

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., AUGUST 16, 1888.

—Reports from the North-West are to the effect that the trouble with the Skeena River Indians has been peacefully adjusted.

—The Vienna newspapers do not share Lord Salisbury's hope of the maintenance of peace. They consider his reference to Russia and Bulgaria as a subtle treaty.

—The election in Colchester yesterday resulted, as was generally anticipated, in the return of Sir Adams G. Archibald by an overwhelming majority. The Commercial Unionist is not a success in Colchester.

—William Wilson, M. P., obtained an injunction order from the Chief Justice on Monday morning restraining the Fredericton Railway Bridge Company from continuing the work of construction or grading in front of or upon the plaintiff's premises until damages are adjusted.

—Sir Donald Smith, who arrived home from England via New York on Monday, denies the story that the headquarters of the Hudson Bay Company are to be removed to Montreal. He says that he has never even if desired, could not be made under the company's present charter.

—The Marine Department has instructed the chief engineer of the Northern Light, ranging between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, to proceed to Glasgow and oversee the fitting up of the engines of the new Government steamer now being built there for the same service.

—The Cuban government reports that an agitation is being carried on in Cuba, with the assistance of influential Americans, in favor of the annexation of Cuba to the United States. The Cuban situation is becoming extremely difficult, owing to financial troubles and increasing agitation in favor of home rule.

—A novel art exhibition and fair will be held in the Exhibition building, Halifax from the 20th to the 25th inst. The exhibition will be known as "Ye World's Fair," and the proceeds will be in aid of the building fund of the Victoria School of Art and Design. It is expected that Sir John and Lady Macdonald will be present at the opening.

—The *Detroit Free Press* thinks that "such resolutions as Senator Blair's belong to the humbug variety." Speaking of the proposal to absorb Canada and of the fisheries question, it says: "And this pool will be kept stirred to its depths so long as the Republic's Senators think they can make any party capital out of it." This is the simple explanation of all the talk in the Senate.

—The freight accommodation at Spring Hill Junction has been so outgrown by expansion of business that the Government will shortly increase it very materially. The baggage room will be removed and a freight shed 80 feet long will be built at the west end of the station house, and a few feet from it. The shed will be 25 feet wide and taper to 18 feet at the other end. A large additional quantity of platform room will also be made.

—Eason & Co., an old Halifax firm of wholesale grocers, have suspended payment. They have been heavily involved for some time, and last week Wm. Eason mortgaged his house on Granville street to the estate of J. H. St. John. The Halifax Banking Company wanted to realize on its security at once, hence the suspension. The bank is understood to have itself secured. The liabilities are said to be between \$150,000 and \$200,000. A meeting of the creditors will be called at an early day.

—A London despatch of the 10th inst. says: "Naval manœuvres have not resulted in proving the invincibility of England's fleet, and if war were looked for would be a great source of alarm. The blockaded fleets have escaped and, figuratively speaking, have captured Greenwich, Oban, Ardrossan, Aberdeen, Leith, Edinburgh, and half a dozen more coast cities. They have blown up Fort Bridge and now threaten the Thames. Six ships of the defending fleet have broken down more or less seriously. One amusing feature is the capture of the steamer British King, Britannic and Nevada, en route for the United States. The passengers were duly informed of the mimic war, so they were not frightened by the cannonading. The *Sandwich*, which made the capture, is now waiting for the City of Berlin and the Adriatic."

—After a trial of some years the attempt to keep beer out of the North West is given up. Light beer, of the strength of four per cent. alcohol, is now to be allowed sale. Permits to receive liquor have always been in vogue; but the smuggler has been the chief agent of supply. Liqueur has, through his agency, been run into the North West in quantities equal to his existing demand. The smuggled whiskey is for the most part of the worst quality. Drinking habits have various degrees of danger, according to the nature of the drink used. There are those who believe that if light beer can be made to take the place of whiskey, a great gain will be made; and this accounts for the present experiment. A form of abstinence has hitherto been imposed on the people of the North West; they have not pronounced upon the question themselves, though the time must soon come when they will be entitled to do so. If they decide for prohibition, they can have it, but if it cannot be forced upon them from outside. —*Monetary Times.*

Canadian vs. American Railways.

