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CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., - FEB. 2, 1882.

☞ *Address all Correspondence for this paper—*

"POST,"
Sackville, N. B.

☞ *Mr. S. D. Scott is authorized to collect monies, make contracts and do other business for the "Chignecto Post and Borderer.*

Will the N. P. Last?

The true test of the longevity of Protectionist policy in Canada, is the nature of its causes—whether of local and temporary origin, or the result of large general causes operating over extended spaces, amongst different peoples? We are aware there are men to day, who regard the Protectionist cry of 1878, as a piece of adroit political jugglery on the part of Sir John. Others, like poor Mr. Mackenzie looked upon that prodigious revolution as a temporary craze of the people. There were others again who viewing the hard times and failures of '76, '77, '78 in every branch of industry, as having made the people discontented and despairing, and ready to welcome anything that promised relief, when at this juncture Sir John appeared with his Protectionist nostrums, they hailed him as their saviour. In politics as in nature, people rate too highly what appeals directly to their senses—to the present and the seen, and too little to distant and unseen movements. It is the shallowest reasoning to suppose that Sir John is a cunning wizard, who by the waving of his wand called the N. P. out of nothingness and fastened it upon the people. Sir John had no such power. He was merely keener visioned than most men. He saw the tide below the horizon. He warned Mr. Mackenzie and his party of it. They laughed at him. He did not create the advancing wave; he merely placed himself at its crest, and when it came as he predicted and overwhelmed the Grit party, they ascribed their misfortunes to his political ledgerdemain, for much the same reason that ignorant people ascribe the most ordinary operations of nature to supernatural interference. Protection is noways peculiar or exceptional to Canada. When Cobden asserted in 1846, that in twenty years Free Trade would be the law of the nations, he after all knew little of the forces at work moulding the trade policies of the world. In France and Germany, Protection is so strongly entrenched, that no Free Trade Government could stand a day. A great error is made in the belief that the American Rebellion of '60-'64, by creating an enormous debt, also was the father of a high tariff, based on Protectionist principles. War or no war, a high tariff there was inevitable. The United States tariffs up to 1847 were moulded on Protectionist principles, but a change took place simultaneous with the success of the corn law agitation in England. The Democratic party made the horizontal tariff of 1847, and held power through the commercial disasters of 1857, till 1860, when the Republicans, who carried on their banners the Whig principle, "Protection to Home Industry," came into power. The tariff was actually changed before the debt (except a mere fraction) was incurred. The Republican leaders—Lincoln, Seward, Greeley and others were out and out Protectionists. The Merrill Tariff of 1861, was the result of years of popular agitation under these leaders. As a further evidence of the fact that the American people are heart and soul protectionist, may be cited the fact, that although the enormous surpluses have reduced the national debt so that it has ceased to be a burden, still last Congress shewed itself overwhelmingly opposed to reducing the tariff. So impregnated has the old Free Trade party become with Protection to home labor, that at the last Presidential Election, the Democratic candidate did not care to give an expression of his trade principles at all, and when pressed, declared, to the amusement of the people, that the tariff was a "local issue." The protectionist wave is rolling back on that home and citadel of free trade—England. Only a few days ago, a strong Protectionist was elected in the North Riding of Yorkshire, routing a Free Trader by 400 majority. Is there any evidence whatever, that Protection is an evanescent wave of popular feeling in Canada? Does there seem to be anything temporary about it in United States—in France—in Germany? Is it not thoroughly interwoven in th trade and industries of the people—is it not associated with all their ideas of profitable labor, and independence, and the thousand and one blessings of culture and education that results from wealth? If analogy furnishes any evidence, we must conclude that Protection has come to Canada, and come to stay.

Cape Tormentine Railway.

On Saturday, a meeting of the Company formed some eight years ago, was held at the Custom House. At the last meeting held on 28th July 1865, a committee consisting of Messrs. A. Ogden, W. F. George, R. Chase, Wm. Morice, and A. E. Killam, was appointed to wait on Sir (then Hon.) A. J. Smith, then Minister of Marine, to obtain old rails, a firm of contractors having previously offered to build the Railway for the Government subsidy, rails and bonds. No meeting was ever after held, till Saturday last. Mr. Ogden, chairman of the Committee, was called on for his report. He verbally reported the committee had waited upon Sir A. J. Smith and he had declined to give the rails.

