

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER

SACKVILLE, N. B., FEB. 7, 1895.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

In the earlier years of this century Spread-Eagleism was the breath of life to the Northern American. It was his native air. He was the greatest country in the world, and their the best government. They were the smartest people this large round earth had produced. On the fourth of July this sentiment crystallized into a thousand speeches and was fired off at a thousand different crises, in fire crackers, with champagne bottles and thanksgivings. Was not the luckless foreigner who found himself in "Uncle Sam's territory on that day and who had been under the impression that he hailed from quite a respectable country. If he could pocket his feelings and enjoy himself watching the fireworks he was all right. If he was sensitive and combative, the day would be as memorable as a nightmare.

In the year 1860 the Southern States decided to try home rule on a somewhat extended scale. As far from home as Ireland, home rule has great charms for the Yankee. "Distances lends enchantment to the view." Home rule was too near in Virginia. The Northerners declared that they would have a three months "picnic" and show those Southern Chaps both how to do and how not to do. The three months were run on the date of the battle of Bull Run. Some good pedestrian time was made that day, but not afterward. The three months picnic was over but the war lasted three years and nine months longer. It cost the lives of a million men, raised the national debt thousands of millions of dollars and left a yearly pension list amounting to nearly two hundred million dollars. The nation was sobered. It had made a grand centennial and had earned the right to be called a great nation. The fourth of July was still kept, but the wings of the Spread Eagle had been clipped.

The nation had immense resources. The Yankee still had great confidence in himself. His fertile brain and inventive mind were as active as ever. He had the Great He still had men and powder, he would fight and recover the lost ground. Their warehouses were empty; their ships had been driven from almost every sea; they had a West; they had a South, and they still had credit. Then began a prosperity, perhaps unparalleled in the history of the world. The increase in every department of natural industry was marvellous. The nation began to swagger again. Figures were thrown at you with a recklessness which threatened disaster to the multiplication table. But stop! a cloud scarcely larger than a man's hand is seen in the western horizon. It gradually spread over the heavens and suddenly burst in hay market square, Chicago. The nation was shocked and stunned. Had "Bismarck Wood come to dominate?" Dynamite in the land of indelible rights. Dynamite under the stars and stripes. It might be manufactured there, but it was to be used in free, enlightened, progressive America. The results of this storm passed away when the tension between labor and capital became too great. The cord which had been growing more and more taut, snapped. Trade was paralyzed and business distressed to such a degree as to cause, probably, more intense suffering within a given time, than was ever experienced in civilized ages, because the majority of those who suffered were highly organized, well developed and proud spirited, accustomed to luxuries and thoroughly imbued with the American idea that every man is born free and equal.

Up to this time it seemed scarcely to have dawned on the average American mind that the great rule of cause and effect was as true in the New World as in the old, and that Old World environment introduced here, produced exactly the same character as there. Neither had the Yankees realized that the thought and principles which dominated the minds of the Pilgrim Fathers and contributed so largely towards making the Republic a success were guaranteed in the England of the olden time and was the same which found expression in the same church at Runnymede and at the camp fires of the great Oliver. They have learned these things now, however, and the logic of events have taught them valuable lessons.

PORT ELGIN MEETING.

A public meeting was held at Port Elgin on Tuesday evening of last week. The meeting was addressed by a number of stalwarts of the great liberal party of Canada. These gentlemen criticized as they had a perfect right to do the present Dominion Government. Some statements were made however that very much surprised their own friends. It is perhaps taking too charitable a view to assume that the time of these young men has been so wholly taken up with the ambition to excel in the profession of law to which they nearly all belong that they have no time to turn what is going on around them. It is just possible the Post may have been something to blame for the lamentable want of information to use no stronger terms—shown on that occasion. Last this may have been the case and to avoid its repetition the Post proposes to keep them better informed on the great issues of the day. The following taken from the *Review of Reviews* will help these young gentlemen to get an idea of what our nearest neighbors think of the government of Canada.

"On many accounts it would seem to us that the prosperity of Newfoundland would be promoted and its political and industrial stability better assured if it were united with the other British Colonies of North America in the well governed Dominion of Canada which has so excellent a banking system, so satisfactory a money circulation, so worthy a Governor General as Lord Aberdeen, and energetic and

capable a prime minister as the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell.

