

Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., July 11, 1878.

Which is the Liberal Party.

The Telegraph is making strenuous efforts to detach from Mr. TILLEY, those Liberal supporters, whose champion he has been for a quarter of a century, by persistently shouting "Tory" at them, by linking with Tilley all the opprobrium that "Toryism" conveys, and by connecting him with that rabid Anti-ism that refuses in the city of Halifax even in A. D. 1878, to do honor to Dominion day! Our contemporary in advocating their desertion of Mr. Tilley says:

We think that our Old Liberals, who now manifest Conservative tendencies, owe it to themselves, to their antecedents, to their former national acts and aspirations to take this course, and to avoid the narrow local feelings which used to animate the old Conservatives and Anti-Confederates, and which seem to-day to lead the citizens of Halifax or a large portion of them to place themselves in a false position before the country by the Tories on Dominion Day. If the men who wish to represent the Liberal party here are not up to the standard, then let others be selected, but do not let New Brunswick go back on its record as regards its Liberal alliance and its adoption of a Liberal and anti-party worthy of a great mercantile community, and absolutely necessary to the success of our staple industries.

In giving our city contemporary credit for honesty in its views, we will have to convict it of the most lamentable ignorance as to the political history of Canada during the last quarter of a century. At the outset we distinctly repudiate the assumption of the Telegraph that the present Grit-Rouge combination is the Liberal party of Canada, either in name or principles. We should be sorry to believe that the totally discordant and irreconcilable political views and aims held by the Tories and Annexationists, the Obstructionists and Anti-Confederates, the army of Sore-heads and Turn-outs that are marshaled under the Mackenzie-Cauchon-Lafontaine-Huntington-Smith-Jones leadership, constitute the principles of true Liberalism, or that the promiscuous multitude that hold them are the true and bona fide Liberals of Canada. If Liberalism is made up of the odds and ends of all kinds of political principles, of the refusal of all parties, the scrapings of all factions and rubbish of all political schools, without unity or principle or homogeneity, except the common impulse for power and spoil, then deliver the honest worth of this country from Liberalism!

In 1849 when Robert Baldwin and Lewis Lafontaine were the great leaders of the great Liberal party of Canada, extremists and radicals like the late Malcolm Cameron, not satisfied with the wise conservatism of their leaders, that moved so faster in solving the problems of the day, than public sentiment warranted, broke off from their party and formed the Clear Grit faction.

At that time also, Jean Baptiste Dorian, and others like him, restless and discontented, rebelled against their party and formed the Rouge faction, whose principles were as extravagant and chimerical then as they are to-day. These men, uniting their forces, struggle to break down the Liberal Administration of Baldwin and Lafontaine and their successors. The crisis arrived in 1854. Mr. George Brown, a leader then as now, and a Sore-head, to accomplish his purposes, supported in all the constituencies Tories in preference to Liberals. He was supported by some nineteen Tories, headed by Dorian. Thus was the Liberal Administration of the day confronted by three parties: Tories, Conservatives, Rouges and Grits, each weaker in itself but combined stronger. The Liberals of the day, dreading the extravagant and even revolutionary tendencies of the Grits and Rouges, called to their aid the Conservatives and formed that great Liberal-Conservative party that ruled Canada with unexampled success for twenty years!

What were the measures of that coalition?—for neither party names nor party principles are so true a test of what a party is as its measures. The first great measure accomplished was the secularization of the clergy reserves, and notwithstanding the determined resistance of the Grits, the Government carried the commutation clause—a far-sighted act of justice that removed forever a subject of agitation. The Seigneurial Tenure was swept away from Lower Canada, notwithstanding violent opposition, and a large number of dues and taxes were removed from the people of Quebec. These were the two great disturbing elements of those days, and these were grappled with by the same great party that in 1867-7 carried Confederation.