An animated discussion then took place between Messrs. Wood, Black, Ogden, George, Chase, Morice, Cahill, Estabrooks, Powell and others, as to what ought to be done in the premises, all agreeing that a reduction of business and depreciation of property would follow the diverting of the Railway from Sackville to Amherst. A heavy subscription list was proposed and the opinion was hazarded that Sackville would be willing to be taxed for it. At a meeting subsequently held it was determined to hold a Mass Meeting at Chignecto Hall on Tuesday afternoon next.

This is of very great importance to the people of Sackville and a full attendance of tax-payers is very desirable.

It is but very poor satisfaction to us to have every statement and every prediction we made with reference to this Railway, verified by events. In December 1877, we predicted the Election Surveys. They came to pass. We predicted Sir. A. J. Smith would not locate the line before the elections. He did not, and Sir Charles Tupper has saved him the trouble. We stated Sir. A. J. Smith refused rails to the company, but for which the Railway would be built. He denied it at his Petitcodiac Picnic and elsewhere The people have to-day the statement of the chairman of the committee who waited upon him. What has Sir A. J. Smith to say for himself now? How can he justify his abandonment of the interests of this parish? It is said, the Railway would be built if he were in power. These stubborn IFs! If a goose had not cackled the invaders would have burst through the walls of Rome Men are to be credited for the way they improve their opportunities, and not for their waste. Sir A. J. Smith had his opportunity, and despite all appeals and all warnings, he put the risks of an election—this Big If, between himself and the fixing of this Railway. No doubt he regrets it now. Lord Oswald, it is said, when he learned he had signed away from Canada to the United States an immense territory—*sat down and wept.* He might cry: "if he had to do it over again how different," but his tears will never restore a valuable heritage to Canada, nor will a dictionary full of "Ifs," restore the chances Sackville had of a Railway.

Reminicences on the Old Sackville Academy.

It is with deep regret I learn that magnificent edifice, the Male Academy, was reduced by fire to a mound of white ashes, on 8th inst. A sad source of mourning to its Alumni, and a great loss to the Methodists of these Provinces. How many memories went to hover there will find now no place of rest, like the dove in the deluge. "Our beautiful house is burned up with fire, and all our pleasant things are laid waste."