The following figures of the increase of business since 1875 may help to enlighten the boys about the state of their own country. Exports of Canada: 1875, \$71,000,000; 1893, \$118,000,000; increase 66 per cent. Imports to Canada 1875, \$81,000,000; 1893, \$129,000,000, increase 60 per cent. Taking the total trade, that is the freight trade, the imports and exports in 1875 amounted to \$153,000,000 in 1893 \$237,000,000. In sea tonnage alone in 1875 6,500,000 tons entered and cleared from Canada. In 1893 there was 10,500,000 tons an increase of 60 per cent. In the coasting trade 1875 11,000,000 entered and cleared, in 1893 it had increased to 21,000,000 tons an increase of 110 per cent.

The above figures do not seem to imply Canada is suffering under the National Policy and there are more just like them, a part of which we propose to give next week. The New York World correspondent tells a terrible tale of want and suffering in Nebraska. It will be enough to give the heading of the correspondence: "Nellie Rye visits the starving in the Omaha stricken plains of the Great West. Misery and desolation on every side where the failure of the crops made paupers of the farmers." The details are too exasperating to read—miles and miles were travelled through what was thriving settlements to find only poverty stricken wretches. It is to be hoped that this tale of horror will lead the benevolent in the United States who have the means to speedily as possible help the sufferers. In the mean time Canadians should feel thankful that their own country is not liable to such wide spread calamities.

It was from reading the address of the Americans in the last few weeks that led to the writing of the above bit of history. The tone of the speakers was so widely different from the American of the past that it led us to look back to the causes which had been in operation to work the change.

TEMPERANCE

The temperance question has not been before the public for some months. It is probable temperance workers have to some extent been resting on their ears waiting for the Report of the Royal Commission and the decision of the Supreme Court. If there was any expectancy at any time that the report of the commission would form an era—a sort of marking place in the history of the world, a starting point for further advance in the reform that expectancy has largely passed away. No one now seems to attach much importance to the long expected report. The decision of the Supreme Court that the power to prohibit retail sales of the Dominion Government will show the arbitrary men in the movement where to point their guns. G. A. Black of Amherst a vigorous writer in the *Western* and one who has the courage of his convictions has sounded the bugle call for action. He says: "Let us examine our fortresses and armament, as well as systems of campaign work, and if there be any defective procedure in the past let us revise the 'modus operandi' and level our guns on Ottawa."

Sir John A. MacDonald was once asked when he would enact prohibition. He replied, "when you send me enough to carry the measure." Here lies a point well to profit by. If Mr. Black also makes another suggestion that would seem to have force. He says, suppose the order of business in all the churches were to make every fourth week a gospel temperance prayer meeting instead of the usual social prayer meeting and to have from each of our pulpits a sermon once in three months instead of once a year, and sometimes not that. Neal Dow says, "we will have prohibition when the church awakes and says so and votes so."

As a matter of local interest to some of the readers of the Post Westmorland Division is to celebrate its forty fifth anniversary by an old fashioned temperance meeting. The date is Thursday the 14th inst.

MR. LAURIER LOVES ENGLAND. The leader of the opposition is loyal to Canada. He loves England; he does not love his French inheritance, but his English constitutional education more.

Whether this love for England is of long standing or whether it is the result of a long stay in the last few years—in the night of opposition we are not told, and perhaps it does not make much difference. If however, there was any probability of Mr. Laurier's becoming first minister it would be a matter of some importance. This is a contingency that happily there is no necessity of taking into account as it is not likely to happen.

Letter of Thanks.

I have experienced such kind treatment from the people of Upper Sackville and Aboussang Road during the late illness of my son, that I feel it a duty to give a public expression of my thanks to the gentlemen who have shown the tender sympathy and unselfish kindness that have been extended to me and my son during the last few months. I am indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Craig for their great care and attention bestowed with great inconvenience to themselves. The numerous acts of kindness and of love which form the best portion of good men's lives have been experienced to a degree that my circumstances prevent me having any hope of being able to make a sufficient acknowledgment. My grateful memory, however, will never weaken toward these benefactors, and the great Giver of all will bless them for their generous and selfless service to me and my son. DANIEL LEVY, Joggins Mines, Jan. 29th, '95.