The American Senate was recently

by the scene of a sharp discussion between Senators German and Edmunds in reference to Canadian railway competition. Senator German is strongly opposed to the comparative freedom of rail communication to and from between different parts of each country across the other, and he pointed out the fact that the Canadian Pacific will have after enjoy obvious advantages in competing for business between the sea-board and the American Northwest as well as for the trade between Great Britain and Asia. He declared that "except for coercion by some American interests the Canadian Pacific would bankrupt the Northern Pacific, the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific; they cannot compete with it for through traffic." He also asserted that Canadian railways "are making such rapid strides that they will soon possibly carry the goods, wherever it is necessary for them to control traffic against American interests, and he claims that "sixty millions of Americans" should no longer allow themselves to be "outgeneraled" and their trade "taken away by their neighbors on the North." He also admitted that Senator German has some grounds for his antagonism to Canadian roads, for the Canadian Pacific, which a few years ago was a subject for mirth among American railway men, is already proving a formidable competitor of the American trans-continental lines. At present some of the largest manufacturing companies in New England are sending their products to Asia regularly by way of the C. P. R. via Vancouver and its connections beyond. A large part of this year's wool clip in Oregon is coming east by the same line. One of the large fleet of Canadian Pacific steamers recently arrived at Vancouver in less than fourteen days from Yokohama, with two thousand tons of freight, chiefly for United States ports. Recently a large consignment of wool from San Francisco was received at Boston by the Canadian road, in eighteen days, which is nearly as good time as could have been made by the American railways, while the freight on all classes of merchandise from San Francisco to Boston, via Vancouver, are materially cheaper than by the American roads. Large shipments of American goods to China and Japan are made over the C. P. R., and during the first five months of the road was in operation, seven cargoes of tea and other Chinese and Japanese products were brought east over it, chiefly to American markets. If further proof of the competition were needed it might be added that during the quarter of 1887 over \$620,000 worth of merchandise from the Pacific coast of the United States passed over the C. P. R. via Vancouver to eastern points in the Republic. The completion of the Short Line through Maine and New Brunswick will greatly enlarge the existing possibilities for competition, as it will effect a saving in distance between Montreal and St. John of 275 miles as compared with the present I. O. R. route, while the saving between Montreal and Halifax will be 101 miles. The shortening of the distance to Halifax means a corresponding shortening of the distance from Liverpool to Vancouver, China and Japan, and will tend to divert business from New York. Add to all this the large shipments of flour from Minneapolis to the east which followed the opening of the C. P. R. Company's road from Montreal to Minneapolis and St. Paul by way of the Sault Ste. Marie, and it will be seen that Senator German's case against Canadian roads rests on a firm foundation of fact. But unfortunately for the success of Senator German's crusade against the C. P. R. he will find substantially the whole of New England, the American North-West and the Pacific coast arrayed against him. The loss of the American trunk lines and transcontinental roads is the gain of large numbers of American shippers and receivers of merchandise. If the wheat growers and millers of the North-West can send their grain and flour to the seaboard cheaper by the C. P. R. and its connections than by American lines, they will not be likely to join Senator German in his war against Canadian roads, and if the New England manufacturers and the producers of the Pacific slope find it to their advantage to patronize the Canadian Pacific it will be more than probable that they will support Senator Edmunds in his defence of that road. The rival American lines did all in their power to hinder the construction of the C. P. R., and now that the road is built in spite of their opposition, they will have to submit to its competition as long as that competition benefits a large portion of the American people.

—The Acadians of Shediac intend entertaining M. Rameau, the distinguished French historian, at a banquet on Saturday evening next. The *Montreal Acadia* calls M. Rameau, "the historian of Acadia par excellence." It adds that he commenced the study of Acadia history 32 years ago, and in 1859 published "La France aux colonies," a work which contains much valuable information concerning early Acadians. Afterwards, he visited Acadia, and on his return published an account of the best and most learned of his historic works, "Une Colonie féodale en Amérique," which treats of Acadia from 1604 to 1710. He is now printing a new edition of his first work, which will contain a second volume treating of the history of the Acadians from 1710 to the present time. It is also understood that he will publish in French an account of his impressions of his present tour.

—The Columbia salmon pack, to the close of the season, reaches a total of 362,000 cans, which is larger than was expected by many persons in the trade.

—Nova Scotia apple growers say that the making crop will be the largest and best for many years. August pippins are now on the market.

—Reports to the Department of Agriculture state that the crops in the province of Quebec, especially in Charlevoix and Port Neuf counties, will be above the average.

—In 1875, the peach crop of the United States reached a total of 5,000,000 bushels. This was the largest ever grown, but the Philadelphia *Record* says that the crop of 1888 will be double that quantity.

—The present season is one of extraordinary storms and floods in England, and the coldest summer on record. Fires in houses were general throughout July. Half the hay crop is destroyed and there are grave fears about the approaching harvest.

