setting in with such strength that the spacious Grand Narrows Hotel will soon have to be enlarged and other hotels will have to be erected at other points to furnish sufficient accommodation. Beautiful villas ere long will dot the shores of the Golden Arm, adding the one charm it now lacks, and its surface will be whitened with the sails of pleasure craft. To forsee this requires no prophetic vision, for the indications are apparent to the most casual observer. But the most hopeful sign of all, and one that deeply impresses visitors, is the perfect confidence which the brave sons and fair daughters of Cape Breton have in the future of their country. Small room is there for wonder that men and women should love and have faith in such a land, but it is a matter of surprise that so many of the young men and maidens of Cape Breton have been willing to have their lovely lakes and mountains to seek a home among strangers.

Our Ottawa Letter.

MR. EDITOR:—Since the fair we have had a regular pour down. The winding up of the show proved exceedingly satisfactory. Although there is a small deficit, all seem satisfied. The man who leaped from a tower, 150 feet high, came down each time (he performed each day) safely, but on his first exhibition in Montreal on Sunday the net gave away and he came to the ground hurting himself seriously.

The moribund Dominion and Provincial shows are likely to be resurrected, if the Hon. Minister of Agricglture can have his way, into a purely, Dominion Exhibition, to be held at Ottawa as a pormanent affair. Each Province is to be asked to send exhibits of its mineral, botanical and agricultural wealth. Its resources in manufacturies, arts and fisheries. In season its products of horticulture, floriculture, fruits, &c. its cattle, and in short everything that tends to add interest, beauty, wealth and prosperity to this great country.

His Excellency arrived in town yesterday from His trip to Metapedia and Quebec. This afternoon he starts for British Columbia. Mr. Villiers the great war correspondent also arrived yesterday for the purpose of accompanying the Governor on his trip. Mr. Villiers will write up his trip furnishing it with illustrations of the magnificent scenery of the country. These articles are to appear in the London *Critic*.

Chief Justice Richie has just been sworn in administrator during His Excellency's absence.

Dr. Johnson, an officer connected with the Dominion Department of Agriculture, who happens to be in Paris, has been directed to make inquiry with reference to the discoveries of M. Pasteur in connection with the inoculation of animals suffering from pleuro-pneumonia.

The operation (boring for gas) still goes on. A strong flow of oil has been struck. It is doubted that the quantity is sufficient to pay, so the drill goes down.

The famous distillery owned by Mr. Gooderham made lots of money, but one of the sons of the head of the firm refused to have a hand in the creation of evil, and devoted his life to goodworks, being accounted Toronto's philanthropist. Mr. Gooderham died a few days ago leaving a large estate, $300,000 goes to the Victoria University provided it is moved to Toronto. The balance of his estate is divided up $10,000 to the Salvation Army of which he was a member, with grants to several charitable institutions. It is now conceeded that this bequest will settle the removal of the College and Coburg University will be no more.

Mr. Hilborn the Horticulturist of the experimental farm, has resigned. He has just issued an exceedingly interesting and valuable work of twenty three pages on Strawberry Culture. F.

Sept. 20th, 1889.

Oh, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your Cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup and Whooping Cough at once. Mothers do not be without it. For Lame Back, Side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. Dixon, Sackville, and G. M. Fairweather, Dorchester.

—The depression in the British cotton trade is becoming more general. Thousands of workmen are idle, and the condition of the industry is worse than for years past.

Sketches from the North-West.

Having been all summer employed by the C. P. R. Company as inspector of sleepers for the various branch roads (the object of which is to provide an outlet for the grain now and hereafter grown in this vast prairie country and also reach the coal fields of Souris, thus providing the settlers with cheap and abundant fuel,) I have an opportunity not only of estimating the capabilities of this country but of observing the effects produced by the drought on the crops, especially the wheat crop, which is the back bone of the country. During the summer we have only had rain twice, and then for a few hours at a time; but notwithstanding this the wheat crop will average from 15 to 20 bushels per acre, and at Plum Creek, where we are at present many farms will yield 25 bushels per acre and the price and demand quite in advance of last year, thus making an average return. The soil is generally from 2 to 3 feet deep of a dark sandy loam with a clay sub-soil. The mode of cultivation is to break up the prairie in May or June, then in the autumn to backset or replough the broken up prairie in the same way, only deeper which after harrowing is ready for the Spring crop. Three or four crops can be taken off this land with only spring or fall ploughing to destroy the stubble, and in some cases the stubble is merely burned and the ground harrowed and thus prepared for a new crop. After three or four crops they summer fallow, after which the yield is better and more certain than be potatoes and vegetables of all kinds do well, but wheat is the staple product of commerce. On passing over this vast prairie we see all kinds of houses, stone, brick, frame, log, concrete and sod, some very handsome others exceedingly primitive.