—Great satisfaction is expressed at the result of the election of Messrs. Chapman, Harper and Law. All are of one way of thinking now in the Council, and in future we may expect much harmony in civic matters.

Loss of Steamer Elbe.

The steamer Elbe from New York, Jan. 15, for Bremen, was wrecked before the Needles, 334 of the passengers and crew were drowned. The Elbe was lost through collision. The Elbe left Bremen on Tuesday afternoon. The few hours of the voyage before the disaster were uneventful. At 4 o'clock in the morning the wind was blowing very hard and tremendous sea running. The morning was unusually dark. Numerous lights were seen in all directions, showing many vessels near by. The captain ordered rockets sent up at regular intervals to warn craft to keep out of the Elbe's course. About 6 o'clock, when the Elbe was some fifty miles off Lowestoft, coast of Suffolk, the lookout sighted a steamer about 1,500 tons approaching. He gave word. As a precaution the number of rockets was doubled, and they went sent up at short intervals. The warning was without effect. The steamer came on with unchecked speed, and before the Elbe could change her course or reduce her speed, she was in a collision with the Elbe. The Elbe was hit abaft the engine room. When the smaller steamer wrenched away an enormous hole was left in the Elbe's side, and the water poured through and down into the engine room in a cataract. The room was filled almost instantly with water. The engines became silent. The big hull began to settle. The passengers were in bed. The bitter cold and rough sea prevented any early rising. No one except the officers and crew were on duty on deck when the ship struck.

The shock and crash roused everybody. The steerage was in a panic in a moment. Men, women and children, half dressed or in their night clothes, came crowding up the companion ways. They clung together in groups, facing the cold and storm and cried aloud for help or prayed on their knees for deliverance.

The officers and crew were calm. For a few minutes they went among the terror stricken groups, trying to quiet them and urging them to hope the vessel might be saved.

It was soon apparent that the Elbe was settling steadily. The officers were convinced that she was about to founder and gave orders to lower the boats. In a short time three boats were in the sea alongside. The sea was breaking over the steamer with great force, and the first boat was swamped before anybody could get into it. The other two boats were lowered about the same time and filled quickly with members of the crew and some passengers. The number was small, as the boats hold only twenty persons each.

The boat carrying 21 persons which got to land put off in such haste from the sinking steamer that nobody noticed what became of the other boats' survivors. They were tossed about in the heavy seas for several hours. They were exhausted from exertion and exposure. Several were in a state of collapse and had to be carried.

Miss Anna Buecker, the only woman in the party, was prostrated as soon as they got clear of the Elbe. She lay in the bottom of the boat for five hours with the seas breaking over her and the water shipped high covering her body. Although her physical strength was gone she showed true pluck and did not utter a word of complaint. She repeatedly urged her companions not to mind her, but to look after themselves.

The owner of steamer Cathie, which ran into the Elbe, received a brief telegram from the captain at Massillon stating that Cathie's bow was terribly crushed by impact of vessel with the Elbe, and that the Cathie was in a sinking condition when she reached Massillon. The captain was below at the time of the collision, the mate being in charge of the vessel. Later he made a statement to the effect that he has no knowledge whatever as to identity of the vessel with which the Cathie collided, owing to prevalence of dense fog at the time of accident and the vessel was lost to view in the mist almost immediately after the crash.

Mr. Carl Hoffman, of Grand Island, N.B., who is among the survivors, refuted this statement by making the assertion that if the vessel which came into collision with the Elbe had stood by the sinking ship the majority of her passengers might have been saved, as the Elbe stood perfectly still for many minutes after the impact. In fact she remained motionless until water which was pouring into her hold caused her to lurch violently after which all was confusion on board. Prior to this however discipline was maintained, and there could have been no difficulty in transferring the passengers in an orderly manner.

Elbe was built in Glasgow and in the shipyard of John Elder & Co. in 1881. She was 410 feet long registered tonnage, 2,810; horse power, 5,600. She was a four-masted screw steamer with six compartments.

Provincial Parliament.

N. B. Legislature was opened on Thursday afternoon by Lieut. Gov. Frazar. The members Messrs. Martin, Veniot, and Atkinson were introduced. Harry C. Butler was appointed Speaker and Mr. Rev. Wilbert McDonald, chaplain. Mr. Speaker read a copy of the Hon. Mr. Foster's speech which will be found on page four of this issue. The address in reply was moved by Mr. Veniot of Gloucester seconded by Mr. Martin of Madawaska.

