

Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., August 1, 1878.

Tilley and King.

TILLEY AND KING! Suggestive names to the people of this Province. One or the other of these names is connected with every liberal and progressive measure, with every advance step in material progress made by the people of this Province for a quarter of a century. Popular Government, Franchise, Schools, Legislative and Legal Reform and Railways in this Province owe their existence to one or other of these great leaders of the people. TILLEY was the first government leader who framed a revenue tariff and defended it on the floors of the legislature, starting his political existence on its success. He was the first Minister who dared to strike a blow on behalf of the great mass of clerks, mechanics, laborers, and those engaged in various industrial occupations by giving them the right of voting. Previous to his day the Franchise was held by a privileged class—the landowners of the country. The mass of the people owe it to him that the Franchise was enlarged to embrace those possessing \$400 personally for income tax. The same Tory faction—the same Tory families that opposed this great Act, are to day struggling to defeat him in St. John. He was a School Act, which formed the foundation for and stepping stone to the present Free School Act, framed by King. When he assumed the reins of government no railways existed in the Province, except a few miles, half built, of the Woodstock and St. Andrews Road. Railways were in those days looked upon as one of the most unprofitable and practically unobtainable by the people of a sparsely settled and poor Province. Even those who were far-sighted enough to know their value in developing the resources and wealth of the country, could only give half-hearted support to schemes that would certainly entail enormous expenditure and corresponding taxation. Mr. TILLEY's foresight and intrepidity bore down all opposition. In vain, the obstructive and non-progressive elements clamored and cried, in vain the Tories rallied their hosts against him, in vain such cries as "taxation," "ruin," "£200 a day interest" were raised, Mr. TILLEY fought them all through; the Railway to Shediac was subsidized and built; Western Extension was put under way; Fredericton Branch was built, and the first \$10,000 a mile Lobster Act was passed! These measures increased the debt of the country by some four or five millions of dollars, but who to-day doubts that the Province has been made many times richer by them, and that Mr. TILLEY's predictions made twenty five years ago have not been completely verified and his struggles for them justified by the enormous development of Provincial trade, and the industrial activity and general prosperity created by them?

Mr. TILLEY has re-entered public life in obedience to a call from over a thousand requisitionists of the City, and the *Telegraph* and *News*, finding it would be no longer possible to tack either his political record, his political principles or his private character, have attempted to attach to him all the slanders and odium they heap upon Sir John! It would be all right for Mr. TILLEY to become a tail piece in the Mackenzie-Catchon-Isaac Burpee and Bois Deverber political combination, but for Mr. TILLEY to be a leader of the great Opposition party of Canada, is in him a high crime and misdemeanor for which he is being decapitated. Mr. TILLEY condescended to be linked with and receive power from such old-time Tories as Devereux and Weldon, and such a political make-weight as Isaac Burpee, then indeed would he have fallen from his high estate to be the meanest man in Canada. These papers cannot support Mr. TILLEY because he is the political friend of Sir John, who they allege is a Tory and a corruptor. It was not always thus, that the *News* spoke of Sir John. Long after the Pacific Scandal revelations occurred the *News* spoke of Sir John with the highest admiration, and of his connection with the Pacific charter, only as "very injudicious." We can prove by authority that even the *Telegraph* will admit it good, that Sir John as a statesman occupied a place corresponding to PALMERSTON.

In its issue of May 7th, 1873, the *Telegraph* itself (and this was after the Pacific charter selling charges were made) in referring to Sir John's tact and his avoidance of making personal enemies, says: "The leaders of the Opposition Act in a different way. They recently declared by their vote that it was wrong for the House of Commons to affirm that for a M. P. to write that the 107 (who did not vote on his side) were bribed and were so many self convicted felons was to libel the House of Commons. Of course these Reformers could not do this with any of the 107. They could not sit on the same Treasury Benches with Albert J. Smith, S. L. Tilley, Peter Mitchell, Isaac Burpee; they could not act with the foremost men of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, or British Columbia. How then would they govern the country? How are they to commend themselves to any honorable minded man in or out of Parliament? How long does the honorable Member for Lampton (Mackenzie) suppose he would be able to carry the honorable Member of Gloucester on his back? We should like to see the experiment tried just for the fun of the thing!"

