Lunenburg Progress.

LUNENBURG, N. S., JAN. 16, 1884.

Reciprocity.

On July 1st, 1885, the fisheries articles of the Treaty of Washington, under which the United States was given the right to fish in Canadian waters, will terminate and in drawing attention to this fact, President Arthur in his message says:—

"The fisheries industries pursued by a numerous class of our citizens on the northern coasts, both of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, are worthy of the fostering care of Congress. Whatever brought into competition with the like industries of other countries our fishermen as well as our manufactuaries of fishing appliances and preparers of fish products, have maintained a foremost place. I suggest that Congress create a commission to consider the general question of our rights in the fisheries and the means of opening to our citizens under just and enduring conditions the richly stocked fishing waters and sealing grounds of British North America."

The Americans have always contended that they paid too dearly for the privilege of fishing in Canadian waters, but now that the privilege is about ceasing, its value is coming into recognition. The Americans require access to our waters, and if they do not obtain it, they will pay in the shape of duties a large amount of money to the Canadian people. There ought to be a basis for the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty in this matter. The United States Government is in a position to remit a considerable amount of revenue duties, and the drift of public opinion is in the direction of the extension of trade, and the reduction of taxation. With so important a concession to make as the right to fish in Canadian waters, the Government can find a solution of the question President Arthur propounds for the consideration of a Congressional commission, a reciprocity treaty. There are substantial advantages to be gained by both countries in a treaty covering coal, lumber, agricultural products, fish and other articles of natural production, and as the Canadian Parliament has recorded in the statute book its willingness to enter upon negotiations for reciprocity of trade, it remains for the United States to take the initiative, having the assurance that its advances will be favorably entertained.

THE COAL TRADE.—The editor of the *Trades' Journal*, writing on Nova Scotia's coal trade, estimates that they give employment directly to 4,000 men and 800 boys. The Spring Hill Mining Co. alone will have paid this year in wages close upon $250,000, while the four Pictou collieries, with average monthly pay-sheets of $42,000, will have paid over $500,000. He further estimates that the total figures for the province reach a million and a half of dollars. The production of the coal mines this year will amount to over 1,500,000 tons. Last year the output was 1,250,000 tons, nearly that of 1879. Twenty or more steam collieries, and a fleet of over three hundred sailing ships were employed, giving employment to 3,000 more. Adding to this the number engaged in transporting the coal by land, he estimates that the trade employs 10,000 persons, and supports a population of thirty thousand. Our friend of the T. J. freely credits the N. P. with a share of the coal trade's development. He says that "without the import duty, our coal owners would find it a difficult, if not an impossible matter, on account of the extreme competition of United States coal operators, to sell coal in Quebec." And again that a prominent mine-owner in Cape Breton told him "that but for the duty there would be only one mine, in all probability, working to-day on the island."

Boston Fish Markets.

The salt fish situation presents some interesting features, although, as usual at this time of year, there are no transactions of importance. The mackerel are now about all in, and dealers find that stocks are smaller than were at first supposed. All the higher grades are very scarce, and the general impression is that prices will be advanced when trade opens after the holidays, but at present the sales are so small that dealers do not consider it an object to make any change. Even No. 4 mack rel, which were reported to be almost a drug a few weeks ago, are now found to be under good control and not offering except at a pretty full rate. A careful estimate makes the stock of mackerel at Gloucester about 15,000 barrels, which is considered a small supply for the season.

For nearly all kinds of salt fish, except mackerel, there is a dull and unsatisfactory market, with a drooping tendency in prices. Codfish are in very large supply, and could be brought at further concessions were there any disposition on the part of buyers to operate. Hake, haddock and varieties of ground fish are also in abundant supply upon a low basis of values. Pickled herring are cheaper than they have been for years previous, and with the large supply here and still to come, low prices may be expected during the winter. Choice Labrador can be bought at $5 per barrel, about $2 less than at this time last year. Smoked herring are also quite plentiful and offering in jobbing lots, at 20 cents per box. Bloaters have been arriving quite freely, and hard to sell at over 60 cents per box in round lots.—*Boston Journal.*

— New Autumn Goods received at S. Finck's, cheaper than ever.

