CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., SEPT. 7, 1882.

Results of Confederation.

The benefits of union to the Maritime Provinces is a subject that has long since passed out of the arena of controversy into that of acquiescence and satisfaction. Few political revolutions have been attended by so complete and unqualified a success, but as in all revolutions, there are a few who cling to the old *regime*, prompted either by that self-love that cannot admit a mistake or from greed and ambition that have soured and turned to discontent and disappointment—so here and there is found an agitator for retrograde measures. One of the past-age, no-progress kind is the St. John *Globe*, which had the assurance to publish the following on 2nd inst.:

So far as the Maritime Previuces are concerned, Confederation was a great blow to them. It checked their development. It has sent their people by thousands and tens of thousands to the United States. It has transferred their trade to strangers, it has filled the country with office holders, increased taxation, and made harder the conditions of life. We have not increased our interest in the Upper Provinces to any appreciable extent. We cannot sell to our fellow Canadians any great amount of goods, and in no way have we been benefited. That a time must come when the people of the Maritime Provinces will imperatively demand a re-arrangement of the terms of Confederation is as certain as that the sun shines.

Is the St. John *Globe* prepared to have these statements tried by the facts? Has not New Brunswick developed to an enormous degree since and by reason of confederation? Has not her population increased at a greater ratio than the adjoining states of the American union? Has not the trade of the country increased? Look at the returns—take 1879, before the present boom, and 1865, before union:

Imports, 1879	$5,328,000
" 1865 (corresponding)	3,426,000
	$1,902,000

or an increase in 14 years of about 50 p. c. And yet the *Globe* is bold enough to declare our trade has left us. Then let us compare entries and clearances of vessels:

1865	2,129	511,910 tons.
1879	2,482	697,220 "
	353	184,690

An increase of over forty per cent. does not look as if confederation had ruined our shipping trade. The conditions of life could not have been made harder for the savings of the people of this Province, even before the present period of prosperity had set in, increased to an almost incredible extent, thus:

SAVING'S BANK.

Balance due depositors in cash and debentures in 1865	$1,392,439
Balance due in 1879 (including amounts transferred to 4 p. c. Dom. Stock)	$2,165,137
Increase	$772,754

In other words, the people's prosperity was such that their savings increased 58 p. c., during a period when the increase of population was only 18 p. c. Not only was union a benefit locally, but abroad it improved our credit and relieved us from an interest account of such magnitude, that out of union would have added severely to our burdens. Thus, up to 1866, this Province paid in its borrowed capital ($7,000,000) 6 per cent., or over 1½ per cent. more than in Union. This difference alone would make $105,000, or more than one fifth of the entire revenue of this Province.

"It has transferred their trade to strangers." "We cannot sell to our fellow Canadians, &c. In pre-union days we used to hear that the traffic on the I. C. R. would not pay the axle grease. What is the cry seventeen years later? The complaint is the I. C. R. cannot do all the work required of it. Its receipts of nearly $2,000,000 per annum would form by itself tolerable good evidence of the existence an inter-provincial trade, where Anti-Confederates declared none would ever exist, but we have still further evidence, not only of the past growth but future prospects of the inter-provincial trade. Two powerful corporations are now pushing their lines through to compete with the I. C. R. for the trade of the West. The capitalists who are pressing on the River du Loup and Megantic Railways evidently do not take a desponding view of the trade between the West and the Provinces by the sea, and take no stock in axle grease predictions. the growth of the material interests of these Provinces since Union is not less wonderful than in the political and commercial feelings and aspirations of the people. Our world is no longer bounded by the Missiquash and the St. Croix. Our people have emerged from narrow provincialism and become animated by a Canadian sentiment fitting the broad country we inhabit and the great interests we inherit. If JOSEPH HOWE were writing in 1882 in the spirit of 1866, he would remodel his famous utterance about laying the bones of himself and his sons on the Tantramar marshes and fix upon a location for his heroic deeds thousands of miles further west, which is all our own, to defend, to mould and to make, and in return to contribute to the general prosperity of our whole country.

Road Wanted.