A plank introduced in the Grit platform in Ontario was "No Separate Schools," and yet they lived to violate a cardinal principle by establishing them themselves in a new Province in the West, and they lived to acquiesce in the Liberal-Conservative policy enunciated at the time of Confederation of permitting no infringement in existing denominational rights. If the statements of the different Provinces, who united and carried Confederation—a work which George Brown declared could scarcely be realized in a life time, so mighty was the project—if these men are Tories, then let the name be honored. The coalition between the two parties in the Maritime Provinces took place at Confederation. In Nova Scotia, Tupper and Johnson, Conservatives, were supported by Young, McCall and Archibald and finally by Howe. Were these men Tories? In this Province, Tilley, who had long led the Liberal sentiment of the country, was backed by those champions of Responsible Government, Fisher and Wilnot, in carrying his cause, while Chandler, the Premier of the previous Conservative Government, cordially supported him in his efforts to carry it.

To say that these men are Tories, that they are "animated by narrow local feelings," that they compose the class who refuse to honor Dominion Day, is to state what is untrue, grossly untrue and unjust towards a brilliant galaxy of men, to whose statesmanship and patriotism Canada owes every liberal and progressive measure enacted between 1854-74.

The Telegraph says the "Liberals" owe it to their principles to oppose Government aid, in developing the country's resources and increasing its wealth. Harbors have been constructed, and harbor improvements made on a scale before unknown. When Confederation was accomplished, we had only 186 light-houses; the Liberal-Conservative Government added 125, 16 fog-whistles and 6 lightships, and when they left power, 30 lightships were in process of construction. The enormous expenditure, entailed by these almost colossal works, for the taxation of the people! When the Liberal Conservatives came into power in 1874, the customs duties bore to the imports the relation of 154 per cent, while in 1872 it was only 163 per cent.

Notwithstanding the great expenditures created by subsidies to keep up the various local governments, to pay the interest on such gigantic undertakings as the I. C. R. and the canals, and all the other public works, there was actually less taxation when the Liberal-Conservative Government left power in 1873 than when they came into power 20 years previously! They not only provided for every service but piled up a surplus of \$10,000,000.

What is the Grit-Rouge record? A decrease in the volume of Canadian trade since 1874 of \$50,000,000; bankruptcies, \$96,000,000; increase of debt, \$30,000,000; deficits in the revenue, 1875 and 1876, \$3,400,000.

Poor Times! Hard Times! shouts Mr. Mackenzie as the cause of all our troubles. If so, why is not the United States similarly affected. The per centage of failures there is much below ours.

The balance in foreign trade in favor of the United States for the last ten months is \$227,000,000. During the same time the foreign debt was reduced \$150,000,000.

How is it that the United States are able to expand their trade and pay up their debts if this "universal stagnation" exists?

In contrast with the principles and measures of the great Liberal-Conservative party let us look at the Grit-Rouge platform. Mr. McKenzie in his Lampion address delivered years ago laid down eight principles. The first one was the adjustment of the franchise. The Lib-Con. party made the Dominion Franchise that of the several Provinces, and such it has continued to be to the present time. The second was the ballot. This was agreed to by the late Government. Up to 1873, Mr. Mackenzie opposed this measure himself! Third, abolition of property qualification. This was never a party question, but if it was, it was abolished in Ontario on the motion of Mr. McCall, the Conservative member for South Norfolk. Fourth, Insolvency. This has not become a party measure, and any way Mr. Mackenzie has found no satisfactory solution. Fifth, Court of Appeal. Sir John introduced two bills, and the one on the Statute Book is confidently Sir John's. Sixth, Improvements in the Canal system. Fancy the Government appealing to the electors of Westmorland to sustain them for their Bait Verte Canal policy! Seventh, Militia improvements. Eight, construction of the Pacific Railway. In respect to the latter, the Liberal-Conservative party asked for \$30,000,000 and the land grant to build it. The present Government has already spent that sum and has the Port Francis Locks, Seaboard Hotel, Kingston town lots, steel rails in piles rotting, and a partially constructed line, commencing nowhere and ending nowhere. Such is Grit-Rougeism, which the Telegraph would dignify by the name of Liberalism!