—The winter wheat harvest is now completed and shows no improvement in quantity over previous estimates and frequent and heavy rains during harvest have caused a decided depreciation in quality. It is an unsatisfactory crop to handle, and millers find it difficult to keep enough of a quality to keep up the standard of last season's flour. The spring wheat harvest is in progress and the quantity and quality promise to be from ten to fifteen per cent. below last year's crop. England has had a bad harvest and reports from Russia and Hungary are toned down, so that the wheat interests of the world lie fair to be stronger than for years. The oat crop is large, but the quality poor. Corn has made a successful advance towards maturity and nothing but a low dip of temperature can prevent it getting out of the reach of frost. In the corn belt the farmer's reliance is upon his fat hog, and as the country is well drained of merchantable hogs he must push his spring hogs to an early market. The outlook for an advance in cattle is not very encouraging.

—The steamer City of Sydney arrived at San Francisco from Hong Kong and Yokohama, bringing particulars of the volcanic eruption of Bandai San on the 15th of July. In the morning smaller Bandai San trembled and roared violently. Almost immediately afterwards ashes began to fall. The sky suddenly grew dark. The rumbling sound continued, accompanied by violent earthquakes and a dazzling flame. The crest of smaller Bandai San appeared to be lifted bodily upwards, then to fall again with a tremendous noise. Showers of red mud, mingled with large stones, spread everywhere. In five villages, I-was, Yozen, Wakamiji, Mito, and Hiba, the greater part of the houses have been buried from seven to twenty feet.

—The liabilities of C. & E. Wilson, dry goods dealers, of Windsor, N. S., who recently assigned, will reach \$50,000, of which \$16,000 is preferred for money lent, endorsements, etc., and assets may be placed at \$44,000. George H. Wilson was the only partner, and the apparent cause of failure is that too much of the firm's capital was locked up in real estate.

King's College.

A Halifax despatch to the St. John Sun is as follows:—

When diocesan synod met here recently, Dr. Brock, president of King's College pointed out the impossibility of continuing King's College with its present cramped finances and insignificant attendance, and expressed his opinion in favor of consolidation with Dalhousie. On the ground that his views on consolidation were not in harmony with those of the governors, the board demanded his resignation, and he declined to resign. Thereupon, the governors passed a resolution condemning Dr. Brock's expression of opinion, demanded his immediate resignation and notified him that if he did not resign within ten days, they would declare all his offices in connection with the university vacant.

The action of the Board of Governors will not be likely to commend itself to the public nor to the denomination to which the College belongs. It is evident that without consolidation King's College has no future. It is connected with it as to the privilege of expressing their opinions, the sooner its doors are closed the better.

As Others See Us. On our first page this week will be found an article from the pen of Dr. G. M. Twitcheil, editor of the *Halifax Farmer*, in which he describes what he saw at New Brunswick, and makes a comparison between Maine and this Province which is very flattering to the latter. Dr. Twitcheil undoubtedly describes matters as he saw them, but his conclusions with regard to the moral condition of New Brunswick are possibly a little favorable than the facts warrant. Such appears to be the opinion of the *Leviathan* Journal which dissects from Dr. Twitcheil's views and indulges in a number of vague charges concerning the drunkenness and immorality which have been witnessed in some parts of New Brunswick. The only specific charge made by *Journal* is in reference to St. Stephen, and that town is so near the border that it may easily be affected by the manners and customs of Maine. Whatever the *Journal's* motive in disparaging New Brunswick may be, it utterly fails to confute Dr. Twitcheil's statements concerning the state of morals in Maine, and as Dr. Twitcheil is an avowed prohibitionist, his statements regarding the prevalence of intemperance in the State deserve the careful consideration of those who are determined to secure prohibitory legislation for the Dominion at the earliest possible moment.

The Crops. —Nova Scotia apple growers say that the making crop will be the largest and best for many years. August pippins are now on the market.

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—The Hillsboro Observer states that Hon. John Lewis has carried on a mercantile business at Hillsboro uninterruptedly for fifty-seven years.

PERSONAL.

—Father Chignoly is conducting

a series of meetings in Montreal. —General Sheridan's funeral took place at Washington last Saturday. Blaine, of Maine, arrived at New York on Friday last and received a big ovation.

—Hon. John Graham Haggart, Postmaster General, was elected by acclamation yesterday.

—Mrs. McDonald, of Big Bras d'Or, N. B., died at that place recently at the ripe age of 107 years.