The *Telegraph* has now witnessed nearly all these things that are stated at five years ago as impossible; it has witnessed the spectacle of Reformers on the same Treasury Benches with Smith and Burpee, two of the "self convicted felons;" it has witnessed Mackenzie carrying the hon. Member for Gloucester on his back

to the Speaker's Throne, assisted by the two "self convicted felons," Smith and Burpee, while it, the *Telegraph*, did not cry, "How can they commend themselves to any honorable minded man?" but stood by with head uncovered and applauded the deed! The experiment has now been tried. Let us hear from the *Telegraph* how it likes the fun? The *Telegraph* continued: "In appearance, Sir John has often been described as resembling Disraeli and there is no doubt of the fact. But we should rather compare the first Canadian Minister to Lord Palmerston. We should not call either a first class orator, though on great occasions both have reached a high pitch of eloquence, but in their fund of humor, in their good nature, in their knowledge of men, in their elevated national spirit, in their knowledge of British traditions and precedents, in their general political leadership we have a strong resemblance. A PARTIZAN PRESS may BELITTLE such men as much as it pleases (oh oh!) but the impartial historian will affirm it to be an honorable and advantage to a country to produce such men and to be able to call them to the highest position which the country has to bestow. They prevent disintegration and national humiliation, and by means of party government temper and subvert any constitutional party out, they contribute much to the onward progress and glory of the country which claims them as her sons."

We have only to look into the *Telegraph's* files to prove as utterly absurd and groundless its recent assertions that Mr. TILLEY's party is a Tory party. In the good old days when it supported that same party it distinctly repudiated such an idea. At one time it says: "the journals of N. B. that support the Government are not Tory but democratic." Again it says: "Holton and Huntington are claiming as their own Liberal principles which we can hardly believe the government will allow them to monopolize." Again, three months after the publication of the McMillen letters and the worst was known of Sir John: "The strength of the Government, whatever it may be, is due chiefly to that broad national policy, which for years they have so successfully developed, and which has been particularly acceptable to the Maritime Provinces. They also have gained immensely by contrasting their ordinary conduct with the insane, suicidal and criminal conduct of the leading members of the Opposition in Montreal." It declared the victory of Mr. Gibbs in South Ontario, the new P. M. G. (July 2, 1873) "a triumph of national principles over narrow, unprincipled sectionalism."

If these extracts are not sufficient to convince us that Sir John contemns the party that the *Telegraph* party is not the Tory party, we can favor him with more evidence from the same convincing source of information. If we understand the *Telegraph's* position, it does not object to Mr. TILLEY returning to public life provided he supported the right (?) side, viz.: the Reformers. The *Telegraph's* claims of present these men are pure and incorruptible; they represent law, order, decency; they are the champions of the Opposition, the defenders of constitutional government. Did the *Telegraph* always think thus? What was the position of these Reformers when the greatest constitutional question that ever arose in the Dominion was introduced in Parliament? We will appeal to our infallible guide the *Telegraph*. On 17th May, 1873, it said:

"It is doubtful if the leaders of the crusade against our Constitutional rights whether led by Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Mackenzie or led by Mr. Anglin are better or more sincere men than the martyr Catchon-Isaac Burpee and Bois Deverber political combination, but for Mr. TILLEY to be a leader of the great Opposition party of Canada, is in him a high crime and misdemeanor for which he is being decapitated. Mr. TILLEY condescended to be linked with and receive power from such old-time Tories as Devereux and Weldon, and such a political make-weight as Isaac Burpee, then indeed would he have fallen from his high estate to be the meanest man in Canada. These papers cannot support Mr. TILLEY because he is the political friend of Sir John, who they allege is a Tory and a corruptor. It was not always thus, that the *News* spoke of Sir John. Long after the Pacific Scandal revelations occurred the *News* spoke of Sir John with the highest admiration, and of his connection with the Pacific charter, only as "very injudicious." We can prove by authority that even the *Telegraph* will admit it good, that Sir John as a statesman occupied a place corresponding to PALMERSTON."

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Because he refuses to associate himself with such men, the *Telegraph* insists that Mr. TILLEY is unworthy to enter public life! These men who so short a time ago (so the *Telegraph* has taught us to believe) were corruptors, revolutionists, narrow-sectionals, apostates to principle, &c., &c., it now presents to us in a new role as models of statesmanship, of sterling political principle and of immaculate honor! When did these men become converted and so purified that they alone are fit to carry on the Government of Canada? Was their conversion gradual caused by contemplating such charming works of patriotism as Steel Rails, Needing Hotel, Fort Frances Locks, &c., &c., or was it sudden—in the twinkling of an eye—and made apparent to the *Telegraph* contemporaneous with their disposal of patronage?