Dr. Stockton congratulated the speakers on the ability displayed by them. He stated that the addresses did not throw any light on the question of Womans' suffrage which he had understood would come up at the next provincial election. He spoke of the death of Sir John Thompson and referred to that of the late sergeant at arms, (Mr. Grievs) whose untimely end would be sincerely mourned by all. Mr. Stockton thought it amusing that the government should take credit for initiating the policy of

encouraging the dairy industry. He thought the Dominion Government had borne the brunt of the expense and the local government in a limited way had co-operated. The provincial government had cut down their support of the industry from 6,000 in 1893 to 4,000 in 1894. It economy was necessary Dr. Stockton would favor it in the direction of extra that were being expended on some bridge. Dr. Stockton complained that though the fiscal year had been made to close Oct. 31st instead of Dec. 31st, not one single report of any department in the public service had been placed in the hands of the hon. members. The opposition had claimed when the change was proposed that the object was to make the province appear in a flourishing financial condition by showing large monthly revenue and ten months expenditure.

ABOUT RECIPROCIITY.

HISTORY OF THE NEGOTIATIONS OF 1891.

Fully Discussed by Hon. J. C. Patterson in His Recent Speech at St. Thomas—The American and Canadian Evidence.

And now I wish to speak of the negotiations of 1891. I need hardly remind you that the Canadian representatives were the present Prime Minister, the present Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Bowell, and the Minister of Finance, the Hon. George E. Foster. Now, let me refer you to the evidence which I have said, fortunately is in the shape of state papers, both American and Canadian. Our opponents are always inclined to exhibit a preference for acceptance of American evidence, and I shall, therefore, deal with the American evidence first. This evidence is in the shape of a report made in March, 1892, by Mr. Blaine, who met the Canadian delegates upon the subject of the proposed reciprocity treaty. I want you to remember that this report was written a month after the negotiations took place, and for that reason, would necessarily be less complete than a record kept daily of each day's proceedings. The statement of the Opposition crumbles, therefore, the reason the Canadian commissioners did not succeed was that they refused to include

A LIST OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES in a new treaty with the United States. There is not one line of evidence to substantiate this statement. (Cheers.) Indeed, there is the most direct evidence to the contrary. Mr. Laurier and his associates are perfectly aware of this evidence. (Cheers.) Let me give you, now the statement of Mr. Blaine as it is set forth in the Canadian commissioners then enquired if the Government of the United States intended to treat the Canadian commodities to manufactured goods of the United States, on their introduction into Canada, by virtue of the reciprocity treaty. The answer was that the Canadian Government as at liberty to extend the same favors to the manufacturers of other countries not parties to a treaty, on their introduction into Canada. The reply given to them was that it was the desire of the United States to make a reciprocity treaty.

WHICH WOULD BE EXCLUSIVE in its application to the United States and Canada, and that other countries should be excluded. It is as if Mr. Laurier and his associates were to say that they would not give the same favors to the manufacturers of other countries not parties to a treaty, on their introduction into Canada. The reply given to them was that it was the desire of the United States to make a reciprocity treaty.

It was not many years ago that this was an industry in its very infancy, and the first promoters of that business who thought that could export live cattle to the United States were laughed at for their pains. Still they put the idea into operation. They devised their schemes, through losses at first, but afterwards built up a splendid trade with Great Britain and some parts of Europe, and with this result, that in 1878 \$5,000,000 worth of cattle were exported. In 1883 that had gone up to \$7,500,000, an increase of 50 per cent. These I take as two examples, and I will choose no more. But to make my reasoning on this point short, let me lump all agricultural and animal products together, and let me say that, whereas in 1873 there were exported \$32,000,000, in 1893 the export amounted to \$52,000,000, an increase in value of 62 per cent. And yet they say that the National Policy, the protective tariff, is the bane and curse of the agriculture of Canada. (Cheers.) Let me say to-night, in view of the facts, that agriculture is to-day upon a basis of stability, and that the actual, upon the average, larger than the agricultural industry in the United States or in Great Britain, where you find two examples, one of a highly protective tariff, the other of what we call free trade on the principle of a revenue tariff.