— Medicines for Coughs and Colds at E. L. Nash's.

Free Trade and Protection.

"The only time when the Irishman is of any service to England is when he emigrates to America, joins the Democratic party and votes for free trade." So says an English advocate of free trade.

England through her statesmen and newspapers tells us that free trade is for the benefit of the United States. If this is true, it is the only instance ever heard of when that country advocated a cause for another country. She always advocates that which is for her own best interests and not for those of other nations.

It is estimated by competent judges that America pays about double the wages they pay in Europe. The manufactured products of the United States are about $6,000,000. We pay for the production of this amount, at least $100,000,000 more than they pay in Europe. This goes into the pockets of the laboring men of this country. On this account the operatives of our country are better housed, better educated, better clothed, better fed, have more of the luxuries of life, than the working people of any country in the world. The protective tariff was passed in 1861. Our commerce that year was a little over $508,000,000. Last year it was $1,547,000,000. In 1860 our manufacturing products amounted to $1,183,000,000. In 1880 they had risen to $5,360,000. Last year we imported of manufactured products about $479,000,000. Of manufactured products used in this country we are making over 95 per cent and are importing manufactured products from abroad less than 8 per cent. Not many years ago the thing was reversed.

This shows what protection was done. It has not increased the price either, as nearly every manufactured article to-day is less than it was in 1860. Under the stimulating impulse of the American system of protection our progress since 1860 has been without an example either in modern or ancient history, until to-day, our nation in wealth, power and civilization stands the first among the nations of the world.—*Eastport Sentinel.*

Telegraph Summary.

Arabi Pasha expresses emphatically the opinion that the loss of the Soudan will strengthen the Government of Egypt.

It is denied that a British fleet is to be sent to the Red Sea, and it is claimed beyond previous orders to protect Egyptian interests England has taken no further measure.

The Irish *Times* intimates that the tour of Henry George and Michael Davitt through England and Scotland has been abandoned, owing to the hostility of one section of the Irish party to George.

The situation in Egypt was discussed by the British Cabinet on Saturday. It is stated that twelve thousand men are ready to sail for Egypt within a week, and that men-of-war will be ordered to the Red Sea and the Suez canal immediately.

The *Figaro* asserts that direct negotiations between China and France will shortly be resumed on the basis of a new frontier in Tonquin and an amnesty for the Black Flags, the Chinese also to guarantee free navigation of the Sung Koi River to Los Kay.

CAIRO, Jan. 14.—The rebels in the Soudan have captured and burned the town of Heloman and are now marching on Musalimia and Rutog, both of which are river towns on the Blue Nile, the White Nile at Khartoum. A large force of El Mahdi's army is also advancing from his stronghold at El Obeid into Kahbabish, the country in the north of Kordofan which extends as far east as the River Nile and as far north as Khartoum.

The *Temps* states that since the arrival of the French expedition in Tonquin Catholic missionaries have been subject to renewed persecutions in the Southern Provinces of China. A furious mob in the Province of Quangseelf destroyed the house of Pere Pernet, who was arrested and maltreated. He was also threatened with death. The Chinese demand a ransom of 7,000 francs for his release. Moreover, other missionaries have also been arrested at the instigation of Manderins, who have ceased to respect treaties.

Lunenburg Weekly Market Report.