It would be graceful act for the Westmorland Members to nominate Hon. Mr. McQueen for the vacant seat in the Legislative Council. His acquaintance with political affairs and his naturally conservative tendencies would render him an acquisition to that body. If public services of some years' duration could give him a claim, Hon. Mr. McQueen has fairly earned the honor. We admit there are difficulties in the way, but we do not imagine they are of an insuperable character. A new President will be required at the next House, a position which Mr. McQueen would fill in the most creditable manner.

St. John Assessment.—The late fire does not appear to have made a very appreciable difference in its wealth. The total value of real property this year is set down at \$10,235,300 against \$10,587,100 in 1877 and against \$9,287,000 in 1876. The value of the personal property assessed the present year is \$7,308,100 against \$8,737,200 in 1877 and against \$9,287,000 in 1876. The valuation of the incomes assessed in 1878 is \$1,921,600; in 1877, \$1,951,900; in 1876, \$1,987,000.

Other parts of the Province look with surprise at the efforts made in this constituency to stir up Orangeism against Peter Landry at the late election. In the St. John election, the County Master of the Ritebier, a Catholic, while the Grand Master actually ran with him on the same ticket!

Lieutenant-Governor Chandler.

The announcement on Monday that

Honorable E. B. Chandler had been appointed Lieutenant Governor of this Province excited some surprise, as his name had not been previously mentioned in connection with the office. The news was received with general pleasure. Mr. Chandler is unquestionably an able man, and better acquainted with the constitutional history of this Province than any other man, having for half a century taken a leading part in all provincial measures. He, therefore, enters the highest office in the Province with a rare aptitude for the administration of its duties, and brings to a fitting close a political life of incessant activity.

Mr. Chandler's appointment is a reminder that he has witnessed political changes and scenes which extend over a period of time such as is allotted to few men. He was already a politician when Joe Howe was busy at his case in a Halifax printing office.

He had been five years a member of the Assembly before the separation of the Legislative and Executive Councils took place. It is exactly forty-five years ago, when Mr. Chandler, then a young man of thirty-two, was delegated by the Assembly to proceed to England in conjunction with the late Charles Simonds to obtain the surrender of the Crown Grants. Revue, the administrator by a Commissioner appointed by the Home Government, who refused to submit details of the revenue and expenditure of his department to the Assembly. This was three years before Howe's celebrated attack on the Council of Twelve, and five years before McKenzie in Upper Canada issued the Declaration of the Re-formers, the meeting of the Five Counties at the call of Papineau and the Battle of Montgomery's Tavern, Toronto, was fought.

Mr. Chandler was for two years a member of the Legislative Council, when McKenzie from Navy Island proclaimed the Republic of Upper Canada, and the "Caroline" was carried over Horse Shoe Falls by Col. McNish. He followed the next year by the Aroostook War, between New Brunswick and Maine respecting disputed territory.

Mr. Chandler was a member of the Government of this Province for sixteen years from '44 to '58 and '67 to '69. He was connected with the I. C. R. as early as 1850, when he went with Mr. Howe to London as a delegate, and a second time in 1852 with Sir Francis Hincks. To show the changes and developments of the country that Mr. Chandler has witnessed, he was a veteran politician of twenty-two years' standing before the first Canadian railway was built, viz., the St. Lawrence & Atlantic.

Though old in years, born in 1809, Mr. Chandler still possesses apparently undiminished his youthful vitality and activity.

How Protection has killed (?) the hat trade of the United States.—The favorite cry of Free Traders is that Protection raises the price of goods at the expense of the consumer to benefit the manufacturer. On the other hand Protectionists claim that good wholesome Protection so stimulates production and competition as to reduce prices. We have before referred to the American watch trade which is monopolizing the business of the world; to American carpets, to American cotton fabrics and the manufacturers of iron that are taking the place of English goods in the markets of Manchester and Sheffield.

Showing the enormous benefit Protection has been to consumers of these articles. We now present another proof. The *Hatters Gazette* (English) announces that a special representative of the trade is to proceed to London to negotiate with the States and Canada for the purpose of reporting upon the hating trade of America. "For some time past," says the *Gazette*, "our hat trade with Canada has been decreasing. The American manufacturers are now supplying that market with about half the quantity of hats imported. This loss to the English trade has only occurred during the last few years, thus showing with what a spirit the Americans are pushing 'business'."