—It is announced that Hon. J. H. Pope and Sir Adolphe Caron will visit the Maritime Provinces shortly.

—Evangelist Moody has signified his willingness to conduct a series of meetings in Montreal at an early date.

—Sir John and Lady Macdonald will visit Halifax next week and will be the guests of Mr. T. E. Kenney, M. P.

—Mr. Abner Nelson, formerly proprietor of the International, now at the Rensselaer Hotel, has purchased the Rensselaer House, Toronto.

—Dr. R. O. Weldon, M. P. for Albert Co., has been quite ill at his father's residence at Penobscot, and is now able to be out again.

—Mr. James Kelly, journalist and member of Parliament, has been convicted at Boyle's of making speeches inciting to intimidation and boycotting and sentenced to four months' imprisonment without hard labor.

—Gen. Von Molke has been placed on the retired list. Gen. Von Waldersee succeeds him. Emperor William has written Gen. Von Molke a gracious, affectionate letter, nominating him a president of the country defenses.

—Sir Donald Smith is in very poor health and there is a rumor that he will shortly follow Sir George Stephen's example and retire from any active connexion with the Canadian Pacific, in which he holds a large block of stock.

—The wife of Capt. Bates died at her home in Olds, N. B. Mrs. Bates was better known as Anna Swan, the Nova Scotia giantess, was born at New Annan, and was seven feet nine inches in height. Capt. Bates' height is eight feet.

—Gen. Booth, commander in chief of the Salvation Army, is coming to America, to reorganize the army in the United States. One of the chief officers now in charge of the American army is accused of having appropriated a material valued at \$80,000, belonging to the army to his own use.

—Gen. Booth is to appoint a court martial to try the case. —While Gen. Boulanger was driving in an open carriage at Paris, Sunday, Prof. Perrin, of the Lycee fired five shots at him from a revolver. Mr. Ratapau, a friend of the general, managed to turn the weapon aside. The result was that Ratapau received the bullet in the back of the head. The wound is not serious. Two peasants were also wounded. Gen. Boulanger was not touched.

—The following extract from the *London Standard* is interesting. It is a translation of the English Conference. —Dr. Charles Stewart, Professor of Moral Philosophy in Sackville College, New Brunswick, ably represented the Methodist of Canada. Dr. Stewart has twice presided over the New Brunswick Conference. He is a sound scholar, and is high rated in his own country.

—Sir George and Lady Stephen leave Montreal this week for England, not to return until next April. There is no truth in the rumor that they are leaving to spend some months of each year on this side and will keep their fishing lodge at Metis and a smaller house in Montreal. There is some talk of buying Sir George Stephen's mansion at Montreal as a residence for the Governor General.

—At the annual meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association, at Montreal on Friday last, it was announced that the Gibson mill at Fredericton had come into the association, but the Chamber mill still remained out. The following officers were elected: A. F. Gault, Montreal, president; J. H. Parks, St. John N. B., vice-president. At a meeting of the grey and colored sections of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association, it was decided to make no increase in the price. The meeting adjourned for ten days, at the expiration of which time it is expected that the Chamber mill will have entered the association.

—Dr. Daniel Wilson, President of Toronto University, who declined the honor of knighthood offered him a few months ago, has changed his mind, and accepted Her Majesty's gracious gift. Alexander Gibson, New Brunswick's lumber and settler king, who held aloof from the cotton combination a long time, has also changed his mind, and joined the ring. And now the Liberal press, which slopped all over with flattery of Dr. Wilson and Mr. Gibson for their independence, good sense, etc., are puzzled just exactly what to say. —*Summerside Journal.*

—Hon. James G. Blaine, since his return from Europe, has received a succession of ovations, and his journey from New York to Boston resembled the triumphal progress of some mighty conqueror. Blaine, of Maine, is undoubtedly the central figure in the Republican party, and General Harrison has to play the part of "the plumed Knight." Even if Harrison should gain his election he can scarcely expect to hold a more exalted position than that of "Caretaker of the White House" — a place that has already been assigned to him on the Republican ticket by a wicked Democratic wag.

—Twenty years ago the export of apples from Canada to Great Britain amounted to only \$44,000; in 1879 it had reached \$199,887; in 1882 it was \$372,582; in 1886, \$410,898; and last year it attained a value of \$649,182. It is satisfactory to note that the trade was a profitable one to all concerned.

—The Hillsboro Observer states that Hon. John Lewis has carried on a mercantile business at Hillsboro uninterruptedly for fifty-seven years.