We direct the attention of the Government to the necessity of taking immediate steps to open the road from the Murray Road to the Shore Road, parish of Botsford. The distance is three miles. It connects two settlements nearly parallel. The first grant was made nearly 23 years ago, and it has, we learn, ever since been on the list. The money has been granted in such driblets that the original clearing has grown up again and again. What is needed is enough money to open it at once. Money spent otherwise is only wasted. The subject was fully discussed in a letter in our last issue. While many people may not object to money expended on Railway projects such as the Grand Southern, and on Parliament Houses, we believe that the back roads of the country—those opening up new settlements—have the first claim on the Treasury, and ought not to be starved and neglected in order to subsidize works, the utility of which the public mind is divided about.

The War.

Latest News from the Battle Field.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 3.—The health of the troops is suffering owing to the heat and the vile sewerage. At Moks this is particulary the case.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 6.—Antonio Paulo, arrested on suspicion of being connected with the plot against the lives of Europeans, will be sent to Greece. He is not consular agent as first stated.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A despatch from Ismailia says no advance can be expected before the 9th inst.

The *Times'* Kassassin correspondent telegraphs the enemy are showing increased boldness. Yesterday a force of 200 men was observed within a half hour's march of the British camp. Infantry disguised as peasants frequently fired at the British videttes.

The Progress of Cremation.

The president of the New York Cremation Society states that organized cremation societies exist in Italy, at Milan, Udine, Cremona, Como, Rome, Bologna, Pavia, Codogno, Padua, Genoa, Turin, Modena, Florence, Venice, Ancona, Novara, Brescia, Leghorn, Pisa, Placentia, and Parma.

There are established and in practical operation crematories at Milan (two,) Lodi, Cremona, and Varese. There is in process of building a crematory at Rome; and it is reported that crematories are about to be built at Turin, Como, Brescia, and Padua. The actual number of crematories of human bodies at points named have been, down to the end of June, 1882: At Milan, 196; at Lodi, 20; at Cremona, 3—making a total in Italy of 219. At Gotha there have been 69 cases. In this country there have been 20, of which 14 were in the Le Moyne furnace.

—The *News* gives an interesting account of a rencontre at the Kings County Scrutiny Court, between Mr. Fairweather and Col. Domville, in consequence of the former making an insulting statement regarding the latter, who straightway reached out and attempted to strike Mr. Fairweather across the table, afterwards launching a chair in the direction of his antagonist. For a few seconds it seemed likely that blood would be shed. The ink-stand was upset and the reporters sought refuge in remote portions of the room. It was not until Mr. Seely recovered presence of mind to request the contestants to step outside and settle their despute that order was restored, Colonel Domville having in the mean time called Mr. Fairweather a liar, and the latter having made a series of remarks disparaging to the Colonel's reputation.

—The new Solicitor General, Mr. Morton, is charged with having been operating with and in accord with the Opposition, and his accession the Government ranks is another instance of the "what will you take?" "what will you give?"—policy, by which party lines are broken down, and principles are ignored, in the scramble for office. Since all attempts to remodel the local machinery on a more economical basis have failed, and the Maritime Union scheme has been throttled by its friends, there seems but one remedy left, and that is to wipe out our little Provincial Legislature and Government entirely, dividing the duties between the General Government and the municipalities.

—Buctouche Railway scheme is being pressed along as well as public meetings can do it. Another meeting was held at Buctouche on 30th. The speakers were Mr. Girouard, M. P., Wm. Wheaton, M. P. P., O. J. LeBlanc, M. P. P., C. J. Sayre, Esq., Rev. Messrs, Michaud and Murray and others. A committee of ten was appointed, to further project. The following gentlemen were duly appointed as the committee: John McKee, Esq., Rev. Messrs. Michaud and Murray, Damien P. Gallant, Everest LeBlanc, Martin Grady, Anthony Johnson, Maguire Girouard, James Bourgeois and Charles Lucas.

—St. John is already commencing to arrange for the Dominion Exhibition in October, 1883; $35,000 will be wanted, of which $10,000 is expected from the Local, $10,000 from the Dominion, $5,000 from the city, and $10,000 from gate money.