Good Logic.—The Telegraph says: As Confederates, they are logically bound to fall in with one or other of the great political parties of Canada; if they did not intend to do this why did they go into Confederation? An enlightened Confederate, free from small local prejudices rising to high issues, they ought to join that Canadian party which has most political ability and that ally with which they always agreed—that is to say, other things being equal, the Liberals of the country might naturally be expected to affiliate with the Liberal party of Canada.

In other words, Confederates are called upon on the ground of logical consistency to desert TILLEY (who carried Confederation) and to drive him out of political life, and support SMITH, who did his utmost to obstruct and delay it. Most logical Telegraph!

The question whether America's supplies of meat to Europe are to be shipped as live cattle or dead meat is gradually being settled in favor of the former. The export of live cattle is steadily increasing, while that of dead meat is proportionately falling off. On Saturday last, 500 Texan steers were shipped by one steamer from New York to Liverpool. The average freight per head is from \$25 to \$30.

THE ST. JOHN FREEMAN SAYS:

The office of Judge of Probates, formerly held by Mr. No. 10, has been given to Mr. McQueen, to replace his son who has been appointed to the office which it is said has been offered to him.

The Freeman does not seem to be aware it is usual to appoint legal gentlemen to Judgeships.

WHILE Europe has 3,310 persons to every mile of railway, the United States has 80,000 miles of railway for 45,000,000 people, or about 575 persons to every mile of road.

Annual Meeting of the Bellevue Co.

The annual Meeting took place on Tuesday at the Mines. Quite a number of stockholders attended. F. W. Hales, Esq., and Hon. G. W. Deloitte, from P. E. I., and Messrs. Foster, Barnes, Collins and others, from St. John, being present. The following is the stockholders' report:

The Directors of the Bellevue Albertine and Oil Company, at their last annual meeting reported that the receipts for the past year, ending 31st May last, amounted to \$10,825.55, and that the expenditure for the same period is as follows: Wages, \$4,015.45; rent, \$57; Charges acct., \$1,724.08; pit contract, \$3,800; plant account, \$1,274.57. Total, \$10,871.10.

During the past year large sales of stock have been made, the proceeds of which have enabled the Company to carry on the work without resorting to more than one call of 25 per cent.

Since the last annual meeting, the pit has been sunk to a depth of 265 feet in all. Three levels have been started from the pit at a depth of 250 feet from the surface, and tunnels have been driven in different directions a distance in all of 174 feet.

On 4th of May last the manager reported to the Board a discovery made the previous day, of a very promising vein of Albertine, varying in width from 1 to 9 inches, on the property of the Company. And in consequence the Directors resolved that the stock book of the Company be closed and no further sales of stock made. The number of unsold shares is 41.

The accounts of the Treasurer have been duly audited. The stockholders expressed themselves well satisfied with the work done during the past year and quite confident as to the ultimate success of their operations.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Treasurer, a resolution was passed directing him to prepare a detailed statement of the expenditure of the Company from its organization up to the latest practicable date and cause the same to be printed and distributed to the stockholders.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: F. W. Hales, Charlottetown; M. Juday, St. John; Blair Botsford, Sackville; Frances Collins, St. John; D. S. Harper, Shediac; E. B. Chandler, Jr., Dorchester; William Patrick, Bellevue and MacLean.

At a meeting of the new Board, Blair Botsford, Esq., was elected President, E. B. Chandler, Jr., Sec. Treas., and P. A. Landry, Esq., Solicitor of the company.

On the recommendation of the Manager, it was decided to sink a trial pit on the new vein. Stockholders were present from St. John, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Truro, N. S., Sackville, Moncton, Shediac, Dorchester, Memramcook and Petit-colic.

News from the East.