But it is on the old Academy I wish to descant, not the new. However dear the modern Institution to the students of '82, as dear was the original to those of '52. My sympathies are with the Institution founded and personally cherished by the late C. F. Allison, of which I was some time a student. It too, was demolished by the fire-fiend. How all the early associations of that early time cluster around, vividly recalled by the present disaster. How fresh they are, though thirty years old. The green marshes stretching far away, but not so far as the meadows of lore; the noble building, like a beacon of safety; the advent of trunks with a student attached to each, from all parts of the Provinces; the teachers, stern as the statutes of Solon; the clangor of the rising bell (most unmusical of sounds;) the rush for meals, cricket and ball; the new studies and recitations, where we stood at the black boards probing at Geometrical propositions, dark to us as "Dante's Inferno," yet resolved to dare and do; the marching in file to Church—all are mirrored on our mind, as if not one decade had since sped. Dr. Pickard was our Principal, Thomas Pickard, A. M., Alex. S. Reid and A. McN. Petterson, our teachers—all of whom survive. The late Rev. A. DesBrisay was our chaplain, and Mr. T. Trueman our steward. But my class-mates, where are they? Rev. S. Avery, and Rev. C. Gaskin, with many others, have gone "the way of all the living." David Allison, Superintendent of Education for N. S, is doing noble work in raising the Educational status of that Province. J. B. Snowball and F. Killam, of Yarmouth, having won political honors, are M. P. P's. Recorder Tuck, of St. John, I think, was one of the class. He was brilliant in youth, as I have reason to think he is in maturer age William Full, of Halifax, is living, is a gentlemen, for he was gentle when a boy. Artemas Lord, of P. E. I., I think, is connected with one of the Banks there. as President or Manager. His vocal powers should not have been wasted in a banking house. They would have done credit to a first-class orchestra. I hear his alto yet in the air. Josiah Wood, Sackville, was a model of gentlemanly deportment, and his enterprise and prosperity have made him a name. S. B. Andrews, Amherst, is living and working for the dead. His monuments will be at discount when the dead arise. But, I am not posted in the professions of all my class-mates. I hope they are all plodding in honorable ways The P. E. Island members of my class were brilliant, mentally and mischievously. Among those not named were C. C. Gardner and Messrs. Hall The Halifax and St. John element, were dressy, distant and intelligent. The Newfoundland portion were lymphatic, "slow and sure." Our Academic life was beautiful as well as beneficial. Impressions made then will never pass from the minds of the classes of '50, and I doubt not, have largely and worthily influenced their subsequent careers. The old Academy scattered its pearls of lore on the hills, valleys, towns and cities of our country, so did the new, and the country is immensely richer, more refined and advanced, for them. No wonder Longfellow, and other poets, sang of their "College days." I think the man who forgets his *Alma Mater* is beyond social and literary redemption. Those who deem College life all prosy have never graduated. Besides our plays, gymnastic feats and class rivalries—we had no "Receptions" then; pity us, ladies, we had our episodes. We had just sat down to dinner one day, it was our weekly 'goose dinner," too, grace had been said by Mr. Patterson, I think,—not like Burns' "lang as a tether," but brief and to the point—Mr Avery had finished the carving at our table, and I, his right handman, had served the sauce like a deluge, and sent the well laden plates down the table; the helped had commenced mastication, not so the helpers—when the alarm of fire was given by one of the cooks. We came down according to the rules of etiquette, but went up by the laws of confusion. Knives, forks, napkins, were left in elegant negligence. The students were let loose on the fire and they quelled it, altho' it had made fair progress. They ran over the roof of that Institution like practised firemen. When the enemy was overcome we began to think affectionately of the lonely dinner. But the good Faculty, in law and order inflexible as Persian kings, vetoed our going down twice to dinner on the same day. So we resumed studies with appetites sharp as seimeters. This rigid adherence to rule, affecting that most vulnerable part of a student, the appetite, did not meet with general favor. Some said we had asked a blessing on what we did not receive. Some prayed that Sackville geese might all die of epidemic, hereafter; but so far as I can learn, their prayers were unanswered. The edge of the affair wore off, however, and we were none the worse for not having dined on that particular day; altho', when I heard, 14 years after, the Academy was burned. I was not much surprised.

Happy, hopeful days, when the idea of striving, having and being, was the actuating one! Perhaps it was not so with all my class-mates, some of them were cleverer than I, but I studied by fluid lamplight until my eyes refused to open, naturally. A halo surrounded all brilliant objects, especially the lady visitors. When I looked out on the stars I saw all the colors of the rainbow. Meeting the Principal in one of the halls one evening, I took the side on which I thought he was not, but lo, he was there, and a collision was the result! My study-blurred eyes had deceived me. He said something about "a remarkable circumstance," and as neither was seriously injured, we passed on. I learned a life-lesson from that collision: That objects are not always where they seem—that what looks right is sometimes wrong—and I have made allowance for those deceptive appearances. When that term closed I was second on the list of deportment; but I thought then, and think so still, had it not been for that collision I would have been first. But my letter is growing lengthy. I hope the Academy that must rise on the ashes of the last, as a necessity, may be fraught with more pleasant memories and re-unions, and send out more graduates to fill distinguished positions and make their noble marks in the world, than either of its predecessors—as many as both

ALUMNUS.

Parrsboro', Jan. 23rd, 1882.

LADIES ACADEMY.—Dr. Kennedy with the ladies under his charge took a drive to Dorchester on Tuesday. They were shown through the Penitentiary. It is reported that there was lots of fun.

What is Going On in the N. S. Legislature.

The all-absorbing topic among Nova Scotian politicians is the Railway question. Additional time has been given for discussion, and the matter will no doubt be thoroughly ventilated.