BLUENOSE.

—The starch factories in Houlton and that section of the country are running to their fullest capacities. The factories at Northern Aroostook are running, but the weather is too warm for hauling large quantities of potatoes. T. H. Phair's seven factories are all in operation and at his Marysville factory over 40,000 bushels were taken in during the first week. He was obliged to "go slow" however, on account of hot weather.

—The conviction of a man at the assizes at Ottawa for sending a letter to New York for the purpose of securing bogus currency should serve as a warning to others. The country is flooded every now and then with circulars offering counterfeit money and to put a stop to the importation Parliament made it an fence against the law to send for it. The case at Ottawa was the first of its kind.

—In Victoria, B. C., where interest in the sealing trade centres, a Sealers' Committee has been formed to watch the developments in Behring Sea and find out whether protection for this branch of enterprise cannot be obtained. When Lord Stanley arrives at the Pacific coast, he will be waited upon by a deputation who will ask for protection.

—The New York committee on site and building of the world's fair decided that the location of the fair should be between 97th and 127th streets, 4th Avenue and North river, to include Riverside park and Morning side park and property contiguous thereto. The probable cost of buildings to be erectad will be $6,200,000.

—The exhibition admissions at Paris to the 15th August numbered 12,242,000, as compared with 6,054,000 in 1878. On Assumption Day, the 15th August, there were 242,000 admissions, whereas in 1878 there were only 98,000; but the attendance on the 15th July, 298,000, bids fair to remain the greatest on record.

—In 1878 flour and grain to the value of $13,736,000 was imported into Canada for home consumption, while last year the value so imported was only $2,206,000, consisting chiefly of flour for British Columbia, and corn and cornmeal for the Eastern provinces.

—The creamery to be established at Swift Current by Sir John Lister Kaye will use the milk of 500 cows already on the several farms of his company, which number will steadily be added to. The milk will be shipped from the ten farms along the railway once every twenty-four hours.

—The agricultural and industrial exhibition of the island of Cape Breton is to be held at Mabou on the 8th, 9th and 10th of October. Competition is only open to the island of Cape Breton, though some choice stock belonging to Halifax parties is to be exhibited.

—The entire last year's catch of Alaska Fur Co. is crossing the continent eastward in 40 cars of three separate trains making passenger time. All the skins will be sent to England, reaching there 18 days from date of shipment at San Francisco.

—A sale of all interest in the North-West Central Railway to an English syndicate for £2,000,000 is announced. The charter covers a line of 450 miles in a good country, in the direction of Pesce River Valley.

—The P. E. I. Artillery Team, which was so successful at Quebec during the late competition, was banqueted at the Hotel Davies, Charlotterown, on Thursday evening last. It was a big affair.

—Fifty years ago the site of Westville, N. S., was sold for a cow; today it is the busy home of thousands of miners and their families.

TO THE DEAF—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 28 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John St., Montreal.

New Advertisements.

MANITOBA FLOUR!

One Car—150 Bbls.

Direct All Rail from

KEEWATIN.

Positively the best Flour made on this Continent.

—ALSO NOW DUE:—

One Car "White Eagle."

IN STORE THIS DAY:

300 BARRELS

"White Dove," "White Eagle," Gold Coin and "Golden Rule."

—ALSO—

Cheap Flour for Feed.

J. L. BLACK.

Sept. 4th, 1889.

CEDAR SHINGLES.

ARRIVING THIS DAY:

ONE CAR-LOAD

Best Quality Cedar Shingles,

For Sale Cheap.

Aug. 22, 1889. J. L. BLACK.

Lime and Plaster!

25 Casks Lime,
6 Bbls. Calc'd Plaster.

Now in Store.

J. L. BLACK.

American

Kerosene Oil.

RECEIVED PER IONA:

Best Water White & Standard White American Oil.

"Harvard" and "Sunlight" Brands.

Price Low by Cask.

J. L. BLACK.

MOLASSES.

—IN STORE:—

1 Carload Molasses!

10 Casks "Barbados."
6 " "Porto Rico."
4 " "Antigua."

Far Sale at Market Rates.