ALTHOUGH Sir Albert J. Smith has a singular reputation for courage, it did take the public by surprise and doubtless carried dismay into the camp of effete Toryism, when it was announced that the Knight of Westmorland intended making a raid on the chosen battle ground of Mr. TILLEY, and that he would speak at St. John last evening. Sir Albert is, we repeat, a man of well-known courage and address, who belongs to that safe going class of warriors, whom O. C. Kerr admirably calls, "Strategy chaps." And when we make use of the word "Strategy chap" we do it with every feeling of respect for our illustrious knight, whose many amiable qualities, whose pious and whose valorous nature reminds us of a former English knight, one who by his desperate courage and political comeliness has endeared himself to generations of readers of English literature—we refer to Sir John Falstaff! We trust that Messrs. TILLEY, King and Palmer, will bear up like men and not grow faint hearted when they survey the ponderous odds now arrayed against them.

The *Freeman* recognizes that when one has nothing to say, it is a good rule to say nothing. It asserted very positively that Sir Albert J. Smith had no old rails to give to the Cape Tormentine Railway. The defence was good, but unfortunately it was not true. We called his attention to Parliamentary Return, No. 161, 1877, by which it was shown that the Government had 36 miles of old rails in hand ten months after application was made for them by the Company, and that at that time they were appropriated to other Companies. This Return has rather stunned the *Freeman*, and although we invited it to give its readers the benefit of this Return, it preserves a persistent and resolute silence. We will probably hear no more from it on the subject of old rails and the Cape Tormentine Railway. The *Freeman's* suppression of facts, its anxiety to present only the bright side of the Rouge-Grit cause and to keep its readers entirely in the dark on the other side is possibly very honest and creditable, but it is only Grit honesty after all.

Mr. TILLEY's stand on the Coal and Flour duties question is statesmanlike and patriotic. He opposes duties on these articles except for the purpose of obtaining Reciprocity when he would vote for them. Coal owners do not ask for more; coal consumers do not grant less; if such duties were imposed with the reasonable hope of securing Reciprocity. According to Mr. Cartwright the English markets control and regulate the price of flour in the United States and Canadian markets and therefore a duty of \$1.00 a barrel on American flour could not sensibly affect our local markets. Whether it would or not, the Maritime Provinces would gladly submit to it, for the purpose of obtaining a repeal of the United States duties on our potatoes, oats, butter, coal, stone, plaster, wood and our other products of the field, quarry, mine and forest.

THE OSBORNE TRAIL at Dorchester drags its slow length along. The medical testimony is not yet completed. We issue this week again a supplement containing the week's evidence. We are indebted for the very painstaking report of Mr. Payne of the *Telegraph* for its public opinion does not seem to have materially changed. Many confident predictions are made as to the probability of the defence breaking down Park's credibility as a witness, and many stories which it would not be desirable to see in print are in circulation.

DR. TUPPER's journey to Cape Breton is described as a continuous ovation. The address presented to him at Sydney was fifty feet long! At no time since the Anti-school agitation days has public sentiment so thoroughly aroused in Dr. Tupper's cause as at present. The Opposition gain in that Province may confidently be put down at twelve seats a gain of twenty-four on a division.

The *Telegraph* asserts that the Government advocates a Revenue Tariff, while the Opposition a Protection Tariff. Will the *Telegraph* please define the difference between the two, and show wherein the present Government Tariff is not in every respect a thoroughly Protectionist one?

The *Globe* says: In the Lower Provinces, we believe, little of Sir Hugh Allan's money was used. The *Globe* forgets that at the time of the scandal it charged both Mr. Isaac Burpee and Mr. Elder, with having used Sir Hugh Allan's money to aid their own Elections!

News from the East.