The Provincial Secretary in a speech which lasted through last Wednesday and Thursday, discussed the whole question, in a style which has added to his reputation as a speaker and a statesman. Mr. Holmes has not been regarded as one of the great speakers. He does not make a great many speeches, but last week he spoke clearly, effectively, and to the point. He gave the history of each of the roads; shewed how much money had been spent on each under previous governments; how the Western Counties road had drawn all its subsidy without putting a mile of road in operation, until the present Government came into power; and how the Company was virtually insolvent, the Government being obliged to pay the guaranteed interest on their bonds. He pointed out that the Western Counties Co. and the Windsor and Annapolis were in a quarrel, and refused to co-operate with each other, thus depriving themselves of all chance to make any profit, and preventing the country from deriving the fall benefit of the roads. He shewed that the country, besides being left in debt $250,000 by the late administration, had obligated itself to give subsidies to the extent of over a million dollars for proposed roads. He then pointed out how the present Government had dealt with the Eastern Extension, and had succeeded in getting control of that line; how they had dealt with the Nictaux and Atlantic, and how at last, finding the resources of the country inadequate—either to subsidize the proposed roads, or to build them as public works—they had succeeded in getting the Pictou Branch from the Dominion Government, together with running powers on the Intercolonial, between Truro and Halifax, and with these additional inducements, had been able to make the present advantageous bargain.

In regard to the charge against him and his colleagues for keeping the bargain so long a secret, he asserted that it was made public as soon as the contract was completed by the final organization of the Company. He admitted that he and his confreres were not such fools as to go around talking about a piece of business when it was but half done; a thing which no ousiness man ever did. He claimed that had he done so, the *Chronicle's* assertions to the effect that no Company could run the roads without being ruined, might have hindered a company from taking hold of the work. He contradicted a statement made in the *Chronicle*, wherein that journal said that reliable information had been received that Sir Chas. Tupper had offered to make the Eastern Branch a part of the Intercolonial, and to pay the Province $600,000 for its interest in that road. He had telegraphed the *Chronicle's* statement to Sir Charles, and read the reply, which flatly contradicted the *Chronicle*.

He shewed that the Province would not be liable to the whole extent of the guarantee, To balance that there was the interest of the money received from the Company, and the sinking fund, together with the amount for which the country was now liable, under present guarantees, leaving for additional liabilities only $73,000 a year, in security for which there was a first mortgage on the whole railroad property of the Company.

In answer to the monopoly argument, he said that one monopoly at any rate could not be worse than four monopolies, as there were now, and that a large company did not imply a monopoly, as there was always competition by water lines. He explained that had the roads been made over to the Dominion Government there was the same danger of monopolies, and mentioned the raising of rates during Mr. Mackenzie's rule, which not only impeded business, but lessened the profits of the road.

Mr. Holmes, at the close of his speech shewed how the Company were likely to do well out of the contract, with the help of the concessions received from the Dominion.

Then arose T. B. Smith, the versatile and volatile member for Hants, who spoke during Thursday evening and all day Friday, making his second long speech for the session. He threatened another speech at an early day. He thought all the offers that had been received, should have been laid on the table. He was surprised to find the names of so many eminent men on the contract as members of the company. He had not known until he was told that one of them, Sir Henry Tyler, was President of the Grand Trunk. He wished he knew how much each of these great men was liable for. He didn't know how much of the $10,000,000 was paid up. If they were a good company why did they want their bonds guaranteed! Why didn't they bring all their money out here and spend it, without borrowing? He objected to the Provincial Secretary making any calculations on the interest of the money that was to come from the Company. The Government might use the $1,350,000 all up, as election time was coming, and then there would be no interest. Money was often spent that way, and one Government was no more honest than another. He contradicted the last speaker, who said there would be no more monopoly under this arrangement than there had been before. "Why it was a great monopoly, a monopoly of the whole Province; not a half monopoly, nor a quarter monopoly, but an entire, absolute monopoly." He did not want to know how many Lords there were, all he wanted to know was how much money they had. Who were the Baring Bros. anyway, and where did they do business?" He had sat up two nights over the contract, and did not understand it yet. He could not understand what they wanted a road across Hants County for. He hoped it might be built, but didn't think so. There were honorable gentlemen in the House who would not understand the Act in three months; in fact he didn't believe he would himself. He complained that the Company were not to pay over the money for the railroads to the Government until they got the roads made over to them. If the thing went on the city of Halifax at the next decade would not have a population of 10,000, and in the rural districts there would not be enough people left to feed the ducks. If the company was rich what did they want with a sinking fund; why didn't they pay the $5½ millions and be done with it? It appeared to him that the very eye of the portrait of Joe Howe looked down in scorn, and its very lips quivered. If that was the case with a portrait which was dead on the canvas, what would be the effect on the people of Nova Scotia?