J. L. BLACK.

Furniture!

Elegant Plush Parlor SUITS.

Fancy Raine Covered Parlor Suits, Fancy Raine Covered Lounges,

At wonderfully Low Prices.

Bedroom Suits,

In Ash, Cherry and Walnut. Handsome Ash Bureaus and Sinks, separate. Large Stock Chairs, Tables, Washstands, etc.

J. L. BLACK.

Wire Fencing.

5 Tons Wire Fencing,

Barbed, Thorn & Ribbon,

From 5c. lb. up.

500 lbs. Galv. Staples.

J. L. BLACK.

House Builders' Stock.

NOW ON HAND:

100 Kegs Iron Nails (All Sizes,)
100 " Steel Nails (All Sizes,)
2 Tons White Lead and Col. Paints,
10 Casks Raw and Boiled Oil,
6 Casks Metallic Roof Paints,
Purple Oxide, Cottage Red and Slate Colors,
3 Tons Sheathing Paper (Dry and Tarred,)
80 Boxes Window Glass (Assorted Sizes,)
½ Ton Putty,
Zinc, Sheet Lead, Lime, Cement, &c.

Everything required in the Building Line from a Lath Nail to a Carload of Lumber.

Cedar Shingles

Constantly on Hand at Store, and also can be obtained in Lower Sackville from MR. HIRAM M. COPP. Good time to build. Prices low. Please ask for quotations.

J. L. BLACK.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

The Annual Exhibition

—OF THE—

S. and W. Agricultural Society

WILL BE HELD ON THE

Society's Grounds,

SACKVILLE,

OCTOBER 4TH,

Commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

1. All Animals or Articles must be entered with the Secretary or Treasurer before the day of Exhibition.
2. Exhibitors from any part of Westmorland County are invited to enter for competition, and will be entitled to do so by the payment of one dollar each and a further payment of 20 per cent. upon the Prizes awarded. Manufacturers wishing to exhibit Samples of their Goods will be given every opportunity, so far as space in the Buildings and Grounds will admit.
3. All Articles in Classes one to seven, exclusive, must be placed on Exhibition in the Building between the hours of 2 and 9 P. M. on the day previous to the Exhibition.
4. Admittance to Grounds, by Tickets, 25 cents; Children, half price.

TREASURER— F. A. DIXON, Sackville, N. B.
SECRETARY— HOWARD TRUEMAN, Point de Bute, N. B.

SHE

(The Sensible Housewife)

Sent the Largest Number of Wrappers of

WOODILL'S

German Baking Powder

AND WRITES:

WESTVILLE, PICTOU CO., Sept. 5, 1889.

I have received through Mr. Balfour, Postmaster, the prize ($5) offered for the largest number of Wrappers of Woodill's German Baking Powder, and thank you. I was not influenced by offer to use any extra quantity. Have used it for years, and can recommend it as a First-Class Baking Powder.

(Signed) E. HALE.

$10, $5, $3, offered until Nov. 30 to the three families in New Brunswick sending Wrappers representing the most value.

Address,

W. M. D. PEARMAN,
HALIFAX, N. S.

No names published without permission.

Oats! Shingles!

500 Bus. Superior P. E. Island OLD OATS.

120 M. First Quality Sawn Spruce Shingles.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

sep25-3i CHARLES FAWCETT.

Labrador Herring!

NOW IN STOCK:

50 Barrels Labrador Herring,

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

sept25-4i J. R. AYER.

Buckwheat Meal.

NOW IN STOCK:

2 Tons New Buckwheat Meal.

sept25-4i J. R. AYER.

WANTED.

SOCKS, Mitts, Feathers, Eggs, Butter and Pork, for which the highest prices will be paid.

Port Elgin, Sept. 25, 1889. D. MURRAY.

Free Trade!

Dec. 11th, 1888.

In Stock & for Sale at Bottom Prices:

Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, B. W. Meal, Feeds, Granulated and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Vinegar, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Raisins, Currants, Rice, Hulled Barley, Peas, Beans, Onions, Biscuits, Nuts, Confectionery, Soaps, Pickles, Pressed Hops, Apples, Dry & Pickled Fish, Pork, Ham, Bacon, Sausages, Lard, Tobaccos, Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Canned Goods, Spices of all kinds, with other Goods too numerous to mention.

Sackville, N. B. ED. READ.

A BARGAIN!