Potatoes per bush	$	0.25
Oats, per bushel	"	0.48
Butter, per lb	"	0.25
Eggs per dozen	"	0.25
Hay, per ton	"	14.50
Wood (dry hardwood) per cord	"	4.00
Pine Lumber, shipping, per M	"	13.00 to 14.00
Spruce do.	"	9.50
Hemlock do.	"	7.50
Shingles, long shipping	"	0.50
Do. short "	"	1.25
DRY & PICKLED FISH —		
Bank Codfish, per qtl	"	$3.50 to 3.55
Shore do. "	"	3.60 to 3.75
Labrador do. "	"	3.25
Haddock "	"	3.00
Mackerel, 2 L., per bbl	"	8.50
Do. No. 3	"	8.00
Herring, split, No. 1	"	4.50
do, round, No. 1	"	4.00

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEETS AND RECEIPTS.—Eleven arrivals have been reported at this port from Georges and Brown's Bank, with 72,000 lbs. codfish, 7500 lbs halibut 16,000 lbs. haddock. Other fish receipts 12,134 boxes smoked herring, 30 bbls. oil.

For the corresponding week of last year the receipts were 212,000 lbs. codfish, 123,000 lbs. halibut, 390,000 frozen herring and 160,000 lbs. haddock.

Last week the receipts were 144,000 lbs. codfish, 102,460 lbs. halibut, 200,000 frozen herring and 16,000 lbs. haddock.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

— A fresh supply of Wyeth's Standard preparations just opened by S. A. Rousefell.

— Just arrived, Choice Butter at Hebb's New Provision Store.

Wreck of the "Welcome."

The subjoined narrative from the lips of the sole survivor, although awakening sad memories in many hearts, will no doubt be valued as a memorial by the same number of mourning friends. The survivor is Israel Spindler, Jr., of South Harbor. His account of the disaster is as follows:—

We were lying-to off East Point P. E. I., four miles from shore, Wednesday, Aug. 29th, 1883, from noon until sunset. The fish bit well and were plenty. Along with two other schooners, at dusk we hove-up our anchor and beat up to double East Point, intending to run for Souris. We sailed until 11 o'clock, the storm which had been threatening was on us, with plenty of rain. We tacked at 11 o'clock, and stood off to the Eastward with East Point light directly astern. Suddenly our jib and mainsail gave way, and we run obliged to lie-to under two-reefed foresail; the other vessels were lying-to under jib and foresail and doubled the point which we were unable to do owing to the condition of our sails. We lay-to until daylight, working about the deck all night, mending our sails, keeping a lookout and tidying things when the sea would go over the deck as it occasionally did. About 7 o'clock we headed S. E. and wore round to N. W. I went aft and stood alongside the skipper, Albert Himmelman, who was at the wheel. I was at the lee quarter. My brother came aft on the house, locked around a few minutes and went below, that was the last I saw of him. We ran comfortably for half an hour, the wind moderating, but a very heavy sea running. I saw an unusually high sea rolling toward us and called to the skipper to keep her hard away. He turned the wheel and looked at the sea until he saw the vessel was going over when he left and ran forward to the dories. I never saw him again. As the vessel turned I grasped the davit on the lee quarter and went under, but by good fortune I caught the mainsheet and hauled myself up and over the taff ail. When I came to the surface I heard the men in the cabin—Gabriel Spindler, Alvin Zinck, and Stannage Himmelman, who was in the forecastle, cry out once, and then their voices all were hushed in death. I had looked into the cabin through the slide once and saw Alvin Zinck asleep in his bunk with his oilclothes on, his legs hanging over the edge and in that that position the diver told me he was found. He may not have awakened this side of eternity.

I now drew myself around to windward, the spars lay along the water and the vessel was on her beam ends, a mighty sea breaking over her. Carefully and by inches I drew myself along the side of the rail to the main rigging and hitched and then clinched out the mast-head thinking to be able to hold on better because there was more rigging there, and their I was joined by Henry Moser, Geo. Himmeman and Alvin Conrad. Eli Himmelman was sitting at the shear-pole.

I should have stated that the main-boom broke as she went over and struck away the dories, probably causing the instant death of Albert Himmelman, the skipper. The last words he said to me were "Israel, I suppose all hands will be drowned here."