LONDON, July 28.—The Caledon club gave a grand banquet last night to the British Plenipotentiaries to Congress. Lord Beaconsfield and Salisbury, and the Duke of Devonshire and Queensberry presided. Five hundred peers and commoners were present. Lord Beaconsfield replying to toast awarded Lord Salisbury the greater share of merit in the labors at Berlin. He defended his conduct towards Greece saying "had counsel Greece to abstention, and facts approve that Greece obtained more than revolted principalities, which had lavished blood and treasure. He passed a great eulogium on the present Sultan, who throughout was desirous of acting in a conciliatory manner to Greece. Lord Beaconsfield maintained that by the convention with Turkey we diminished and not increased our responsibilities. He brought back from Berlin the conviction that neither the Crimean or the Eastern war would ever have occurred if England had spoken out firmly. Respecting the assertion of Mr. Gladstone that the Turkish convention was an inane concession, Lord Beaconsfield spoke of Mr. Gladstone as a sophistical rhetorician, inebriated with exuberance of his own verbosity and egotistical imagination. Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote also spoke.

LONDON, July 29.—Betting is slightly in favor of Aubrey, Coventry, on the great international pigeon shooting match between him and Bogardus for one hundred pounds a side, each to shoot at 50 birds, on the 6th August.

The debate on Harrington's resolution against the Government's Eastern policy to night in the Commons is regarded as the most important in many years. The Times in discussing that part of Harrington's resolution relating to the British guarantee respecting Asiatic Turkey says there is room for contention, that Harrington's censure of the treaty is either too little or too much. If the Ministry have involved the country unnecessarily in a responsibility of so grave a character, the Opposition ought to be prepared to express something more than regret. They ought to be ready to turn out their opponents, to take office themselves, and to reverse the policy to which the country stands committed. If they are not prepared for such a decided course they ought to leave the Government unweakened, to carry into effect the settlement of which it has laid the basis. In certain cases it is desirable that the Government should upon its own responsibility, not all events the main issue of the debate will not turn on this point, and the real question on which the House will have to decide is whether, in the permanent interests of the British Empire, it is desirable to have the ally to Russia? thus far it is too good to be true.

The Times says it has reason to believe that the propositions for reform which England made to the Porte have been favorably received, and that the Emperor and the Emperor of England will henceforth form a regenerating influence for the Ottoman Empire. LONDON, July 30.—The debate in the Commons on the Marquis of Harrington's resolution against the Government's Eastern policy, was opened by Right Hon. Viscount Sandon (Conservative), who defended the policy of the Government. Lord Beaconsfield, in replying to the letter read by Gladstone in the House of Commons to-day said that the compilation of the list of epithets used by the gentleman would entail a search of over a period of two and a half years. Lord Beaconsfield cited the expressions of Gladstone that he (Beaconsfield) had degraded and debased the great name of England, that he had sold the Greeks and that he had been guilty of an unpardonable act of duplicity.

A London special says A. H. Poet, a Lieutenant of the Scottish Fusilier Guards, was married on Saturday at St. Peter's Church, to Miss Stevens, daughter of the late Prince of Wales and several American aristocrats were present. PARIS, July 28.—A special says there is considerable comment here at the report in the *Times* that General Grant denounced Napoleon as an enemy of France, a traitor of republic and author of useless and fatal wars, and that he did not care to see any of the Bonaparte family.

A Railway Outrage.

On Saturday night the freight train bound East, from Moncton, passed over the line some two hours ahead of the regular time. In consequence, a number of persons at Dorchester Court who expected to return to their homes that night had to hire teams or remain over at Dorchester. Passengers at other stations were also disappointed. Is it not a fact that the value of the railway service to the people depends greatly upon the regularity and certainty of trains, and that it is an inflexible rule on all well regulated railways never to run a train in advance of its time? We would like to be informed by whose authority the train was ordered off its regular time and for what purpose it was done?—because if the trains are liable at any time to be run off their time, the public ought to know it, that they may calculate on any certainty or regularity whatever. Had the palaces of the General Manager attached to the rear of the train any connection with the change?

THE ROTTING on the shores of the Kennebecus on Thursday last by Sir John roughs waiting to see the boat-race is said to have never been exceeded by the inmates of the back lanes of the most demoralized city on the continent. The spirits of evil, of bloodshed and murder were abroad, and although there were many dreadful spectacles of vicious brutality, strange to say there was not one life sacrificed.

The Osborne Case.