CONCILIATION REMARKS. Hon. Mr. Foster proceeded to point out the advantages of the home market to the farmer, and the fact that the home market was secured by the present policy of the Government. He pointed out that under the N.P. Canada, during a period of world-wide depression, had been able to hold its own, and let me say that the expression of his confidence in the policy of the Government was a conservative of a policy that had tended to the progress and development of the country, and might be trusted to maintain in the future. (Cheers.)

Wanted. G. I. smart, energetic Agents to sell machinery, Buggies, Carts, Harness, etc. in Sackville, N.B. and other parts of the County of West. References to F. S. MACNUTT, & Co. St. John. A. S. MACNUTT, & Co. St. John.

NOTICE. All persons indebted to the undersigned, either by note of hand or book account, will please take notice that all such accounts must be arranged either before or on the 14th of February next. A few of \$10.00 and over will be charged for collection. HENRY H. COLEMAN, M.D. Sackville, Jan. 24, '95.

MAKING THE TARIFF UNIFORM for both countries and equalizing the Canadian tariff with that of the United States. "Now, we have given to the

and this audience the history of these negotiations. As you will see by it, the Canadian commissioners had these demands made upon them:

1. That we should discriminate against Great Britain.
2. That we should lower our excise duties to those of the United States in order that they both might be uniform.
3. That we should adopt the American tariff. In other words we were asked to

SOME RESULTS OF THE N.P. Extract from the Hon. G. E. Foster's Speech at Galt on Monday January 28.

All these show wonderful increase between 1878 and 1893, and give the necessary contradiction, and an unqualified plain way, to the statement that the National Policy, which has been a curse and a bane to it, on the contrary, make the assertion without hesitation that in no period of Canada's history and in no like period of the history of any country in the world has progress been made greater than in the production and export of cheese. We have no means of knowing exactly how much cheese is eaten in this country, but we do know that in Great Britain far more is eaten per man than in Canada. It is there considered a healthy and necessary food. It is being eaten more and more in Canada, and as our cheese becomes better in its quality and tone, and more uniform, it is becoming greater in its sale, and the home consumption for the farmers' article will constantly increase. What has been the history in regard to the export of cheese? We have reciprocity treaty in 1854 with the United States. It remained in force until 1896. In that year the reciprocity treaty, but not all these things were free between the two countries.

LET US SEE WHAT ARE THE FACTS in regard to this point. Let me take one or two simple articles, and ask you what has happened. First, with regard to the production and export of cheese. We have no means of knowing exactly how much cheese is eaten in this country, but we do know that in Great Britain far more is eaten per man than in Canada. It is there considered a healthy and necessary food. It is being eaten more and more in Canada, and as our cheese becomes better in its quality and tone, and more uniform, it is becoming greater in its sale, and the home consumption for the farmers' article will constantly increase. What has been the history in regard to the export of cheese? We have reciprocity treaty in 1854 with the United States. It remained in force until 1896. In that year the reciprocity treaty, but not all these things were free between the two countries.

THE AMERICAN HAD THE MARKET in this country open and free to him, and the reciprocity treaty was in the Dominion of Canada in dairying work upon an approved and systematic scale. In 1893 that treaty went out of operation against our will. But it was abrogated by the will of the United States. The statement which was made by George Brown at that time, and by other staunch Liberals was that if the United States would abrogate the treaty with an idea of inflicting ruin and ruin upon us, Canada, as it stood at that time, had resources within its grasp, and it had the spirit and the enterprise to bring to the resources of the country, and to make industries and develop the business of its own. It has done it. (Cheers.) After the abrogation of that treaty, and especially after the

PLACING OF A DUTY ON CHEESE the dairying industry began to be planted in this country and to grow. Since 1878 it has grown rapidly. In 1878 we exported 4,000,000 pounds, valued at \$4,000,000; but in 1893 we exported 12,000,000 pounds, valued at \$12,000,000. But if the increase in price is still more gratifying to the farmer, the export value of the quantity of cheese was gratifying to the farmer, through losses at first, but afterwards built up a splendid trade with Great Britain and some parts of Europe, and with this result, that in 1878 \$5,000,000 worth of cattle were exported. In 1883 that had gone up to \$7,500,000, an increase of 50 per cent. These I take as two examples, and I will choose no more. But to make my reasoning on this point short, let me lump all agricultural and animal products together, and let me say that, whereas in 1873 there were exported \$32,000,000, in 1893 the export amounted to \$52,000,000, an increase in value of 62 per cent. And yet they say that the National Policy, the protective tariff, is the bane and curse of the agriculture of Canada. (Cheers.) Let me say to-night, in view of the facts, that agriculture is to-day upon a basis of stability, and that the actual, upon the average, larger than the agricultural industry in the United States or in Great Britain, where you find two examples, one of a highly protective tariff, the other of what we call free trade on the principle of a revenue tariff.