The elections of sixteen Conservative members of Parliament and of fourteen Grit members have been protested.

The War in Egypt.

General Wolseley telegraphs from Kassassin Lock as follows:—"Major General Graham, commanding this post, was attacked on the evening of the 28th by about twelve guns and eight battalions. Our men behaved extremely well and inflicted severe loss upon the enemy. He attacked the enemy in front, while the First cavalry brigade, under Col. Sir Baker Russell, charged in flank, sabering a considerable number. The cavalry were well handled by Major General Drury Lowe. General Graham's dispositions were all that they should have been. His operations were carried out with the coolness for which he has always been well known. Arabi Pacha was on the field during the action. The cavalry charged by moonlight, but were unable to secure the rebel guns, which the enemy withdrew during the night. They left, however, all their ammunition.

MAHSAMEH STATION, August 29, 1882.—This has been a busy day for the troops at the front; the cavalry, especially under General Drury Lowe, having had a hard time. At seven o'clock guns were heard in the direction of Kassassin Lock, four miles to the front. The troops were called under arms. The Household cavalry and Seventh dragoon guards were saddled and up. The infantry fell into line in readiness to march to the assistance of General Graham. At eleven news came that the enemy was approaching. He halted, however, at a considerable distance from the camp, where he kept up a continued shell fire.

The cannonade increased in violence. The cavalry moved away to the right, the horse artillery following, and passed round toward the flank of the enemy's infantry. With the movements of such masses of men and horses the dust rose over the whole scene more thickly than ever, and it was impossible to obtain more than a general idea of what was going on.

SUNSET.

While the sunset threw a red glare over the sandy plain the cavalry proceeded still further to the right until they were hidden from the enemy by low sand hills. They then goaded their weary horses into as fast a trot as the heavy sand and their weary condition would permit. It was evidently the General's intention to repeat the tactics of the previous fight. He meant to get round to the enemy's rear. It was a striking proof of his confidence in the troops, that with tired horses and night approaching he should attempt these manœuvres against an enemy unknown in strength and with fresh horses. Against any other enemy it would have been rash, but the result proved that General Drury Lowe did not overestimate the respective fighting power of his men. Soon the red, angry glare, showing where the sun sank, grew dim and darkness came down rapidly upon us. The rattle and roar of the combat on our left never ceased. It was evident that the 2,000 infantry at Kassassin Lock were hard pressed.

Presently the moonlight streamed palely over the gray sand, but the clouds of dust obscured the advancing horsemen, who sometimes trotted and sometimes walked. About nine o'clock we had got in the rear of the firing and wheeled in that direction, advancing slowly to allow the artillery to come up. We could see flashes of artillery gleam on the horizon, like flashes of incessant summer lightning. Slowly we drew near the scene of conflict. It was almost dark, but fortunately we saw a black mass standing out against the bright moonlight sky and ground. A sudden rush of shell through the air followed, and by the explosion far in our rear showed that the enemy had discerned us too. They were fifteen hundred yards away. We saw nine flashes one after another at short intervals spout out, no longer like sheet lightning, but angry jets of flame. Almost simultaneously the sky above us seemed torn to pieces as by a mighty hurricane of shells, which screamed and burst. Shrapnel bullets tore up the sand on either side.

THE CHARGE.

The cavalry now advanced in echelon form, the Seventh dragoons leading. Under cover of these the Life Guards formed for a charge, and at the word of command the dragoons opened right and left to allow them to pass. Already the brigade major had passed down the line the word, "The cavalry are to charge the guns." Sir Baker Russell in front shouted, "Now we have them. Charge." Away went the long line, disappearing almost instantly in the darkness and dust. Away behind them went the Seventh dragoons pressing on the flank of the guards. We who remained in the rear had the full benefit of the storm of shot and shell which greeted the advancing horsemen, of whom from this moment we saw no more till the battle was over.

THE FLIGHT.