Where is It?

DEAR POST:—A few weeks ago, when en route to Cape Tormentine, I remained a few days in a little village on the line of the N. B. & P. E. Railway, and was surprised to note what changes had taken place in the place. I remembered it as a small and sleepy village. I found many improvements in both place and people, and instead of the once small and decidedly commonplace dwellings, some handsome modern structures have been erected. The people, too, I observed, were of a much more intellectual caste than of yore, the few I met and conversed with seemed fully conversant with all the great events, both political and religious, transpiring at home and abroad. Speaking of religious matters, I will here remark that it was with great regret I learned that the little church in which I had so often worshipped remained well kept after with closed doors, while the faithful of that flock were obliged to perform their devotions elsewhere. I wondered if the clergyman had grown "weary in well-doing," and on inquiry I learned that the future of the people to raise a sufficient stipend had caused this lamentable state of affairs. Although the Scriptures say: "The wages of sinners is death," I think when the once good congregation has diminished to a remnant, I think no money consideration can excuse a clergyman for neglect of the few staunch ones that remain. No doubt a lack of zeal on the part of the people is, in a measure, answerable for this lethargic condition. On the other hand, I found the Methodist church, and instead of their usual rather squalid building, a commodious and handsome meeting-house had been erected, reflecting much credit on that society. The Sons of Temperance, I heard, were doing a good work, and owing to their efforts the "ardent" is a commodity almost unknown in the place. Under the influence of the Band of Hope, will no doubt be useful members of society. The Quakers, too, are doing a noble work, and are to be commended for their devotion to their cause. I am sure that the country places, if they are to be saved, must have a more earnest and zealous ministry. I am sure that the country places, if they are to be saved, must have a more earnest and zealous ministry. I am sure that the country places, if they are to be saved, must have a more earnest and zealous ministry.

Thank you, Mr. Editor, for your valuable space. —I remain yours, "STROLLER."

The Great Strike. Hello! Hello, there! Mr. Bigelow! What's the matter with you down there? Hello! Mr. Tongue, is that you? Oh, everything is wrong down here. The hands in the Gastro-Morcha "retreat," and the Food Assimilation Company have "shut down," and the Bile Supply Pipe Line can't handle their product, and it has become a veritable epidemic of "flatulence" and "indigestion." Can't move without assistance. Say, Mr. Tongue, can you send down to me a bottle of two of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery? Yes, that Buffalo man's remedy. If you do, I can start up at once. When the liver, stomach, or the bowels are deranged, indigestive "ferries" are "as a stick," it is the best "agent" to set the wheels of nature in motion. Druggists have, at the present time, a large stock of this "discovery," and you can get it at a discount. Discontinue every body, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Religious Services. Rev. D. C. Lawson will preach in Cookville next Sunday, the 19th, at 10:30 A.M. and 2:30 P.M.

Rev. William P. Anderson, of Queens Co., N. B., will preach on Sabbath morning, 19th inst., at 10:30 A.M. and in Salem at 3 P.M. Service will be held in the Presbyterian church, at Sackville, on Sabbath 19th inst. at 11 A.M. and at Dorchester at 3:30 and 7 P.M.

—Although Harper's Magazine for September is a full number, there are no signs of it in the news and the yellow leaf. On the contrary, all the leaves retain the vigor and freshness of summer to a degree that is simply astonishing. The fancies of all classes of readers catered to—people of sentiment, practical, common sense, and the lovers of fiction, and lovers of fair women and brave men. These, and more, will find articles to interest them in the number. Critically, the September Harper's is marked excellence. E. A. Abbey's "Harvest Home" drawings, one of which was a masterpiece, each the high-water mark of perfection in their line.

Liko Magic. "It always acted like magic. I had scarcely ever used to give the second dose of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaints." Mrs. Walter Greenlock, Kilm, Ont.

1888.—New Importations.—1888. My Spring and Summer Stock of CLOTHS IS NOW OPEN.

New Designs in SUITINGS, TROUSERS, COATINGS, &c., &c. An inspection will repay. Prices moderate. Good Trimings & Workmanship.

THOMAS J. HORSER, Merchant Tailor, Chignecto Hall Block, Sackville, N. B., March 22nd, 1888.

Cedar Shingles, Glapboards. NOW IN STOCK: 200 M. Cedar Shingles, In Clear No. 1 and No. 2.

Also, A Quantity of Pine Glapboards. For Sale at Lowest Rates. JAMES R. AYER.