It was not many years ago that this was an industry in its very infancy, and the first promoters of that business who thought that could export live cattle to the United States were laughed at for their pains. Still they put the idea into operation. They devised their schemes, through losses at first, but afterwards built up a splendid trade with Great Britain and some parts of Europe, and with this result, that in 1878 \$5,000,000 worth of cattle were exported. In 1883 that had gone up to \$7,500,000, an increase of 50 per cent. These I take as two examples, and I will choose no more. But to make my reasoning on this point short, let me lump all agricultural and animal products together, and let me say that, whereas in 1873 there were exported \$32,000,000, in 1893 the export amounted to \$52,000,000, an increase in value of 62 per cent. And yet they say that the National Policy, the protective tariff, is the bane and curse of the agriculture of Canada. (Cheers.) Let me say to-night, in view of the facts, that agriculture is to-day upon a basis of stability, and that the actual, upon the average, larger than the agricultural industry in the United States or in Great Britain, where you find two examples, one of a highly protective tariff, the other of what we call free trade on the principle of a revenue tariff.

NEW ADVERTISING. DR. G. M. COOK, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE. Dr. Coleman's old stand. In S. F. Black House. NEW BRUNSWICK WESTMINSTER CO. S. F. Black House. TO THE SHERIFF OF THE County of Westmorland, or any Constable with in the said County. WHEREAS Charles Outhouse, administrator of the estate and effects, which were of Simon Outhouse late of Wood Point in the Parish of Sackville in the said County and Province, former deceased, has filed the account of his administration of said estate and effects, and prayed that a citation may issue for the passing of said account as by law required; You are therefore required to cite the said Charles Outhouse, and all others interested in said estate and effects, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held in the office of the Registrar of Probates at Dorchester within and for said County on the fourth day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon to attend the passing of said account.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the said court, this twenty-eighth day of January, A. D. 1895. Signed, CHAS. E. KNAPP, Registrar of Probates, Judge of Probate, County of West.

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NOTICE. All persons desiring to obtain Attorney's license for year 1895 are hereby notified that the fee for license issued during month of January is \$25.00. A fee of \$10.00 will be charged for licenses issued after January. By order of Council, S. EDGAR WILSON, Secretary. Jan. 26th 1895.

Look GREAT MARKDOWN SALE

Now In Stock

200 Bbls. Five Roses.
200 " White Eagle,
100 " Delight.

One Car Tilson's Oatmeal & hand picked Beans.
10 tons feed flour, middlings, bran.
Barley Chop, and Barley Oats, and pea chop, 1 Car Wood-side Sugar.

8 tons choice dairy Butter. 12 tons best Pork.
150 smoked and dry Hams, better than the best—and a full line Staple Groceries.

Wholesale. Retail.
Ask for prices.

RIGHT prices on Iron, Steel,

plating, chain, belts, castings, and general hardware. We are headquarters for above goods carrying the only full line in TOWN.
If you want to reiron or repair your sleds come to us and save money.

We have just opened a stock of NEW Furniture

If you require a nice Ash or Oak Bedroom Suit at a low price, call on us.

J. L. BLACK. Sackville Jan. 31st 1895.

Patent Medicines ALL THE LEADING KINDS

—INCLUDING— Hood's Sarsaparilla, Pink Pills, Scotch American Nervin Tonic, Scott's Emulsion, Milburn's Emulsion, Dr. L. Emulsion, Dr. S. Emulsion, Wampole's Tasteless Cod Liver Oil

—ALL THE POPULAR— COUGH REMEDIES. Prescriptions carefully and accurately prepared. Prices as low as the lowest.