He had had the contract in his hands seventy hours, and had not got to the bottom of it yet, but he had learned enough to know that it was a supe ficial scheme.

Mr. T. B. Smith was followed by Mr. Stairs, of Halifax, who pretty effectually wound him up on most of his points, and by M. Harrington who corrected Mr. Smith's scripture allusions by informing him that it was not Simon who betrayed his Master, as alleged by the Hants County member, but one Judas and that Simon only denied him. He compared Smith to Thomas the unbelieving deciple since he refused to believe on the $5½ millions unless he could put his hand in the bag and feel them.

Mr. LeBlanc opposed the contract claiming that the Cape Breton road was optional and the allowance made the company too small.

School Punishments.

Of late there have been investigations of the system of punishments in some schools in Montreal. It came out that in the Hervey Institute, mustard plasters were applied to the backs of small children who would not behave well. Later comes the story that Senator Thibaudeau has taken his boy from the Jicques Cartier Normal School, because the Abbe, who has charge of that Institution, was wont to make the boy put his head between the Rev. Father's legs, in which position the boy was caned. Also he was made to kiss the floor, or in the language of the angry Senator "They degraded my boy to such an extent that he was required to scrub the floor with his tongue."

—An alleged seizure, by the Collector of this port, is given a prominence in Farmer Pickard's paper. Farmer Pickard is much interested in Customs affairs. It is said he has been pipe-laying himself for some years for the Collectorship. He therefore looks with displeasure upon the late appointment. If the Government of Canada can sustain itself against the disastrous consequences of Farmer Pickard's displeasure, the new Collector will promise that his anguish at Farmer Pickard's disapproval of him, will not prevent his drawing his quarterly pay with becoming fortitude. If Farmer Pickard has not succeeded in becoming Collector, he has at least been elected to the position of President of the Sackville and Westmorland Agriculture Society He must not expect to monopolize all the good offices. When Farmer Pickard shews the farmers how to grow rich by laborious and skilful tilling of the soil, when his accomplished pen illustrates such rural topics as how to use skim-milk, how to prevent an ox from eating his head off, oatmeal as a steady diet, &c., &c., we realize that his is a master mind; we stand abashed before his achievements. But when Farmer Pickard undertakes to shew the administration of Sir John how to mould the distinies of the state, we have not the same unbounded confidence in Mr. Pickard's genius From buckwheat to state-craft is a long distance. Besides Mr. Pickard dilutes his political facts with too much fiction. He soars too highly above prosaic truth. Like Shakespear he is very imaginative, but it takes the Munchausen tone. To illustrate: The item last week started out without even a scintillation of fact to back it. It was untrue in every fact and line. It was a champion lie in design and execution. The paper that published it will be publishing more in the future, and as our space must be devoted to more worthy objects than Mr. Pickard or his paper, we can only warn the readers of that paper against accepting any statements from that source, unless supported by responsible testimony.

Answer This.

Did you know any person to be ill without inaction of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys, or did you ever know or hear of any case of the kind that Hop Bitters would not cure? Ask your neighbor the same question.—*Times.*

New Advertisements.

FURNITURE!

BEDROOM SUITS
—IN—
ASH, WALNUT AND PINE
HANDSOMELY PAINTED.