When I got on the mainmast-head the four of us who went together there encouraged one another and prayed God to save us, and if our lives were to be lost that our souls might be saved. We had been there about an hour when a heavy sea swept Alvin Conrad away. We encouraged one another as best we could and prayed for salvation. The boys grew weaker but continued to pray as long as they had strength. Several times I reached after little George when the sea tore him away and helped him up again. The last time he looked up into my face and smiled and then sank to rise no more. Henry Moser held on last of those on the mast-head. I said to him "Henry, pray to God." He replied "Yes, God will bear me." He had been there about an hour and a half and as he said these words the sea took him under.

I now left my place and went in to Eli, telling him to hold on and we might still be saved. He was praying. He was almost exhausted. I wanted him to come out with me to the mast-head. "I cannot," he said, but nevertheless he tried. I had gone out again. He said "you will be saved alone to tell the tale." Painfully he worked his way out on the mast, but, when almost near enough for me to reach him the sea tore him away and I was left alone. The last words I heard him say were, "what will our poor people say when they hear this."

I held on for 26 hours. How the night was spent, God only knows. Often I was asleep while clinging to the wreck. I was all over it, climbing around from place to place. I felt strong and vigorous, not at all tired, though often washed out at full length on the sea, holding with one hand while the muscles of my arm creaked with the strain. At last I was picked off by John Campbell and John MacAfee and then my strength was done. I fell exhausted in the boat and have not yet recovered from the terrors of that dreadful scene.

So far the narrative of Mr. Spindler.

The dreadful tidings came to fathers, mothers, wives, brothers, sisters and loved ones in the following dispatch "Welcome lost and all hands." A second dispatch said "One man, Israel Spindler, saved. Give directions concerning wreck and bodies of friends." Benjamin Himmelman went on at once to the scene of the disaster, and at the request of his brothers, who were the other owners, Captain Heckman, at Rose Bay, followed him. Upon the arrival of Capt. H. he learned from Matthew McLean & Co., that a bill of $600.00 had been presented to Mr. Himmelman by the Dominion Wrecking Company, another of $130 by John Campbell, and still another by the Customs office of Souris of $60. While Messrs. Campbell and Stewart were engaged in towing the "Welcome" ashore, they were visited by an agent of the Dominion Company, who told them that in case they lost the vessel, if she were insured, they would be held responsible for the amount of the insurance. They accordingly gave her up to the Company's sanooner which came alongside, took hold of the wreck, which was not materially injured, righted her, pumped her out, stripped her of anchors, chains, sails, and all the running gear they could cut from her, thus injuring the vessel more than the capsizing had done. Their object in this was to secure themselves of the pay for all they had done, in case they should afterward be obliged to let the vessel go adrift.

They then towed her to Souris, a distance of from 16 to 20 miles. Beyond this they did nothing except to present extortionable bill.

The owner in vain endeavored to compromise with the agents of the Company in Souris. In conversation with Capt. Heckman, Mr. Murphy, one of those agents was asked what the vessel was worth, he replied that she was worth $1400. She was a vessel of 44 tons, 7 years old. The owners offered to take $750 and give her up. Afterward they offered to take $550, the Company to settle all outstanding claims. Then the owners tendered the agents $380 for their Company's services and agreed in addition to settle all other claims and themselves keep their vessel, but the agents would accept of no compromise.

The sympathies of the community were with Mr. Himmelman in his distress. They generously raised a purse and fee a lawyer to come from Charlottetown to manage his case, but the lawyer's endeavors helped nobody but himself.

In despair, Mr. Himmelman started to return home, leaving his vessel in the hands of the landsharks that had seized her, but in Halifax his case was taken up by Messrs. Pickford & Black, who presented a statement of the whole case to the President of the Company in Montreal. They represented to him that the vessel, which was the means of his livelihood, had no insurance on her, and that three of his sons and one son of his brother, another of the owners had been lost when she capsized. Upon hearing these facts, of which the President never had received a proper statement from his agents at Souris, although they well knew them, he sent the following dispatch: "Accept $300 in full for the Company's salvage on schooner "Welcome." This Company now knowing the facts, sympathizes with the owners in their great affliction."

