

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., MARCH 22, 1888.

The Labor Commission commenced their labors at St. John's last Monday.

On Saturday Cochrane was served with a protest against his return as member for East Northumberland.

Sir George Stephen says the section of the Short Line Railway between Fredericton and Salisbury will be constructed this summer.

A circular has been issued calling a convention at Truro on the 27th inst., to organize and extend the Prohibition party throughout Nova Scotia.

In West Hastings on Saturday, Henry Cadby, Conservative, was elected by acclamation. The victory was caused by the death of Robertson, Conservative.

The new agriculture bill provides that a sum not exceeding \$1000 a year may be expended by the department in aid of provincial or district exhibitions.

The New Brunswick Silver and Gold Mining Company applied to the local government for incorporation. Capital stock \$280,000, in 140,000 shares of \$2 each.

The Canadian Pacific Colonization Corporation has just been registered with a capital of \$500,000, in fifty thousand \$10 shares. It is formed to acquire lands for a new Canadian Crown lands syndicate in Alberta for settlement purposes.

The Customs Department at Ottawa has seized a quantity of copies of a publication entitled, "Truth Seekers' Annual and Free-thinkers' Almanac" on the ground that it is a decidedly impious and immoral work. The pamphlet is issued by a New York house. Instructions have been issued to all ports of entry to seize any copies, should attempts be made to import them into Canada.

The British Government measure for the amendment of the law relating to limited liability companies will contain a provision for enforcing a double registration. The first registration will be merely provisional, the second being delayed until the regulations of the Board of Trade are proved to have been complied with. Another safeguard against the creation of bogus companies will be a provision making it essential that a large proportion of the capital shall be paid up before any business is commenced.

At the St. John Board of Trade meeting, Monday, it was resolved to send a delegate to Ottawa, to urge upon the Government to grant a subsidy to a line of steamers from that port to the West Indies. When this matter had been disposed of, Mr. J. Simeon Armstrong, C.E., unfolded the project which the St. John Canal and Dock Company have in view, describing the advantages which the harbor and its commerce would receive if such works were suggested by them were carried out.

The London Observer says it has long been apparent that Newfoundland has made a great mistake in standing aloof from union with the Canadian confederacy. At the present moment Newfoundland is in a backward condition that its natural increase of population is a positive misfortune, as they cannot develop untended their agricultural, mineral and fish industries. Union with Canada is likely to prove blessing to Newfoundlanders. To Canada, distinguished as it is by a spirit of enterprise unsurpassed in any other country, the acquisition of Newfoundland will not be without advantages.

Local Legislation.

The work of the session is being pushed along rapidly. Great efforts have been made to secure the passage of a railway subsidy bill, but Mr. Blair stands firm, and the log-rolling and lobbying has hitherto proved unavailing. The legislature is a veritable "Happy Family." Mr. Blair boasts that the finances of the Province are in a healthy condition, and Mr. Hanington compliments him on the prudent course pursued by the Government. The Agricultural Act passed with a few trifling amendments, and the only marked difference of opinion has been in reference to the Quebec Resolutions, and they do not amount to much. After a warm debate the Resolutions have been carried by a sweeping majority, but it is not probable that the result will have much effect on the condition of the country. In fact, it is not very clear what authority our local legislators have for their attempt to tinker the constitution of the Dominion.

Colonization.

A valued correspondent has an article on first page, setting forth the advantages of peopling such of our forest lands as are adapted for settlements, with our own people instead of allowing them to drift off into other lands. No more worthy object can be found to interest our legislators at Fredericton than devising some comprehensive measure for opening up new lands into desirable lands and having them opened up for settlement purposes. This work, of late years, has not occupied as much attention as its importance demands; it has, in part, been thrust in the back ground by questions of very minor consequence to the people, such as railway grants, intrigues for power at Fredericton, partisan wrangles, etc.

PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, March 14.—Sir Richard Cartwright moved a resolution in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. He argued that confederation had proved a failure and that the only way of escape from the alleged present difficulties lay in closer Commercial Union with the United States. Yet the nature of the arguments presented left every mind to draw the inference that political union was the inevitable tendency of this policy. In many instances his language was extravagant and his alleged statistics founded on conjecture rather than on authentic reports. In opening, Sir Richard declared that on moving the resolutions he voiced the sentiment of the liberal party and of vast majority of those who supported him in the house. Comparing the increase of Canadian population for the last 20 years with the previous 20 he declared it to be unsatisfactory. He further alleged that one immigrant only remains in Canada of every four coming into this country. Losing sight of the fact that immigrants coming into Canada during the past quarter of a century have been as mortal as mankind generally, he attempted to show that those immigrants not in Canada at present must have departed to the United States, and by these methods concluded that Canada had given the United States two million of her population. The increase of trade in Canada since 1873 was alleged to be in strong language, as well as the increase of debt and taxation. The remedies were: (1st), reform the present system of taxation, and (2nd), abolition of subsidies to provinces, which he termed a farce of provinces on the Dominion treasury when ever they get into a scrape. (3rd), abolition of subsidies to railways, (4th), unrestricted trade with the United States, which included all the others, and render them necessary. Unrestricted trade would, he alleged, give the United States a free market at their own doors, and open up to them areas as beneficial to their commerce as new states. Thus Canada was prepared to give a quid pro quo for all she desired. The abolition of the absurdity of hostile tariffs would, he alleged, swell Canada's trade with the republic from 80 to 800 millions in a few years. He said the United States was not only the best, but substantially the only market for Canadian goods. To produce inter-provincial trade, he declared, proved a failure. Trade helped population and there are thirteen times as many natives of the United States in the Maritime Provinces as there are of native of Canada. The scheme would also improve the Canadian railways upon which 500 millions had been expended, by doubling their gross revenues and trebling the net profits. Wiman's arguments were repeated to prove that all proposed by the Government to be beneficial to the country would be beneficial to the United States. Cartwright contended that this policy would render economy necessary and that to adjust the tariff to make up the deficiency of seven millions would cause no increase of the tariff. He admitted that direct taxation would be necessary and vindicated this on the ground that it would be simpler and bear more heavily on the respectable well-to-do middle classes, after the English system. This policy was also in the interest of England. The greatest danger to the British empire is her present system of isolation, and the only policy of safety lay in a close British alliance with the United States. By securing closer trade relations with the United States Canada would render to the empire the greatest possible service, which no other country could. He admitted it was an unprecedented policy to discriminate thus against Great Britain, but thought the wealth of this country would increase so rapidly that Canada's purchase of British products would increase proportionately. He had failed to understand the obligations of Canada to England, but thought the obligations were all on the other side. He saw no reason for gratitude to England. From the time of the American revolution to the present, there had been no time when Canada had not been materially benefited by Canada to enter political union with the United States, but Canada had preferred the contrary course. The present scheme would enable Canada to secure material benefits, with great advantage to England. He further contended that President Cleveland and his cabinet would willingly negotiate unrestricted reciprocity, but that just prior to the presidential election was an inopportune time for a Canadian government to meet the question. Canada must remain a colony from which people are flowing by hundreds of thousands and millions, or else obtain the boon of unrestricted trade. He had no respect for a "thirty-five per cent. tariff loyalty." No one expects Canada to remain in a state of semi-independence. The time has come when Canada should demand the right to make her own tariff treaties, and this scheme was the simplest expedient for the relief of the present difficulties. He therefore moved the resolution, which was seconded by Mr. O'Rourke. His speech covered four full hours.