Dr. Fleming finished his testimony yesterday. It did not differ materially from that given at the Sheldon examination, and it would be taking up space to no purpose to go over it again. He corroborated Dr. Allison's testimony that the stains on McCarthy's shirt were blood stains. They examined the wagon which Annie Parker says Henry used. During Dr. Fleming's cross-examination, the novel mode of illustration was resorted to again, that of placing McCarthy on the floor in a sitting posture, shoulders against the wall and head bent forward, the Doctor thought in this position the air would probably be expelled, and if the back of the head rested against some rotten sticks the hair would come off and would sink. After his testimony closed, the Dentist Campbell, who was at the Osborne House on the night of the murder, commenced his examination and his direct testimony is being given to-day.

A large audience, both male and female, still continue attend and listen with almost rapt interest.

Murdered, Robbed and Thrown Overboard by a Supposed Friend.

MONTREAL, July 26.—On Wednesday last an unusual number of Montrealers, a well-to-do pedlar, and a man named John Costofrolex went out together in a boat on the Richelieu river, intending to go from La Salle to some place near Roule's Point. In the evening Costofrolex returned alone, and on being interrogated he said that Maravon had gone West. Yesterday the body was found in the river with all the evidence of a cruel murder. It is believed that Costofrolex struck the old man a heavy blow on the head, fracturing the skull and then threw the body overboard. Costofrolex was here yesterday evening, and called at the boarding-house of the murdered man. His landlady, a Mrs. Cross, says that when she saw Costofrolex she had a presentiment that something was wrong, his face showing signs of great agitation. In reply to her questions he said that Maravon had gone to Albany and that he was about to follow him. He then disappeared quickly without comment. If they are not prepared for such a decided course they ought to leave the Government unweakened, to carry into effect the settlement of which it has laid the basis. In certain cases it is desirable that the Government should upon its own responsibility, not all events the main issue of the debate will not turn on this point, and the real question on which the House will have to decide is whether, in the permanent interests of the British Empire, it is desirable to have the ally to Russia? thus far it is too good to be true.

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A large sale of pure bred stock will take place during the week, as the Government will make an importation of Bulls and Sheep, and it is proposed to sell the surplus of bulls sold in 1875, to either sell or exchange those they have for others, so that they may obtain a change of blood, and in this way preserve these valuable animals some years longer; they are now only in their prime, and will be serviceable for several years. It would be a great error to slaughter these animals, which cannot be replaced, except at a very large cost. We hope this may be avoided by the plan proposed. Arrangements will be made to bring everything to the exhibition at reduced rates, and one-half the amount paid will be refunded to exhibitors, so that the cost for freight will be very small.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION opens at Fredericton, the Agriculturalist says, on Tuesday, October 8th, and that the exhibition will close on Friday the 11th. It is confidently believed this will be the largest exhibition ever held in the Province. Nearly five thousand dollars are offered in prizes, which, with the handsome new building, will attract a large number of both exhibitors and visitors.

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PARKER'S "FATHER."—Says the *Globe* correspondent:—

"Another mystery is now unearthed. Annie Parker fails to recognize the man who claims to be her father. Annie has given her father's name as Henry Parker of Dalhousie. Enquiries have been made of the proper authorities in Dalhousie, they have succeeded in finding, subpoenaing and bringing here a man who calls himself Henry Parker, (called by some Parker).

His description of his family corresponds with Annie's on a few points. She says she is seventeen years old, and he says his daughter (Annie) is 21 years of age, and she says her father was a lowland Scotchman, while he was very much the appearance in talk and manner of a Frenchman. Annie did not make any other claim, neither does she say whether he is her father or not. What she says is that she doesn't know. She said in her testimony she was some seven years old when she left home so her recollection would be small. He thinks she is his daughter, and he will be placed upon the stand."

LADIES' ACADEMY.—The circular and catalogue for 1878 has been received. The following is the staff of the Institution for the coming year: Dr. Kennedy, Principal and teacher of Classics; Miss Walsh, Preceptor and teacher of Natural Science and Mathematics; Miss Bennett, Belle-Lettres, &c.; Miss Johnson, English Department; Mrs. M. A. MacCarthy, Drawing and Painting; Prof. Wm. Jost, assisted by Miss P. C. and Stewart will direct the Music Department. With such staff, the Institution will suffer no loss of that public confidence and popularity that it has of late enjoyed.

Advertisements This Day.