Led by Sir Baker Russell they charged straight at the guns, sabering the gunners as they passed, dashing into and cutting down the flying infantry. General Russell's horse was shot under him, but he seized another and kept with his men. When the battle ended a scene of wild confusion ensued. Some guns still fired. Bodies of infantry kept up a fusilade. Meanwhile our infantry had a hot time. Hundreds of shells burst in the confined space. The shelter of trenches afforded but poor protection. The Egyptians came on with much spirit, and were gaining ground, when the roar of guns on their left and rear, followed by the rush of cavalry, proved too much for them. From that moment they thought only of flight. As I am writing, Sir Garnet Wolseley and the entire army are marching on in front.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The *Times'* Alexandria correspondent says: "News has been received from Cairo that at a meeting of the Notables on August 29th, at which the Governor of Ismailia was present, speeches were made recognizing Arabi as the sole ruler of Egypt. The Prefect of Police on hearing this declared against Arabi and ordered the arrest of all persons present at the meeting. He is organizing the Turkish police for the protection of the Khedive's interests. The Governor of El Arish has declared for Arabi Pasha, and has influenced two tribes of Bedouins in his favor."

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The *Times* says: "Though Wolseley does not require a third division, the Government is determined to strengthen his hands, by sending three battalions of infantry, so that Gen. Wood may be set free without leaving a garrison of less than 5,000 men at Alexandria. Reserve depots of 150 men for each of the regiments which are at the front with Wolseley will also be formed at Alexandria, and a large depot of a thousand reserve men will be formed to replace those as they are drafted to the front to supply casualties. The general result of these measures will be that Wolseley will have 22,000 men on the main line of operations, besides the garrison of Alexandria and the Indian contingent.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Gen. Wolseley telegraphs from Ismailia to-day as follows: "All quiet at the front. The Highland Brigade will remain afloat at present to furnish working parties here. I am clearing out the hospitals and sending away the wounded and serious cases of sickness in the troopship 'Malabar.'"

A despatch to the times from Kassassin, dated yesterday, says the enemy keeps a close watch all about our camp, and numerous Bedouin horsemen are prowling in the vicinity rendering it unsafe to venture far out. Last night one of the Life Guards was killed. His body was recovered and found to be mutilated. Araba Pasha has an excellent position here, and is in direct communication by railway with Deagazery and Salihieyeh, and water for his forces is brought up by rail and canal. His active cavalry succeed in masking his movements and keeping them secret.

The *Standard's* despatch from Kassassin says Arabi Pasha has regained confidence. It will be necessary to prepare for a scientific and methodical advance and to attack him in force. The fire of the English infantry in the last engagement appears to have inflicted very slight damage upon the enemy. The Martini Henri rifles used by British troops are apt to be rendered unserviceable by hard usage.

A Hard Case.

MR. EDITOR:—In your last issue appeared a letter from Archibald Simpson stating a few facts concerning that "imaginary road," near which he has settled himself. I wonder that Mr. Simpson and others, having an interest in the road, have held their peace so long.

About thirty-two years ago the first grant of money was given to make a road across the piece of land intercepted by the Murray and Shore roads, thus making a very convenient and short access from one section to the other. Accordingly, a crack was cut through the woods, which would, it was hoped, in a few years at least, become a passable highway. But little or nothing has been done to accomplish the work. Not enough money has been expended upon it from year to year, to keep the bushes down. This road was formerly not an absolute necessity, since those passing from one section to another could do so by going around either by Oulton's Corner, or by Murray's Corner. But, notwithstanding this, the people were eminently entitled to a road for convenience sake. But during the past four or or five years, since Mr. Simpson has settled near it, and has succeeded in clearing himself a farm, it has become necessary that it should be completed. It is next to impossible for Mr. Simpson to provide his family with the necessaries of life, at a distance of a little more than two miles from a good road. This is disgraceful. Let the shame be upon our representatives. All the prayers for the completion of the road in question have availed nothing. A petition was presented a year ago, by the interested community, to our members, at a Railway meeting in Baie Verte, earnestly and finally entreating them to look down with compassion from the railroad world, and just this once to favor them. O yes, a large grant should be given next year. Wonderful things would be accomplished within a year. What has been done? Twenty dollars has been expended. Where are you, Peter? "Oh, I'm Attorney-General of the Province and will do as I please!" What about that little oily speech you have made these many years, about fair-play and impartial service, and the equal love and interest you have for the English speaking electors? Where is the great-hearted Daniel, who takes all Westmorland in his embrace, and has a kiss for every baby in it, the thunderbolts of whose supreme wrath are hurled at every offender of his beloved countrymen, whom he delights to serve? Oh, he is building the Grand Southern just now and cannot be bothered about with these minor matters.