Hon. Mr. White, in reply commented on the pessimistic utterances of Cartwright, and read the Globe's lecture to those who gleefully ruin Canada by their young men's flight to the United States. Then quoting from Mr. Blake's speech, he showed that the ex-lander had declared free trade, and direct taxation impracticable, and that the demands of revenue would give adequate protection to Canadian manufacturers. He then showed that the promises submitted by the Grit party in 1882, were utterly disregarded by Cartwright now. The Grits had been taunted by their own organs with waiting for a policy but had at last secured one, rather by the exigencies of party than by the necessities of the country. It was not a policy which

could be acted upon by the independent action of the present Canadian Government, nor by the Opposition if they secure office. The scheme would depend on the action of an alien Government which had evidenced no disposition to concede reciprocity even in natural products and which had not even accorded the Mackenzie Government the courtesy of submitting a reciprocity treaty framed by their representation, to the proper committee of congress. This problem should be looked squarely in the face. The scheme would cause a decrease of one-third in the customs revenue, destroy Canadian manufacturers, and place the distributing trade of the provinces in the hands of American middlemen. Cartwright had admitted that direct taxation would be necessary to supply the deficiency and the speaker enforced the fact that direct taxation would, as it always had in civil and municipal taxation, bear more heavily upon the poorer population. Cartwright had also advocated the destruction of provincial subsidies, but the Grit premiers whom he had described as his friends and who had not only demanded subsidies but an increase upon their present allowances. Cartwright should consider that while with his provincial friends, the fact was also noted that at present the United States have inaugurated legislation to remove the duties from nine to twenty-five millions not subject to duty, in trade with the United States was one of competition and not of exchange. Not more than 10 per cent. of the total Canadian farm production goes to the United States. It was to the interest of farmers to improve the home market rather than the market abroad. An unrestricted reciprocity scheme could only be temporary, and even under it manufacturer would have to choose whether to locate their industries in Canada or the United States. If Cartwright's proposals were realized, American manufacturers would gain complete control of the Canadian market. Why should Canadian manufacturers be sacrificed when they are so closely allied with the development of Canada's manufacturing interest? Statistics were quoted by the speaker to show that Canadian farmers were more prosperous than American. Upon God's earth, said he, there is not a body of farmers so prosperous as those of Ontario.

Cartwright—Why do they leave it? White—Some have been induced to go by precisely such speeches as that given by you to-night! Time had been on the side of the present government's policy, and even now Canadian settlers were returning from Dakota, where they had been induced to settle by the fallacious statements of gentlemen opposite. Statistics of population were also quoted showing that the provinces had progressed in this respect more rapidly than the New England States. He returned to the subject of the farmers, he quoted prices at Milwaukee and Chicago, showing that the prices of farm products were lower in those cities than at Toronto. In closing, he stated that Canada is willing to enter into the most favorable trade relations with the United States consistent with the development of general Canadian interests, but he must protest against any speech such as Cartwright had delivered to-day. His party had 10 years' trial in opposition, owing to last speech, he said, that delivered to-day. His party utterly mistook the temper of the country if they thought such views would prove acceptable to the Canadian people. In closing, he quoted the words of Geo. Brown, that neither politically nor financially did Canada need to change her present policy in order to secure the highest material prosperity.

MARCH 15.—Mr. Davies (P. E. I.) characterized Mr. White's reply to Sir Richard Cartwright as being remarkable for what it did not say, for what it did contain. He reiterated Sir Richard Cartwright's contentions concerning the exodus, and ridiculed Mr. White's assertion that the speeches of the Opposition had been the cause for no one in a thousand of these emigrants really read a political speech. He attacked the National Policy as unjustly oppressive to the poor men. He rehearsed all Sir Richard Cartwright's lurid assertions concerning the alleged distressed condition of the country, and quoted pretty much the same statistics. He proceeded to show the importance of the United States market to Canada, whose trade found there its natural outlet. He dealt at length with the contention that discrimination against England was not to be tolerated, and said that the only question for us to consider, was whether or not such discrimination would be in our interest. But there would be no injury to Britain from discrimination. We would have to buy goods from her just as the United States did to-day. He declared his loyalty, not only to the Queen, but to the flag of Canada and to the people he represented. He was not afraid that under unrestricted free trade the manufacturers would go to the wall. The policy he advocated would make prosperity once more flow over the country. His party tendered the people a flag upon which was inscribed unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. This flag may drop over their heads for a time, but eventually would be found proudly floating in the sight of heaven.