LONDON, July 8.—In referring to the new Treaty between England and Turkey the *Telegraph's* correspondent says: "This defensive Treaty does not necessarily come within the scope of the deliberations of Congress. It is an independent contract between the Powers concerned, validity of which could not be called in question except at the cost of war. Arrangement will, however, be announced to Congress. The position of Cyprus will give England and Turkey no real advantage. A railway having this object in view will be constructed. No further Russian encroachment in this direction will be possible so far as Asia is concerned. England and Turkey will practically form one power."

The Batoum question is virtually settled. Prince Gortschakoff declared at Saturday's sitting that the Czar, as a proof of his desire to satisfy legitimate interests, had resolved to make a free port. Beauséjour announced that England could not but be satisfied with the Czar's reassuring resolve. Salisbury warmly advocated the claims of the Lazis to be protected from annexation, and private negotiations which might be carried on with Russia objecting to having valuable independent people in the immediate neighborhood of her new possessions. There are also some slight difficulties in regard to the dismantlement of the fortifications, the Russians claiming that some of them are natural features of the ground.

A MIRAMICHI correspondent of the *New York World* has sent to that paper an account of the Lazarus Tract, where the lepers are supported. Regarding the introduction of the disease the writer says:

The disease has been the subject of consideration for several medical congresses, and is now being carried by the New Brunswick Government, all of which fix its first appearance in the province in 1758, although they differ widely as to its true nature. In that year a French trading vessel, the "Indienne," which had just come off the Labrador coast, arrived at the Bay with a general cargo of furs. While entering the bay the vessel was caught in a sudden gale and stranded, going to pieces during the night. The fishermen came to the aid of the sailors and welcomed them to their cabins. Among the goods shipped by the "Indienne" while in the Mediterranean was a bale of old clothes brought from a Syrian dealer. Those the crew distributed to their hosts, and thus came the plague. On the 2nd of August the first case appeared. A saintly missionary to whom the case was brought for the laying on of hands, was puzzled with the symptoms, and it was not until the following spring, when the son of the sufferer was filled with plague, that the stricken people knew that it was leprosy. Father Menier, a priest who had travelled in the East, discovered it, and though he used stringent quarantine measures, the sufferers died far and wide, vainly hoping to leave the blight behind.

The "Alice" Mystery.

Our readers will recollect that one J. F. Kinnear, in March last, at Baltimore, negotiated the sale of the cargo of hides and coffee of the brig, "Alice." He is stated to have received an advance of \$1,500, when suspicions being aroused as to the character of Kinnear; inquiries were made, it was found there was no brig, "Alice," on the Registry of Canada, whereas she hailed from Hopewell, N. S. In fact, there was no such port of registry. In the midst of these enquiries, Mr. Kinnear and the crew of the "Alice" suddenly disappeared. It then turned out that the "Alice" was the brig "Alice," belonging to Vaughan, Liverpool, which loaded and cleared from Liguria Venezuela, in January, with hides and coffee for Hamburg. The only party captured was the negro servant of Kinnear, who is now in jail at Baltimore. The captain, Capt. John Campbell, had become the master of the "Alice," Capt. John Campbell, of this port. Many believed he had been murdered; others that he had been induced by Kinnear to aid him in his plot. In connection of the theory, it was stated that letters had been found in the P. O. at Baltimore, addressed to Capt. Campbell, sent by his father, Capt. Seth Campbell, from Wales.

Capt. Seth Campbell, master of the brig "Westmoreland," has arrived home and called at this office to make explanations. He has handed us the following letter from his son, which explains why he wrote to him at Baltimore:

LACUNA, VENEZUELA, }
Jan. 22, 1878. }

I now take the pleasure of writing you a line to let you know that I am well, and hope that these few lines may find you all in the same good health. I am about loaded for Hamburg with a cargo of coffee and hides and other goods. I have been 40 days on demurrage at \$50 per day. I think I shall sail in about 5 days if nothing happens. It is very warm here, and I have been here, on this coast, since August. It is a hard passage to Hamburg this time of the year, and the vessel will be deep loaded, and she is old, and I feel a little doubtful of her in heavy weather. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: F. W. Hales, Charlottetown; M. Juday, St. John; Blair Botsford, Sackville; Frances Collins, St. John; D. S. Harper, Shediac; E. B. Chandler, Jr., Dorchester; William Patrick, Bellevue and MacLean.