Mr. McLean, by direction of the owners, now tendered the agents, McDonald and Murphy $300, but they refused to receive it saying the owners must first settle with the Customs Officer. That officer presented a bill of $60 for what services, God knows, Mr. McLean, accordingly paid nothing. If he had done so he might have saved the owners from further extortion which they were by no means well able to endure.

Mr. Himmelman returned to Souris, paid the Customs Officers bill and then went to rettle with the agents. To his surprise he learned that another $40 had been added to the $300. The agent, Murphy was interrogated as to whether that extra $40 was his bill, his reply was "We have no bill, it is the Dominion Wrecking Company's claim." This he declared and adhered to in the face of the fact that there are three authoritative dispatches in existence to show that the Company's claim had been reduced to $300 and upon the bias of Murphy's claim the matter was settled. Mr. Himmelman wisely concluding that it was better to submit to injury than trust the uncertainty of going to law to rectify it.

But there is an incident in this matter which shows in its true light the disposition of those who engaged in the laudable and highly honorable business of defrauding a poor man in distress. Joined in the conspiracy of plunder, attracted by the hope of spoil, came mourning with the mourners, and helping with those who put a helping hand, a man, a justice of the peace, Garrett by name. He made the coffins for the five bodies recovered. The people of the community being Roman Catholics, had resolved with a decent humanity, that no expenses should be incurred by the friends of the deceased in their sepulture. A widow lady finished the shrouding. The men dug the graves. The girls sewed the shrouds and covered the coffins with flowers, and amid a vast concourse of sympathizing people the poor boys were laid to rest. Then Mr. Garrett, J. P., prose ted to the father of the three boys whom the sea had swallowed and whose bodies will nevermore be seen until the sea shall give up its dead, for the five coffins he had made a bill of $15. The bill was paid but public feeling was such that Mr. Garrett, J. P., the only Protestant in the community, was forced to refund the money. His defence for an act of such despicable meanness was that "as the others were all grabbing, I thought I might as well be grabbing too." No doubt he had Mr. Murphy's bill in his mind's eye when he said that.

In conclusion, Mr. Himmelman, at whose request this account has been presented to the public, for himself and the other relatives of the men lost in the "Welcome," tenders herewith heartfelt thanks for kindnesses shown him by all who in anywise aided him, whether by kind words or good deeds in the day of his calamity. Notably among these, Messrs. Pickford and Black of Halifax, Matthew McLean & Co., of Souris and the people of the latter community in general.

D. LUTHER ROTH,
Pastor of Zion's Lutheran Church,
Lunenburg, N. S.

THE February number of *Demorest's Monthly* is both instructive and entertaining. The serial by Mrs. Champney is continued, and shorter stories are contributed by Eleanor Kirk, Hope Ledyard, Carlotta Perry, and Miss E. B. Cheasborough. Among the readable articles are "The Yellowstone National Park," "The French Shakespeare," and "The Mediæval Mystery of the Passion Play." Jenny June contributes "Life in New York," and the various departments are well filled "The Pompeiian Maiden," a fine steel engraving, forms the frontispiece, and there are other admirable illustrations.

— If you wish to get a good article at a reasonable price go to E. L. Nash's for Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, or Silver Plated Ware.

— The Milton Cooking Stove for wood is acknowledged to be the best stove in the market. For sale by Frank Power.

(For the Progress.)

Patrons of Husbandry.

Patrons of Husbandry met in Division Grange No. 55, in Baker Settlement on the 8th day of January, 1884, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the transaction of the usual business of the order.