Hon. Geo. Foster replied to Mr. Davies. He contended that the proposition involved commercial severance from Great Britain, and all other countries with which we had trade relations, and that this commercial severance would in time bring about political separation. It involved an almost total loss of our customs revenue. One item of goods we brought in from the states we dropped at one bound seven millions. In proportion as the United States trade set in towards the United States.

States a large and larger diminution would be produced. A new system of taxation was also involved. The country could not be carried on with its constant extension, without a constant increase of customs duties, or an increase of direct taxation. Under the new system there was involved the destruction of our manufacturing industries, the change intrusted and twice reintrusted to the care of the Government of to-day. When acknowledged Opposition financial leader came before Parliament without the mandate of the people, and put before the country such a bold and revolutionary proposition, it was necessary that he should have given clearer reasoning. He left the hon. gentleman's speech to be judged in calmness by Parliament and by the country when the people of the country came to read the speech the verdict would be that the case was not proven. He deprecated the tone of personal superiority assumed by Sir Richard Cartwright. His speech was a wealth of assertions only equalled by a poverty of facts.

Continuing after recess Mr. Foster said the people of the East felt in order to get on broad free agricultural lands, and until very recently they had no means of reaching their own North-West, while the plans of the Western States were easily reached; but the Canadian North-West had been opened up, and the people of the East would hereafter make their homes there. Another section of our people went away in order to get into industrial centres. They went to the manufacturing towns of the United States during the winter, made their wages and returned to their Canadian homes in the summer. These two reasons for the movement of the population are being now overcome, but there is not one little of proof that this unrestricted reciprocity would stop the movement. There was a large exodus of population during the reign of the gentleman opposite between 1873 and 1878. The assertion had been made that farm lands and farm produce had for some time past been decreasing in value. Not a bit of evidence had been advanced in proof of this. Statistics were quoted by the speaker to show that the value of the produce of the farmer, which all the world over had ceased depreciating during the last decade. It could not be proved that unrestricted reciprocity would cause any increase in value. As regards the statement that there had been a total reduction in the value of trade, Mr. Foster completely refuted the statements made by Sir Richard Cartwright. The trade of the country was not to be arrived at by adding together merely the figures of imports and exports, but the quality of the goods must be remembered that whereas in former times manufactured articles were imported, the figures of commerce amounted to a large amount, whereas now the raw materials were being brought in and manufactured in the country. He returned to the subject of the incoherence of the statement that there was no inter-provincial trade. The prosperity of the country was conclusively proved by the fact that trade was improving. The manufacturing interest go on as usual, and the great railway and canal had been built and were a resource for Canada. Bank statements showed that business was good and the people prosperous. These were all reasons why the present relations should not be changed. The gentleman opposite, however, having repeatedly failed in their efforts to get into power, were now endeavoring to attain their ends by means of this bid. They had twisted around on Commercial Union, finding that it did not go down with the people, and were now coasting the pill by the name of unrestricted reciprocity. They said this reciprocity would put down the commodities within our borders but overlooked the fact that we would be placed under the control of the foreign countries that existed in the States. It had been said that we had a right to discriminate against Great Britain, that Great Britain had blundered against us, and that there was no time that Canada could not have bettered her condition by joining the United States. They why not say out and out let us link our fortunes with the United States. Mr. Foster contended that Sir Richard Cartwright had entirely failed to show any necessity for this measure, and that the alleged distressed condition of the country was not proved. In concluding Mr. Foster moved the following amendment: "That Canada in the future, as in the past, is desirous of cultivating and extending trade relations with the United States, in so far as the said relations are consistent with the policy of fostering the various industries and interests of the Dominion which was adopted in 1879, and has since received in so marked a manner, the sanction and approval of the people."

A correspondent at River Philip writes: The probable lumber cut in this section will be about 2,250,000 superficial feet, of that amount 250,000 feet will be hardwood and pine boards. This shows only the amount of their labor in the cutting of the wood. Mr. Schumann is operating at Pellog Lake, and will ship from there about 1,500,000 feet, about 250 tons hardwood timber will be got out at River Philip and a quantity of Railway ties and timber.