Ash Bureaus, Bedsteads, Dining Tables, Fall-Leaf Tables, Centre Tables, Hardwood Bedsteads $2.40 each, Chairs Wood and Cane Seat, Couches in Hair Cloth and Rep. For Sale by

J. L. Black.

CASKS-50-CASKS
—OF—
AMERICAN KEROSENE OIL
Bottom Rates at

J. L. Black.

SMOKED HAMS AND BACON.

12 TONS Choice in quality, Wholesale and Retail, by

J. L. Black.

Sleigh Bells and Whips.

BODY STRAPS, BACK Do. } 5 doz. Straps, assorted, from $1.20 to $2.50.
SHAFTS STRAPS, SADDLE GONGS, } FINE ASSORTMENT.
12 doz WHIPS, from 15c. to $2 each.

J. L. Black.

Shoe Steel and Chain.

4 TONS Steel and Sleigh Shoe Steel, full assortment of all sizes in use. 1000 lbs. Short Link Chain, 1-4, 5-16, and 3-8 inch sizes. Bottom prices, at

J. L. Black.

OVERSHOES.

12 CASES containing OVERSHOES, for Men. Women. Boys' and Girls. of all the PRESENT STYLES and CHEAP.

J. L. Black.

GENTS'
Furnishing Goods.

OVERCOATS and ULSTERS, } In great variety.
Your hs' and Boys' Body Coats, Pants and Vests. do. Underclothing.
KID and other MITTS, SCARFS and CRAVATS.
FUR CAPS, CLOTH CAPS, and FELT HATS.
And all else required at this season.

J. L. Black.

Glass & Earthenware.

We hold a full stock of:

LAMPS and CHIMNEYS,
BRACKET LAMPS. for Halls.
CHANDELIERS & Hanging Lamps.
CHINA TEA SETTS,
STONE TEA SETTS,
GILT BANDS TEA SETTS,
—AND—
General Crockeryware!

J. L. Black.

CLOCKS & MIRRORS

A LARGE assortment of
Clocks and Timepieces.
—ALSO—
MIRRORS, VARIOUS SIZES AND PATTERNS
Just received from Boston.

J. L. Black.

25c. TEA.

A New Lot Just Received.

15 CHESTS of that VERY FINE TEA we have been selling so largely, at 25 cents per lb.

J. L. Black.

New Advertisements.

GREAT
REDUCTIONS
FOR
CASH

The Balance of Our Stock
—OF—
LADIES' MANTLES,
Fur and Wool Goods,
GENTLEMENS' OVERCOATS,
WINTER GLOVES and CAPS.
WILL NOW BE OFFERED
At Cost for Cash!

☞ Those looking for Bargains should not fail to call. ☜

jan26 J. F. ALLISON.

CUSTOM CLOTHING!

DISCOUNTS!
Ten Per Cent Discount
ON ALL
CASH ORDERS
FOR
CUSTOM CLOTHING,
Until the opening of Spring Trade.

Large Stock on hand to select from, and a good fit warranted in every case, or no sale

☞ Call early and be convinced that we are giving
GREAT BARGAINS!

J. F. ALLISON.

CUSTOM CLOTHING! CUSTOM CLOTHING! CUSTOM CLOTHING!

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BARGAINS.

Goods Must be Sold.
Prices that Defy Competition
COME AND
Examine the Goods
—AND—
Enquire the Prices.
OUR STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS
Is large and varied.
And must be reduced, if prices will do it.

All-Wool Bl Cashmere for 40c. worth 60c.
Colored " " " 40c. " 60c
Wool DeBeiges for - - 20c. " 60c
Colored Sateens for - - 20c. " 80c.
Colored Wool Fringes for 5c. " 15c
Dress Trimmings at Great Bargains;
Buttons in endless variety and greatly Reduced prices;
Striped Velvets in Blk and all the shades.
Plain Silk " " " "
Embossed " " " "
Velveteens " " " "
Plain and Embree Satins " "
ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
New Black Fringes at reduced prices.
Gent's Ulsters, cheaper than the cheapest. Over-Coats Under-Coats, Pants and Vests at Great Bargains; Boy's Reefers and Over-Coats cheap.
Undershirts and Drawers at 30c. each, Women's Strong Boots 80c. per pair, and other kinds of Boots at greatly reduced prices
Best SOAP in the market only 6c.
LAYER RAISINS, &c.