A. DIXON. NEW ADS. THIS DAY.

DR. G. M. COOK, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE. Dr. Coleman's old stand. In S. F. Black House.

NEW BRUNSWICK WESTMINSTER CO. S. F. Black House. TO THE SHERIFF OF THE County of Westmorland, or any Constable with in the said County.

WHEREAS Charles Outhouse, administrator of the estate and effects, which were of Simon Outhouse late of Wood Point in the Parish of Sackville in the said County and Province, former deceased, has filed the account of his administration of said estate and effects, and prayed that a citation may issue for the passing of said account as by law required; You are therefore required to cite the said Charles Outhouse, and all others interested in said estate and effects, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held in the office of the Registrar of Probates at Dorchester within and for said County on the fourth day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon to attend the passing of said account.

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Look GREAT MARKDOWN SALE

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER KNOWN YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY BUYING NOW.

Look at These Prices!

Mens' all wool Frieze Ulsters for \$8 worth \$12
" Blue Pilot overcoats for 4 " 7
" " jackets for 4 50 " 7 50
" Tweed Pants for 1 50 " 2 50
Boys' Overcoats \$2.50 and up
Ladies' Mantles and Jackets 2 50 and up
Black and Grey Robes at bargain.
Great bargains in Hemp, Union, Wool, Tapestry & Brussels.

CARPETS. Great Bargains in Furniture, all kinds. Great Bargains in Dress Goods. Great Bargains in Boys' Suits, Reelers and Overcoats. Great Bargains in Mantle and Ulster Cloth. Great Bargains in Millinery and

Fur Goods. Great Bargains in Dress Trimmings of all kinds. Great Bargains in every department. In fact we will give you more goods for your money than you can get elsewhere. Call and be convinced.

GEO. E. FORD.

Manchester's Condition Powders. For Horses and Cattle Blood-purifying Appetizing Strengthening

Manchester's Veterinary Liniment unequalled for the cure of Lameness, Bruises, Windgalls, Sprains &c. The only remedies on the market put up by a thoroughly reliable Veterinary Surgeon

For sale only at MOORE'S Drug Store, Bridge St., Sackville.

N. B.—Prescriptions dispensed at all hours of the day or night. Residence Mrs. Jos. Dixon's, Bridge St.

PHOTOGRAPHY. Why is this such a good time to sit for Photos? Because there probably is no time in the year when you have so much time to spend over the details of our work as we have just after the Xmas holidays. We are enabled to (and do) give each copy our most careful and critical attention. WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS. R. S. PRUDHOM, 24 Sackville Studio. January 2nd, 1895.

THANKS. I thank the people of Sackville and vicinity for the liberal share of their Xmas trade and trust that the satisfaction enjoyed by myself is shared by my numerous customers. I have still a few lines left suitable for new year's gifts which will be sold at great reduction.

W. I. Goodwin.

NOTICE. The subscriber begs to announce to his patrons and the public generally, that he has made an arrangement with a medical gentleman of skill and experience to succeed to his business after the 14th Feb. next.

Thanking all for the patronage extended to me during the last seven years, and bespeaking a liberal share of the same for my successor. I am very truly yours, HENRY H. COLEMAN, M.D. Sackville, N. B., Jan. 24th, '95.

Public Notice. Notice is hereby given that at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick application will be made for the passing of an Act to amend 12 Vics. Chap. 65 and Acts Amending thereon so as to provide for the enlargement of the Board of Regents of the University of Mount Allison College as follows: Two additional members (one minister and one layman) by or under authority of the General Conference of the Methodist Church, Society of Mount Allison College as follows: D. ALLISON. Jan. 23rd 1895.

Farm for Sale. At Great Shernogue, 150 acres sitting twenty five tons hay. Within five minutes walk of Post Office, church, school, and cheese factory. Cause of selling loss of health. Apply to J. C. A. D. S. DALL. Great Shernogue, Jan. 17th 1895.

NOTICE. Persons indebted to the Estate of the late HAZEN LOWTHER of Great Shernogue are requested to make immediate payments to the undersigned against said estate are requested to hand the same in properly attested, to the said Administrator within three months from date hereof. Dated at Great Shernogue this third day of January, 1895. SARAH E. LOWTHER, Administratrix.

DON'T FORGET OUR JOB DEPARTMENT