The valuable stock of dry goods and clothing belonging to the estate of T. R. Jones & Co., St. John, has been purchased for \$57,500 by Ward C. Pitfield & Co., who will continue the business at the old stand. Mr. Pitfield was for seventeen years in the house of T. R. Jones & Co., and is well qualified to successfully manage the affairs of the new firm.

The Moncton Times says:—Mr. I. W. Binney, Collector of Customs at this port, has received intelligence of the death of his brother, which occurred at Syria, Greece, on the 19th inst. Mr. Binney had held the position of British Consul at Syria for a number of years.

Sir Charles Tupper is rapidly approaching convalescence, and it is hoped he will resume his place in the house before the end of the week. It seems Sir Charles's physician at one time feared his illness would develop into the gout of the throat.

Cannot be Excused. I have pleasure in saying that Haggard's Pectoral Balm cannot be excused for curing Coughs, Colds and Loss of Voice. It cured my brother's complaint. So says Mr. McLeod of Poplar Hill, Ont., regarding this popular remedy.

The Kaiser's Funeral.

The funeral of the Emperor of Germany took place last Friday, and it is said the obsequies were the most impressive ever accorded to a European monarch. The streets of Berlin were thronged with immense multitudes, who had gathered from all parts of Germany to witness the pageant and do honor to the dead Emperor. Massive pillars, covered with sable stuffs and surmounted by crape-veiled Prussian eagles, stood at every street crossing. The lamp posts, with covered lighted lamps, were all draped with crape, and at every hundred feet stood lofty catafalques bearing flaming candelabra. The roadway was carpeted with fir branches. The facade of the Cathedral was concealed by a huge structure covered with black, and at the entrance stood a colossal statue draped in crape representing the Saviour pronouncing a benediction. The Cathedral was fragrant with the scent of millions of flowers piled at the head of the bed of state whereon reposed the body of the dead Emperor. The remains were clad in the uniform of the historic regiment to which he was first attached entering the military service. With his cap on his head and his big black carefully draped over one shoulder, he looked as if he were in a quiet sleep.

The services were conducted by Dr. Koegel, court chaplain, assisted by the Protestant clergy and were very impressive. The procession then formed, and in it were the Kings of Saxony, Belgium and Roumania, the Grand Duke of Baden, Princes Henry and Albrecht and other princes of the royal house of Prussia, the Crown Prince, Prince Rudolph, the Czarevitch, Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Italy, Denmark and Greece, the princes of Bavaria, the Grand Duke of Hesse and other princely mourners. The coffin was lifted by twelve colonels and borne to the elaborate funeral car, drawn by eight horses, each led by a staff officer, and the cortege began its progress for Charlottenburg, amid the tolling of the city bells, passing over the castle bridge, through the central promenade of the Unter den Linden, thence by the Brandenburg gate and borne to the St. Simeon church, where a battalion from every regiment of the guard.

The scenes along the route can better be imagined than described. Every head was uncovered, the vast multitude of spectators that lined the streets, filled the windows and covered the roofs, and many shed tears. Amid silence only broken by the mournful clang of the church bell, the coffin was temporarily deposited in the vaults of the church, and not in the apse where the Emperor's parents lie.

Gumderland Lumber Notes.

A correspondent at Two Rivers furnishes the following notes:—The cut of lumber in this section will be about as follows:

B. Yang, River Hebert, 3 million feet, with about 3 million sawn lumber on hand. Kelly Bros., River Hebert, 2,300 logs, with 200 m. deals on hand. James Bros., (new mill) 800 m. logs. Christie Bros., (new mill) 350 m. logs. Robb & Edward, 1500 m. logs, 1500 m. piling. Morris & Pugh, (portable mill) 300 m. deals sawn this winter. McGurn & McLeary, (portable mill) 200 m. logs to saw, 1,000 pcs. piling. Thos. Shipley, Glennie and others, Lower River Hebert, 250 m. logs. Seaman Bros., 1500 m. logs, 3000 m. piling. Collingwood Pulpery, 2,500 m. piling. Abraham Latta, 1,000 pcs. piling. John Hennessey, 600 pcs. piling. B. B. Barnhill, new mill, 3,500 m. logs, 12,000 pcs. piling. A. E. Melanson, 20,000 pcs. piling and logs for River Philip. Plinger Bros., Amos Mills & Robb, 500 m. piling. 100 m. logs. Alex. Baird, 450 piling. C. W. Hewson, Shules, 2,000 pcs. piling. McDonald & Porter, 6,000 pcs. piling. Prescott & Etnes Mills, 2,200 pcs. piling. Andrew Ripley, 1,000 piling. Prescott & Gillespie, 2,000 m. old logs and 4,000 m. logs cut this winter. E. I. White, Sand River, will have in Shules, Sand and Apple Rivers, 13,000 pcs. piling, and 3,500 m. logs. C. T. White, Apple River, will have about 8000 m. to saw.

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New Advertisements.

OATS! OATS!

IN STORE.

1000 Bush. Oats,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

J. L. BLACK.

NEW GOODS

ARRIVING DAILY TO

Replenish Stock

ALL DEPARTMENTS

AT J. L. BLACK'S.

Household Supplies.

Oatmeal—Roller Process.

Oatmeal—Granulated.

Oatmeal—Ordinary.

Pot Barley, White Beans, Cornmeal,

Buckwheat Meal, Raisins, Soda, Soap.

NEW STOCK.

J. L. BLACK.

FLOUR

125 Bbls. White Granite, } Full

125 do Gold Coin, } Roller

125 do White Eagle, } Process.

50 Half-bbls. Silver Spray,

50 Bbls. Silver Spray.

Best made in Dominion. Cheap, Whole-

sale or Retail.

J. L. BLACK.

SUGAR

JUST STORMING:

2 Casks BEST BRIGHT Sugar;

40 BBLs.

Granulated and Refined Yellow.

BOTTOM PRICES.

J. L. BLACK.

Pork, Hams and Bacon.

FIVE TONS.

Cured with special care,

Smoked or Dried.

J. L. BLACK.

Fruit & Confectionery!

Grapes, Oranges, Lemons, Ap-

ples, Dates, Figs, Nuts.

CONFECTIONERY:

Berley Toys, and twenty different vari-

eties of Choice Candy, of choice

Flavor, Form, and Fancy.

J. L. BLACK.

DRY GOODS!

Fancy Dress Goods,

Black Dress Goods,

In Camel's Hair, Tricotee, Checks and

Stripes;

BLACK AND GOLD CASHMERES.

Mantle Cloths,

Astrachan Cloths,

Ulster Cloths,

Curl Cloths,

Shawls, Fur Caps,

3 doz. Trimmed Hats,

Handsome and Cheap; also

Cold Plushes, Fancy Plushes,

Cold and Hot Silk Vel-

veteens,

Satin, Silks, Ribbons, &c.

With a Full and Complete Stock of

Heavy & Staple Dry Goods

J. L. BLACK.

Raisins. Raisins.

50 Boxes New Valencia,

do. Muscatel,

do. Layers,

London Layers, and Boxes.

J. L. BLACK.

IRON,

Steel & Chain.

30 Tons Londonderry Iron,

3 Tons Shoe Steel,

From 3/4 to 3 inches Wide;

Horse Shoe Cast Steel,

Blister Steel,

1 Ton Proof Coil Chain,

1-4, 5-16 and 3-8 inch.

Bottom Prices. Wholesale and Retail.

J. L. BLACK.

FALL STOCK.

First Instalment

117 PIECES

Tweeds and Suitings, Dia-

gonal and Overcoatings;

Tailor's Trimings—Felt Stock;

150 Pieces GREY COTTON;

1 Case "Gibson's" Cheque Shirtings;

75 Pieces PRINT;

20 "WINSCOT";

4 "ULSTER CLOTH";

10 "BROCADE VELVETEENS";

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