GREAT MANTLE SALE.
CHEAPEST MANTLES EVER OFFERED.
COME : SEE THEM.

WE have a very large stock of MANTLES, handsomely fringed; the latest cut; different styles cloth and without doubt the best cut Mantles in the market. We are bound to clear out the lot and will sacrifice them in order to do so. So if you need a mantle don't fail to call and see them. Prices $1.75 to $8.00 each.

GEO. E. FORD.

New Goods!

JUST OPENED:—Jeans, Lining, Unbleached and Bleached; Swansdown, Plain and Twilled Grey Flannels, Crinolines, Lining Muslins, etc., new Bonnet Shapes—plush.

Feb2 GEO. E. FORD.

New Advertisements.

REWARD!

LOST on the morning of the burning of the Academy, a large leather-bound Bible containing Concordance, Maps &c.; also a common Bible with outside covered of Calf-skin, with Subscribers name on front page and a number of manuscript notes throughout the text. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving either or both at the office of Post.

C. H. PAISLEY.

NOTICE!

I HEREBY NOTIFY all persons having just claims against the estate of the late ALEXANDER McKAY, of Cape Spear, to hand in the same, duly attested to, on or before the first day of May next, to E. C. GOODEN, Esq., of Baie Verte, N. B., whom I have appointed as my agent to close the business of said estate.

C. T. BENT,
Surviving Executor.

Truro, N. S., Jan. 30th, 1882.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, at its next sitting, for an Act empowering the Municipality to sell and transfer any lands held by them for public purposes

A. D. RICHARD.

A. E. OULTON, for applicants.
Dorchester, Jan. 31st, A. D. 1882.
feb2—3i

TENDERS
For Masonry and Excavation.

THE MONCTON COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY will receive sealed Tenders up to 10th February next, at 4 o'clock p. m., for all the Stone Masonry and Excavation required for foundations, as per plan and specification to be seen at the office of the Company. Tenders to state the price per cubic yard for masonry, including all materials; and also price per cubic yard for all excavations required for said foundations. All to be completed on or before the first day of May next.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN McKENZIE.
Sec'y Moncton Cotton Manufacturing Co.
feb2

Railroad Mass Meeting.

IN answer to a Requisition made by a number of the Freeholders of the Parish of Sackville, I call a

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE FREEHOLDERS,

and all others interested in the contemplated Railway between Cape Tormentine and Sackville, to take into consideration the advisability of petitioning the Local and Dominion Legislatures in behalf of said road.

A full attendance is requested, and as it is also desirable to have the co-operation of the Parishes of Westmorland and Botsford, it is desired that as many as possible from these Parishes be present.

Meeting to take place at

CHIGNECTO HALL.
—ON—
Tuesday, February 7th,
AT 2 P. M.

WM. OGDEN,
Town Clerk.

Jan. 31st.

$1,000 WORTH OF
Ready-Made Clothing,
—AND—
HEAVY TWEED,
—AND—
FIUG. TWEED,
—AT A—
Great Discount,
—AT—
C. A. BOWSER'S.
jan26

PARTNERSHIP

THE undersigned have entered into Co-partnership as general partners to manufacture and consign goods, under the name and firm of

F. J. HEBERT & CO.

FERDINAND J. HEBERT.
OBELINE HEBERT.

Shediac, N. B., Sept. 15th, 1881.

SNOW SHADE

is the shade that you will obtain by washing with

MRS. HEBERT'S
Liquid Blueing

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

It is the best, because it will not spot the clothes.
It is the best, because it gives a desirable color.
It is the best, because it will not injure the finest fabric.
It is the cheapest, because a can of it contains a half-a-pint.
It is the cheapest, because a can of it will do as much washing as eight boxes of the Pearl Blue.
It is the cheapest, because it shades the clothes, and

MAKES A WRITING INK
which will not corrode the pen.

Keep It Out of the Frost, and Satisfaction is Guaranteed.

Put up by

F. J. HEBERT & CO.,
Shediac, N. B.
dec28