N. B.—Parties requiring shingles at Lowest Rates, will get them at J. R. Ayer's Factory, by applying to Mr. Doull.

MOWING MACHINE. The Subscriber has for Sale 1 Mowing Machine, Which has been used part of one season which he will sell on Favorable Terms.

Grindstones. 10 Tons des Chauxes Grindstones. Weight from 50 to 100 Pounds Each. For Sale Low. J. R. AYER.

FOR SALE. Two Yoke of Working Oxen. Apply to GEORGE W. TOWSE, Upper Sackville, Aug. 1, 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. AUGUST 1, 1888. Molasses and Sugar. WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED: One carload Molasses, 20 Casks, 5 Tierces, 10 Barrels, CHOICEST QUALITY.

—ALSO— Porto Rico Sugar, Refined Sugar, Granulated Sugar. LOW PRICES. J. L. BLACK.

TEA! TEA! 25 HALF CHESTS MORE OF THAT EXCELLENT TEA, At 20c. per lb. Best Value in the Country. J. L. BLACK.

New Prints. 90 Pieces New Prints DIRECT FROM FACTORY. Handsome Patterns, Low Prices. New Grey Cottons, PARK'S WARPS. CHEAP AT J. L. BLACK'S.

WIRE FENCING! NOW IN STORE: 5 tons Barb Wire Fencing, 6 1/2 lb.; 2 " Thorn do. 6c. lb.; 1 " Ribbon do. 5 1/2 lb. Galvanized Wire Staples. J. L. BLACK.

Cedar Shingles. 150 M. Cedar Shingles. PART EACH "No. 1" and "Clear." FOR SALE CHEAP. J. L. BLACK.

Flour and Middlings. IN STORE: 750 BBLs. Choice Brands Patent Flour. Laid in before the late Advance in Price. For sale at \$5 up. 263 Bags of Middlings, 100 Pounds Each. J. L. BLACK.

Paint Your Houses! 2 tons White Lead, 1 ton Cold Paints, 10 cwt. Paint, all Shades of Color, in 1 lb. to 10 lb. pks.; Mixed Paints for Sale by Gallon. J. L. BLACK.

House Furniture. Bedroom Suits from \$20.00 up. Spring Beds, Mattresses, Bureaus, Sink Stands, Extension and Fall Leaf Tables, Chairs, CRADLES, MIRRORS. All in Great Variety at J. L. BLACK'S.

Carpets. Carpets. WE HAVE IN STOCK: 50 Pieces Carpets, In Brussels, Tapestry, All-Wool, Union, Felt and Hemp. Floor Oil Carpets 3/4, 1 1/4, 1 3/4, and 2 Yards Wide. FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICES. J. L. BLACK.

ENGLISH GOODS. For British Queen direct from London: 60 Half-Chests Tea, 10 Cases Ginger, 8 Cases Coleman's Mustard, 4 Cases Coleman's Starch. We make TEA a specialty. Wholesale and Retail. J. L. BLACK.

New Advertisements.

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Carpets. Carpets. WE HAVE IN STOCK: 50 Pieces Carpets, In Brussels, Tapestry, All-Wool, Union, Felt and Hemp. Floor Oil Carpets 3/4, 1 1/4, 1 3/4, and 2 Yards Wide. FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICES. J. L. BLACK.

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New Advertisements. N. B. & P. E. RAILWAY. UNTIL Further Notice, a SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Cape Tormentine for Sackville at 5 P.M. every Saturday. Return will leave Sackville for Cape Tormentine every Monday Morning at 5 o'clock, Standard Time.

JOSEPH WOOD, Aug. 15th, 1888. 41 President. To Whom It May Concern.

THE TRUSTEES of School District No. 10, Parish of Shediac, in the County of Westmorland, hereby give Notice that they call in for redemption Debentures Numbers three, four and five, issued by the said Trustees under and by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, Chap. 52, passed on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1875.

The Debentures will be paid at the Office of the Secretary of Trustee, W. B. Deacon, Shediac, N. B. Dated this 15th day of August, 1888.

W. RUSSELL, JAMES INGALLS, Trustees. A. M. LEBLANC, Secy.

SALE OF GRASS. THE Annual Sale of Broadleaf GRASS by the subscriber will be held on Saturday, 1st day of September, commencing at the Cole Lot, Lower Road, West Main, at 10 o'clock A. M.; thence to the Upper Marshes, and to Cole's Island in the afternoon.

Should the weather be wet on Saturday, the Sale will take place on Monday, or the first fair day after.

EDWARD COGSWELL