Ye men of Westmorland, behold your representatives! *Expende Petrum.* "How many pounds do you find in your great leader?" "Weighed and found wanting!" Don't, then, be wheedled any longer. Say at the next election, "Begone, and give way to honester and better men!" JUSTUS.

Botsford, Sept. 4th, 1882

Personal and Political.

—Mr. Schrieber has gone to Winnipeg.

—Cetewayo is on the ocean *en route* for Africa.

—Hon. B. R. Stevenson has been appointed Judge of Probates for Charlotte County.

—G. Rix Price, Esq., is a candidate for the representation of Kings County.

—It is announced that there is no chance for the recovery of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

—A British Columbia despatch announces the death of Angus McLeod, formerly of Amherst.

—Lieut. Arthur and his sister, Miss Arthur, of the President's family, have been visiting St. John.

—Lt. Col. Reade, formerly of N. S., has been appointed Brigade Major for the first, second and third divisions of N. B.

—Mr. Morton, M. P. P. for King's, has accepted the office of Solicitor General, and was sworn in at Fredericton on Tuesday.

—The election petition against Mr. Foster, M. P., of Kings, commenced on Monday before Geo. B. Seeley, Esq., a commissioner appointed to receive evidence.

—Hebert Spencer is now at Montreal. It is understood that during his tour on the continent he will not appear in public at all, and is not desirous of being interviewed or of making acquaintances.

—Westgate, the self-confessed Phœnix Park murderer, who is confined in gaol at Spanish Town, Jamaica, still adheres to his confession, and threatens suicide. He has given the names of his alleged accomplices.

—Among the presents showered upon Cetewayo previous to leaving for Zululand were shawls for his wives and a bull-dog. The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh now that Cetewayo has been so handsomely treated has made a demand for compensation for losses sustained in the Punjaub many years ago.

—G. Hudson Flewelling, Esq., of Clifton, will be a candidate for the seat in the House of Assembly vacated by the death of Hon. J. H. Crawford. Mr. Flewelling is a son of the late Hon. W. P. Flewelling, and is a man of sterling character.

—M. L. LeBerthe Marie DeRothschild, daughter of the head of the Frankfort branch of that family, will be married on Thursday next to Prince Alexandre DeWagram. As a necessary preliminary to the ceremony M. L. LeBerthe yesterday received christian baptism. Prior to the ceremony she formally signed an abjuration of the Jewish faith.

—The body of Stephen Girard lies in a sarcophagus in the vestibule of the main college building, which is built after the model of a Grecian temple, its thirty-four Corinthian columns measure 6 feet in diameter, and are 55 feet hight, and cost $15,000 each. The college opened with 95 pupils in 1848, and the running expenses were but $47,000 a year. The will of Girard contemplated only 300 pupils, there are at present 1100 boys in the institution, and it requires $365,000 a year to maintain it, or $1000 a day. This pays all salaries of teachers and officials, and provides heat, light, food and clothing for the inmates—in fact, every expense. The first year there were 5 teachers, now there are 39.

The Harvest.

—In France wheat is likely to be above the average in quantity, but the quality will be very variable.

—In the uplands in Germany there has been too much rain, and about half the barley has been injured and the finest malting quality will be scarce this season.

—Creamery butter has been sold in Chicago for delivery in February at 39 cents, which looks as if butter would be butter this fall.