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Our Cape Bald Letter.

CAPE BALD, July 1, 1878.
DEAR POST.—This being Dominion Day and the local elections being all over, I take the opportunity of writing a few lines to you, in order to show you that we are all alive after the great political struggle, and feel quite proud to think that the Cape Railway will now be built.

But, Mr. Editor, there is another election coming—called the Federal election. I do, we, here in Cape Bald, would like to see the faces of the gentlemen, whoever they may be, that will aspire or offer to represent us in the next Commons, and would like to show the necessity of having a man there not altogether taken up with O. P. D. but one that will see that Cape Bald has a right to better accommodation than what we have had up to this day. In Cape Bald and vicinity we have five lobster factories, canning on an average 300 cases a day; we have building stone and granite being excavated in the Provinces, and any quantity of it, too. But all this amounts to nothing, for the simple reason that we have no way or facilities of shipping.

What Cape Bald wants is a good harbor, and a free port, which could be built with very little expense, and which would enable ships to come and load stone from the quarries, and ship lobsters to Europe as cheap as we can from Halifax; besides other developments which would be a great benefit to Cape Bald and the whole parish of Botsford.

Look at Clifton, Baie de Chaleur, Shippegan, Grand Anse, and, etc., and you will see breakwaters, wharves, etc., going up for the benefit of fishermen and quarries. Why can we not have the same here, where it is so much needed and where it would be of so much benefit to the country at large. The trouble is there is only one Anglin—we want more and hope we will have more. Hoping to see some of the aspirants examining our shores before long, and making plans for a breakwater.

I remain, etc.,

CAPE BALD.

Thomas Bernard.

On Monday night, Mr. Jas. Leo saw an Indian with a gun at Jenks Brook, Upper Sackville, whom he believed to be Bernard. The next day, Mr. Leo saw him at the roadside drinking at a brook near Robt. Dowse's, Aboussaguan. He is believed to have stopped on Monday night at Morice's logging camp, when the report of his presence indicated of being connected with the previous nights. When seen, he was in the alert for him. He knows the country thoroughly, and his capture may be no easy matter at present.

Advertisements This Day.

Flour & Meal.

JUST RECEIVED:
100 BLS. FLOUR,
PRICE, \$5.50 to \$6.25.

100 Brls. Kiln Dried Corn Meal,
FOR SALE VERY LOW.

J. L. Black.

BEDROOM SUITES!

8 Bedroom Suits,
6 Walnut Extension Tables.

U. S. MANUFACTURE.

J. L. Black.

New Goods.

JUST RECEIVED:
Children's Carriages
FROM \$6 TO \$15.

FANCY WORK STANDS.

CREAM FREEZERS, &c.

J. L. Black.

Carpets, Paints, Oil, &c.

JUST RECEIVED:
NEW ALL-WOOL CARPETS;
New Tapestry Carpets;
New Brussels Carpets;
Floor Oilcloths—all widths;
White Lead, Colored Paints, Putty;
Dry and Tarred Sheeting Paper;
Nails, Zinc, Glass;
Raw and Refined Oils;
Locks, Knobs, and Hinges;

FOR SALE CHEAP.

J. L. Black.

MAY 9th, 1878.

Goods for the Million.

OUR SUMMER STOCK is now complete—3 direct importation from London, Liverpool, Manchester, New York and Boston, and from chief marts of trade in our Dominion—and comprises Fancy, Staple and Ornamental Goods for House-holds.

GROCERIES—The best quality of Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Tobacco, and all the smaller articles, at the Lowest Prices.

GOODS for House Builders, Painters, and for Furnishing. Full Assortment.

GOODS for Farmers, Mechanics and Manufacturers, to meet the wants of all at this season.

Our Stock, in Mourning Goods, contains Choice Selections.