FLOUR. FLOUR.
JUST RECEIVED:
100 BLS. FLOUR,
"BANGUP."
Which gives our customers great satisfaction.
FOR SALE VERY LOW.
J. L. Black.

TO HOUSEBUILDERS.
WE have now in Store a Complete Stock of
Window Glass.
132 BOXES,
All Sizes from 7x9 to 24x36 inches.
FOR SALE LOW.
J. L. Black.

BEDROOM SUITES!
8 Bedroom Suits,
6 Walnut Extension Tables.
U. S. MANUFACTURE.
J. L. Black.

New Goods.
JUST RECEIVED:
Children's Carriages
FROM \$6 TO \$15.
FANCY WORK STANDS.
CREAM FREEZERS, &c.
J. L. Black.

Carpets, Paints, Oil, &c.
JUST RECEIVED:
NEW ALL-WOOL CARPETS;
New Tapestry Carpets;
New Brussels Carpets;
Floor Oilcloths—all widths;
White Lead, Colored Paints, Putty;
Dry and Tinned Sheeting Paper;
Nails, Zinc, Glass;
Raw and Boiled Oils;
Locks, Knobs, and Hinges;
FOR SALE CHEAP.
J. L. Black.

MAY 9th, 1878.
Goods for the Million.

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

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

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

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

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

Tobacco. Tobacco.
JUST RECEIVED:
73 Boxes and Caddies
CHOICE HIGH GRADE
TOBACCO!
For sale by the Box lower than can be laid down from any market.
J. L. Black.

SPRING CLOTHING!
\$1,500 VALUE!
Superior Quality and Style.
GENTS OVER-COATS & RUBBER COATS;
BODY COATS;
PANTS & VESTS;
SUITS FOR YOUTHS,
& SUITS FOR BOYS.
Handsome, Good and Cheap.
J. L. Black.

Iron and Steel.
20 Tons Iron and Steel,
Including Full Assortment and Sizes required for Carriage Builders, and for general use.
Lowmear, Norway & Swede Iron
BEST AMERICAN TYRE STEEL;
SPRING STEEL;
BLISTER STEEL;
CAST STEEL.
J. L. Black.

Advertisements This Day.

JULY 24th, 1878.
BLACK DRESS SILK;
PEARL DRESS-BUTTONS;
LADIES' COLORED HOSE, cheap;
MEN'S BLACK FELT HATS.

C. A. BOWSER.
NOTICE.
AN OFFICE, in connection with the Pictou Bank and the Union Bank of Charlottetown, has been opened in
ESTABROOK'S BUILDING
(opposite Brunswick House) Sackville, for the transaction of a
General Banking Business.

Bills of Exchange bought and sold. Drafts issued on St. John, Halifax, Montreal, Charlottetown, Pictou, Boston, New York, and on London, &c. Current Accounts opened, and sums of \$5 and upwards taken on deposit, for which interest will be allowed at a rate to be agreed upon. Collections made on favorable terms.
July 30
W. C. COGSWELL, Agent.

BAZAAR!
THE Ladies of St. Paul's, Dorchester, intend holding a
Sale of Fanny & Useful Articles

ROBB'S HALL,
ON
Thursday, 8th August.
Doors open at 3 o'clock, p. m.
Refreshments and Fruits and Delicacies of the Season.
Tea on Tables at 6, p. m.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF SILVERWARE, &c.,
BY
A. J. COX, JEWELER.

I HAVE just received, on consignment from London, England, a fine Assortment of Electro-Plated Tea and Communion Services; Ice Tea, Coffee, Cream, Wine and Syrup Pitchers; Breakfast and Dinner Castles; Butter Dishes, Gold Lined Cups and Goblets, Egg and Toast Racks, Ink Stands, Salt Stands, Little Cans, Swing Kettles, with Lamps, &c. Also—Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Jewelry, &c., all of which I shall sell without reserve, at

PUBLIC AUCTION,
in the Store lately occupied by S. F. Black, Esq., Lower Sackville, for three days, on

Saturday, Monday and Tuesday,
August 3rd, 4th and 5th, afternoons and evenings, 2 and 7 1/2 o'clock.
Don't neglect this chance, as seldom enjoyed, of buying these Goods at your own prices.
I shall at the same time open my whole regular Stock of Rogers' Silverware, Jewelry, Watches, Spectacles, &c., of every description and at greatly reduced prices, at private sale for ten days only. The quality and variety of the above Goods are so well known in this vicinity that they speak for themselves.