—The shipment of beef from Montreal continues quite active, and the price paid averages from 5¼c. to 6½c. per lb. live weight. A. W. Ackins, of Toronto, shipped 400 head of cattle last week. The freights are lower.

—Canada has sold to the United States in the last twelve years 81,437,401 bushels of barley and received for it $65,849,920. She has sold also of barley malt 5,041,351 bushels and received for that about $4,000,000, making the whole amount received by Canada from the United States for barley in the last twelve years is about $70,000,000—$70,000,000 in round numbers a snug little sum.

—Late oats in the Parish of Botsford are likely to be a total failure—thin on the ground, very short and badly rusted. Early oats promise fairly. Potatoes green yet and likely to be a fair crop. Wheat, in Westmorland, is damaged some with the weavil and rust, but still farmers think they may get an average yield. Hay on the uplands is lighter than last year, but both broadleaf and English hay are good on the marshes.

—The English harvest of 1882 promises to be the best for ten years, except in the case of wheat which is represented better only in 1874. The *Mark Lane Express* says, "should the weather be favorable for the in-gathering of the fruits of the earth, the present harvest cannot fail to be remunerative." The fresh harvest is likely to be a late one, and the hay cut early was very much injured with the wet, but latterly the weather improved and some splendid hay has been secured. The oat crop bids fair to be one of the best ever harvested in *ould* Ireland.

Fever and ague, malarious fever, bilious and typhoid fevers all originate in one producing cause and may all be easily prevented by *Parsin's Purgative Pills.* These pills act directly and powerfully upon the blood.

It is a dangerous thing to allow the diarrhœa or dysentery to go unchecked and there is no need of it. A small bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* will cure the most stubborn case that can be produced.

New Advertisements.

Tea! Tea!

Ex Steamship "Assyria," from London:

81 Packages Choice Tea,

Which I offer Wholesale at the Lowest Ruling Rates in any market.

sept6 J. L. BLACK.

Tobacco! Tobacco!

NOW IN STORE:

100 Boxes and Caddies,

Of following Brands:—"Black Hawk," "Challenge," "Little Sergeant," "Maggie Mitchell," "Yellow Bird," & "Gold Bar."

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Wholesale or Retail.

sept6 J. L. BLACK.

Shovels, Mattocks, &c.

10 dozen Round Point Shovels,
1 " Short Cutter Maddocks,
1 " S. E. Picks.

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

sept5 J. L. BLACK.

FLOUR AND MEAL!

NOW ON RAIL AND DUE:

250 Bbls. Choice Brand FLOUR,
10 Bbls. OATMEAL.

Wholesale and Retail.

june22 J. L. BLACK.

Fish. Fish.

JUST RECEIVED:

3000 lbs. Codfish and Pollock.

FOR SALE LOW.

sept6 J. L. BLACK.

MOLASSES!

NOW IN STORE:

10 CASKS, 4 TIERCES, 5 BBLS., } CHOICE QUALITY CIENFUEGOS.

AT LOWEST RATES.

june22 J. L. BLACK.

FURNITURE!

NEW STOCK.

CHAIRS, all Common Kinds.
Dining Chairs, perforated seats.
Rockers, Cribs, Bedsteads.
Fall Leaf and Extension Tables.
Bureaus, with and without Mirrors.
Centre Table, Toilet do.
Sinks, Mirrors, Lounges.

8 Bedroom Suits, Complete,

from $20 to $30 each.

may1 J. L. BLACK.

Hats. Hats.

Men's Felt Hats,

Men's Wool Hats,

MEN'S SOFT HATS,
MEN'S STIFF HATS,
MEN'S PANAMA HATS,
MEN'S LINEN HATS.

Boys' and Youths' Felt and Straw Hats,

New Styles and Low Prices.

may1 J. L. BLACK.

Carpets! Carpets!

English Oil Cloths!

30 Pieces Carpets:

BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
WOOL,
UNION,
JUTE,
HEMP.

15 pieces English Oil Carpets,

1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 yards wide.

These goods are just imported direct from England, and will be sold low.

may1 J. L. BLACK.

Sugar & Coffee.