Our Stock is the LARGEST we have ever held. Don't fail to come and see it, and get prices, it will pay.

J. L. Black.

Tobacco.

JUST RECEIVED:
73 Boxes and Caddies
CHOICE HIGH GRADE
TOBACCO!

For sale by the Box lower than can be laid down from any market.

J. L. Black.

Per "Scandinavian"

FROM LONDON.

73 PACKAGES CHOICE TEA:
2 Cases COLEMAN'S MUSTARD;
5 Cases COLEMAN'S STARCH;
5 Cases BOILED LINSEED OIL;
5 Cases RAW Do. Oil;
31 Cans MANILLA ROPE.

We offer rare bargains in Tea of choice quality.

J. L. Black.

SPRING CLOTHING!

\$1,500 VALUE!

Superior Quality and Style.

GENTS OVER-COATS & RUBBER COATS;
BODY COATS;
PANTS & VESTS;
SUITS FOR YOUTHS, & SUITS FOR BOYS.

Handsome, Good and Cheap.

J. L. Black.

Iron and Steel.

20 Tons Iron and Steel,
Including Full Assortment and Sizes required for Carriage Builders, and for general use.

LOWMOOR, NORWAY & SWEDEN IRON
BEST AMERICAN TYRE STEEL;
SPRING STEEL.

BLISTER STEEL;
CAST STEEL.

J. L. Black.

Advertisements This Day.

JULY 11th, 1878.

GREEN FLY NET;
HEAVY HEMP CARPET, 2 1/2 Cts;
WHITE SHAKER FLANNEL;
NICE FANS, for 6 Cts.

NEW.
C. A. BOWSER.

HAYING TOOLS!

IN STORE:
3 DOZENS BEST CAST STEEL SCYTHES;
2 Doz. Three Prong HAY FORKS;
1 Doz. Two Prong HAY FORKS;
1 Gross SCYTHES STONES;
Two and Three Bow HAY RAKES.

For Sale Low.
J. F. ALLISON.

Grey Cottons!

JUST OPENED:
40 Pieces Grey Cottons,
Various Widths and Prices.

For sale very Low by the Piece.
J. F. ALLISON.

Sugar. Sugar.

IN STORE:
1 CASK SCOTCH REFINED SUGAR;
1 Bbl. GRANULATED SUGAR.

J. F. ALLISON.

TEA MEETING

Strawberry Festival.
A TEA MEETING and Strawberry Festival take place at the Fairfield Methodist Church, on

Wednesday, 17th Inst.
Sports and Games during the afternoon. Refreshments during the evening.

A number of Gentlemen will address the gathering.
Tea on the Tables at 2 p. m. Admission to Tea, 25 cents.

Should the day prove unfavorable it will take place on the first fine day.
Sackville, July 8th, 1878.

FOR SALE!

I AM authorized by Matilda Doherty (the owner in her own right and as her separate property) to sell that

Valuable Farm of Land
situate at Grand Anse, Parish of Sackville, fronting on Shippegan Bay, and known as Lot No. 75 in Letter B Division, with Dwelling-House and Out-Houses situated thereon, containing 44 acres in a good state of cultivation. For further particulars apply to

A. E. OULTON, Barrister,
Dorchester.

If not sold before the 1st day of August next, it will then be offered for sale at Public Auction, at or near the Court House, Dorchester, at 12 o'clock noon.

MATILDA DOHERTY,
July 8, 1878. Waterbury, U. S.

MOWERS

Rakes and Threshers.

Whitley's Toronto Mower,
WHICH is the Machine of the season, is—noiseless, strong and durable—is built of the best of material. Only to be tried to be appreciated. The peculiar mechanical motion of the knife supercedes all others, as eleven eggs are always in gear (while on other Machines only two are in gear) lessening the wear and strain very much. This gear is warranted for 5 years. The knife is instantly raised to pass an obstruction, or lowered to cut lodged or tangled grass, and never lose their motion, no matter what position they are in; and in fact cover all the modern improvement which can be applied to a Mowing Machine.