JUST RECEIVED.
SUGAR.
Ex "Mary C." from Barbadoes.
COFFEE, POLLOCK, and SMOKED FISH.
Fresh Shad—constantly on hand.

100 Barrels Flour,
Cheaper than the last.
agut
ELAIR ESTABROOKS.

Just Received.
100 SIDES
Spanish Sole Leather,
FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.
THOS. MAGEE.
Port Elgin, July 30, 1878.

IN STORE.
FLOUR and MEAL; MOLASSES;
Sugar, Fish, Oil;
Agricultural Implements;
Nails, Powder, Shot;
Brooms, &c., &c.
agut
G. B. ESTABROOKS & SONS.

SALT!
IN STORE:
800 SACKS COARSE LIVER-POOL SALT;
100 Sacks FINE BUTTER SALT;
1000 Bushels St. Martin GROUND FISHERY SALT.
FOR SALE LOW BY
agut
M. WOOD & SONS.

Sugar and Molasses.
Received by Schr. "Mary C." direct from Barbadoes:
62 HDS. GROCERY SUGAR;
108 Hds. 33 Tierces, &c. MOLASSES.
OF CHOICE QUALITY. FOR SALE VERY LOW BY
agut
M. WOOD & SONS.

Advertisements This Day.

MOWERS!

MOWERS & RAKES.
15 Self Dumping Rakes,
Galloway & Frost's and Wood's.
The Best Rakes made with 22 and 22 Teeth.

50 TORONTO MOWERS.
Buckeye and Champion Mowers,
Mowing Machine Knife Grinders.

Persons wanting Mowers or Rakes will do well to call and examine our Mowers and Rakes, as the Toronto Mower and our Rakes are acknowledged to be the BEST in use.
We give with each Mower a SWATHER a new attachment by which every farmer can mow all his grain. This attachment is worth \$10 to the Machine. It is also improved and reduced in price this year. Don't fail to examine and test our Machines before you purchase.

ALSO AGENT FOR THE LITTLE GIANT THRESHERS, CLEANERS, SEPARATORS,
The Best in the World.
GEO. E. FORD.

P. S.—We keep a Full Stock of Buckeye, Toronto and Champion Machines EXTRA, which will be sold low for cash.
G. E. F.

MORE SLIPPERS!
JUST OPENED:
2 Cases Fine House SLIPPERS.
In addition to 8 Cases received some times ago—making the best Assortment to be found, and at less than 50 cents per pair less than can be bought elsewhere.
Don't fail to see them.
July 30
GEO. E. FORD.

Lime. Lime.
JUST RECEIVED—10 Casks LIME.
It will be receiving it every trip of ship throughout the season. For sale low.
may 22
GEO. E. FORD.

GRASS AT AUCTION.
80 ACRES.
MY Annual GRASS SALE will take place on the premises, in CUT DITCH BODY, on

Thursday, 15th August,
At 2 o'clock p. m.
agut
J. L. BLACK.

Dental Notice.
I HAVE REMOVED my Office to Bell's Building, opposite C. F. Wren's Tin Shop. I am now better prepared than ever to administer NITROUS OXIDE GAS for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. Dentistry in its various branches attended to, and satisfaction given. A specialty made in filling decayed Teeth, and inserting Artificial Sets.
C. A. ANDERSON, Surgeon Dentist.
Sackville, July 26, 1878.—21

Grey Cottons!
JUST OPENED:
40 Pieces Grey Cottons,
Various Widths and Prices.
For sale very Low by the Piece.
July 9 61
J. F. ALLISON.

For Sale or to Rent.
THE Subscriber offers to SELL or to RENT that well-known and excellent
Carriage Builder's Stand,
in the thriving village of Salisbury. Possession given 1st September.
W. A. WHEATON.
Salisbury, July 23rd, 1878.

Special Notice!
IN order to meet the demands of our numerous customers, we beg to announce that, we have added to our extensive

Slipper and Larrigan Factory
the necessary Machinery for the Manufacture of Men's, Women's, Misses', and Children's
Boots & Shoes,
In all the Leading Styles.
By continuing, as in the past, to use first quality of material, we hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage in our new branch of business, as well as a continuance of public favor in our old business.