Casks Bright Porto Rico Sugar,

At 9c. per lb. Cash.

Best Porto Rico Sugar

At 10c. per lb. Cash.

Crushed & Granulated Coffee

AT LOWEST RATES.

july6 J. L. BLACK.

MAPLE SUGAR.

2,000 LBS.

Choice Quality Maple Sugar,

At 10c. per lb. by Cake for Cash.

july6 J. L. BLACK.

New Advertisements.

CARD OF THANKS.

THE subscriber begs to return his thanks to his friends who worked so hard to save his mill property on Sunday last. WM. MORICE.

Sackville, Sept. 6, 1882.

NOTICE.

A FARM for sale on easy terms, containing 97 acres, 50 of which are under good state of cultivation, and 32 acres well covered with wood and poles; also house and barn with outbuildings in good state of repair, situated in Botsford Parish, within one mile of Avard's Corner.

For particulars apply to Wm. Peacock, of Bristol, N. B., or the subscriber.

NELSON O. TREEN, Oxford, Nova Scotia.

sept6 4i

Halifax Banking Co.

HALIFAX, 31st Aug., 1882.

AN AGENCY of this Bank has been opened this day at OXFORD, N. S. A General Banking business will be conducted.

(Signed) W. L. PITCAITHLY, Cashier.

sept6 4i

NOTICE

MEMBERS of the Agricultural Society intending to compete for the prize offered for the Best half acre of Turnips and Mangolds in the field, must make entry of the same with the Secretary before the first day of October next.

JOHN T. CARTER, Secretary.

Sackville, Sept. 5, 1882. 2i

Moncton Sugar.

IN STORE:

200 Bbls. Yellow Extra C.
50 Bbls. Granulated.

This is the best value offered this year. Samples mailed and Prices quoted on application.

A. J. BABANG & CO.

Moncton, Sept. 6, 1882.

Lime and Cement.

NOW IN STORE:

132 Casks Armstrong Lime.

Two Car Loads White & Brothers

English Portland Cement.

FOR SALE LOW.

A. J. BABANG & CO.

Moncton Sept. 6, 1882.

English Fall Goods.

Received and now opening ex steamers "Austrian," "Nova Scotian," "Thames," "Karo," "Istrian," and "Dermian":

New Fall and Winter Goods,

In Tweeds, Coatings, Diagonals, Naps, Mantle Cloths, Cloth and Fur Cloaks, Flannels, Prints, Laces, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Silks, Satins, Plush, Tartans, Dress Goods, Fancy Goods, Haberdashery, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Hats, Millinery, and Shawls.

ALL DEPARTMENTS WELL ASSORTED.

☞ The whole Stock was personally selected and is offered at extraordinary low prices.

A. EVERITT,

Wholesale Warehouse, Masonic Building, GERMAIN ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

CUSTOM CLOTHING.

OUR STOCK OF

CLOTHS

IS STILL LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED.

All orders promptly filled, and a GOOD FIT warranted.

A liberal discount given to cash purchasers.

july19 J. F. ALLISON.

Haying Tools.

IN STOCK, A GOOD ASSORTMENT

Scythes, Forks & Rakes,

For the haying season, all at lowest prices.

july19 J. F. ALLISON.

Preserve Jars.

Glass Preserve Jars,

Earthenware Preserve Jars,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

july19 J. F. ALLISON.

Boots & Shoes.

JUST RECEIVED:

2 CASES Boots and Shoes.
Ladies' French Kid Button Boots,
" Goat " "
" Calf " "
" Serfle Boots, all prices.
" Slippers.

Also, full lines of Mens', Boys' and Misses' Boots; all at lowest prices.

may1 J. F. ALLISON.

Crockery and Earthenware.

JUST OPENED:—3 packages of Crockery and Earthenware, comprising a general assortment.

White Stone Tea Setts,
" " Cups and Saucers.
" " Chamber Setts.

Fire-clay Milk Pans and Stew Pans, much superior to Earthenware.

may1 J. F. ALLISON.

NEW GOODS!