The Subscribers have one of

Frost & Wood's

Grain Reapers.

Has been very little used. Will be Sold at a Bargain and on Easy Terms.

House Building Materials:

Our Stock is unusually large this season, including the celebrated

Brandram's Paints.

In Carpenters', Blacksmiths', Masons', Shoe-Makers' and Carriage-Makers'

Tools and Stock!

Our Stock is unusually full.

We have had built a fire-proof Magazine for storing

Dynamite & Powder,

And purpose keeping a full supply, with

Detonators, Fuse and Drill Steel.

ONE CAR

DAIRY SALT,

Very Clean and White.

Dunlap Bros. & Co'y.

Amherst, Aug. 20th, 1889.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

1 Journeyman Tailor, 2 Girl Coat Makers, 2 Girl Pant and Vest Makers. 3 Girls and 1 Boy to learn the Tailoring trade.

GEO. E. FORD,

Sackville, Sept. 19th.

Bargains! Bargains!

Large Reductions!

GOODS MUST BE SOLD

Regardless of Cost!

COME ONE! COME ALL!

Men's, Boys', Ladies' and Children Straw Hats,	AT LESS THAN COST.
Parasols and Sun Shades,	" "
Ladies' Jackets & Shawls,	" "
All Millinery Goods	" "
A Large Lot Remnants	" "
Ladies' & Misses' Bustles	" "
Ginghams and Prints	AT COST.
Dress Goods	"
Gloves and Hosiery	"
Dress Trimmings and Fringes	"
Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Caps	"

Now is the time to buy, as we must exchange for Cash.

sept4 GEO. E. FORD.

FLANNELS!

JUST RECEIVED:

50 Pieces

RED, GREY, BLUE AND WHITE

All-Wool Flannels.

10 Pieces Union Grey Flannels.

Now is the time to buy, as we are selling Cheaper than the Cheapest.

sept4 GEO. E. FORD.

Furniture!

—IN STOCK:—

Parlor Suits, Bedroom Suits, Bedsteads, Sinks, Bureaus, Spring Beds, Great Variety of Chairs, Lounges, Parlor, Extension & Kitchen Tables, Iron Bedsteads, Wool and Excelsior Mattresses, &c., &c.

At Very Low Prices.

sept4 GEO. E. FORD.

Haying Tools.

6 doz. Solid Steel Scythes, "Warranted;"
8 " 3-Tine Hay Forks, "Bent Handles;"
6 " Hay Rakes;
4 " Fork Handles;
4 Boxes Scythe Stones;
2 doz. Sickles;
1 " Bush Scythes.

Builders' Hardware:

100 Kegs Steel and Iron Nails;
600 lbs. Zinc;
2 tons Dry Paper;
1 " Tarred Paper;
100 Boxes Glass, from 8x10 up to 24x36;
8 Casks Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil;
2 Tons White Lead;
1 Ton Colored Paints;
1 Cask Turpentine;
1 Cask Putty;
20 doz. Locks and Knobs;
40 " prs. Butt Hinges;

With a Full Line of

Shelf Hardware.

—ALL AT—

BOTTOM PRICES

J. E. HICKEY.

June 27th, 1889.

Bargains!

Bargains!

MY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN

Every Line of Goods

For this Season of the Year.

I bought my Stock better than ever before, and I will sell all Goods on the Smallest Profits.

Give me a call and I will give you the best possible value for your money.

W. J. MAHONEY.

Baie Verte, May 7th, 1889.

To Whom it May Concern.

THE Trustees of School District No. 10, Parish of Shediac, in the County of Westmorland, hereby give Notice that they call in for redemption, Debentures Numbers Six and Seven, issued by the said Trustees under and by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, Chap. 72, passed on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1875.

The Debentures will be paid at the Office of the Secretary of Trustees, W. B. Deacon, Shediac, N. B.

Dated this 21st day of August, 1889.

W. A. RUSSELL, } Trustees.
1m O. M. MELANSON, }

Toilet Soap.

Just Received:

5 cases Choice Toilet Soap.

For Sale Low to the Trade.

apl24 A. J. BABANG & CO., Moncton, N. B.

MONCTON SUGAR.

25 bbls. Standard Granulated.
125 " Extra Yellow C.

For Sale Low.

A. J. BABANG & CO.,
apl24 Moncton, N. B.

Platform Scales.

ONE SET Platform Scales, New, will weigh 600 Pounds. For Sale low.

March 27 JAMES R. AYER.