JET HEADINGS,
JET FRINGES,
JET GIMPS,
SILK FRINGES,
CRAPE FRINGES,
SPANISH LACE.

NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.

C. A. BOWSER.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

A JOURNEYMAN HARNESS MAKER. Steady employment and liberal wages given to a competent hand.

Apply to C. J. HARTNETT, sept6-tf Parrsboro.

ROAD SERVICE.

THE subscriber will let for REPAIRS a portion of the Highway between Bay Verte and Port Elgin, at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, 14th inst., at 10 a. m.

By order.

S. F. WELLS, Supervisor.

sept6 1i

MOWERS & RAKES.

FROST & WOOD'S

NEW MODEL MOWERS,

—AND—

WHEEL HORSE RAKE.

The Best and Cheapest in the Market.

A few CULTIVATORS will be sold cheap.

july26 GEO. E. FORD.

New Furniture

HANDSOME ASH BEDROOM SUITS with Walnut Trimmings;
Ash Bedsteads, Dining Chairs, Sinks;
Bureaus with Glass, Sideboards, &c.;
Lounges, Spring Beds;
Mattresses—all sizes;
Walnut Dining and Parlor Chairs;
Haircloth Sofas, Patent Rockers;
Common Furniture of all kinds.

july12 GEO. E. FORD.

Mantle Ornaments and Fringes.

NEW JET MANTLE ORNAMENTS;
New Jet Girdles;
New Jet Frogs;
New Jet Fringes;
Circular, Ulster and Mantle Cloths.

Just opened. Reduced in price. Now is the time to buy.

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Mowing Machine Oils

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MOWING MACHINE OIL; PURE OLIVE OIL.

EXTRAS for New Model and Wood Frame Buckeyes and all other kinds of Mowers.

SECTIONS and FULL KNIVES for all Mowers in use.

EXTRAS for Rakes, Wrenches, Oil Cans, &c., at lowest rates.

Send by Express to any part of the country C. O. D.

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New Laces and Flowers.

NEW BLACK SPANISH LACES;
New Cream Spanish Laces;
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New Coffee Spanish Laces;
Jet Flowers and Wreaths;
Spanish Lace Scarfs;
New Wraps;
New Hats and Bonnets—latest shapes in Satin, Tuscan, Leghorn and Fancy Straws.

☞ Just received from Montreal. For sale cheap.

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FURNITURE at Reduced Prices;
Millinery at reduced prices;
Dress Goods at reduced prices;
Boots and Shoes at reduced prices;
Colored Buntings at reduced prices;
Printed Cottons at reduced prices;
Cambrics at reduced prices;
Parasols at reduced prices;
Shirtings at reduced prices;
Clothing at reduced prices.

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Ploughs and Rakes.

DANIEL E. CASEY & SON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF

Ploughs and Horse Rakes

From Messrs. Frost & Wood.

We have been selling these Ploughs for several years, and find them to give satisfaction.

The Rake is a first class article with all the new improvements which make them second to none.

☞ Come and see them before buying elsewhere.

DANIEL E. CASEY & SON.

Bay Verte, June 8, 1882. 3m

NEW GOODS!

Ex SS. Canadian and Austrian:

WORSTED COATINGS, new designs;
Striped Hessians;
Shoe Thread—Stewart's;
Towellings, Muslins;
Men's Silk Scarfs—newest styles;
Haberdashery and Small Wares.

T. R. JONES & CO.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

FOR SALE.

SINGLE and DOUBLE TEAM WAGGONS. One Beach Wagon, one second-hand Carriage, one Sulky, one Horse five years old. Terms liberal. Apply to Baird & George or to the subscriber.

ALEX. JOHNSTON.

Upper Sackville, Aug. 30, 1882.—4i

WANTED.

A JOURNEYMAN CURRIER. Steady employment and liberal wages given to a competent hand. Apply to

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Lime, Lime.

One Car LIME at $1.90 per Cask.

aug10-tf JAS. R. AYER.

Money to Loan.

APPLY to T. A. KINNEAR, Attorney-at-Law Sackville, N. B. aug15