The Grange opened in due form. Bro. Middlemast, Worthy Master, in the chair; the Worthy Secretary being absent, the office was filled by Bro. T. Fisher, *pro tem.* Delegates from Hemford Grange, No. 858—Bros. J. Zink, C. Dory and D. Silver, and their wives, as also J. Faulkner, by virtue of office. Chelsea Grange, No. 852, Bros. T. Fisher, Joseph Wharton and wife, Messrs. Faulkner and W. J. Ward and wife by virtue of office. Orangeville Grange, No. 859, Bros. William Veno, Elkanah Boliver and wives and James Norwood; also Bro. R. Armstrong by virtue of office. Pleasant River Grange, No. 859, Bros. J. M. Freeman, Rev. W. Peacock, Freeman Waterman; also Bro. S. Freeman and wife by virtue of office. Kempt Grange, No. 830, Bros. G. Whitman, Isaac Cushing, Zenas Freeman and wives; also Bro. Lewis Minard by virtue of office. Caledonia Grange, Bros. C. Cushing and S. Cushing. Brookfield Grange, Bros. G. Parker, S. McPherson and W. McKay.

After settlement of the finances, the Grange closed at 12 o'clock noon, to meet at 2 p.m.—one hundred Patrons present.

Afternoon session; chair taken by the Worthy Master.

The following officers were elected and installed for the current year, namely: J. M. Freeman, W.M.; Freeman Waterman, W. O.; Rev. W. Peacock, W. S.; S. S. Waterman, W. T.; Rev. T. Keeler, W. C.; David McPherson, W. L.; W. J. Ward, W. Steward, R. Newcomb, W. Asst. Steward; W. G. K. Sisters Ida Freeman, Ceres; E. Banver, Pomona, and E. Harlow, Flora, and Hattie Waterman, Stewardess.

Executive Committee—Bros. Lewis Minard, Samuel Freeman and George Middlemast. Auditors, W. J. Ward and Z nas Freeman.

After installation the Grange closed to meet at half past 7 o'clock for public entertainment.

At the appointed hour the meeting was organized by the appointment of Bro. Rupert Newcomb to the chair and J. Faulkner, Secretary.

The objects of the meeting being stated by the chair, Bro. L. Minard first spoke on the importance of the farming industry.

Rev. T. Keeler spoke at considerable length in advocacy of the farmer and his principles—the benefits of his labor to every other profession, calling and trade. The benefits of Grange organizations, in reference to co-operation in trade and otherwise, showed that all other professions, trades and callings adopt combination, condemned the credit system, and showed that farmers do not receive their share of the public monies.

D. McPherson then took the platform, and spoke encouragingly to the farmer. He had not been deceived as to the benefits of Grange organization. Spoke of the farmer's occupation as being healthy. We should profit by each other's experience in the calling. The farmer needs education.

Bro J. M. Freeman, C. Cushing, W. Selig, S. Freeman and Z. Freeman each spoke briefly on the farming interest, and its necessity.

One hundred persons were present.

Gloucester Fish Market.

For the week ending Dec. 27, 1883.

CODFISH.—We quote Prime Georges $5¾ per qtl. for large and $3¾ for medium; pickle-cured Bank $3½ for large and $2½ for medium. Shores $5½ and $4. Nova Scotia Shore dry codfish, $5½ and $4; ditto pickle-cured, $5 and $3; Bay Trawl, $5. Cusk $3¾, Haddock $2. Pollock $2½ and Hake $2½ per qtl. Slack-salted Pollock $3¾.

MACKEREL.—Stock small. We notice sales for Shores at $19 per bbl. for 1s, $15 for extra 2s, $13 to $13.75 for 2s, $9½ for 3s and $4½ 4s. Nova Scotias $15, $12 and $10 for 1s, 2s & 3s.

HERRING.—We quote Nova Scotia and Labrador at $5 per bbl.; medium do. $3½; large gibbed $3½; medium and small do. $3. Shore round $3¾.

SHORE FISH.—Last sales codfish and haddock $5 per cwt.

FROZEN HERRING.—Selling for bait at $1.50 per hundred.

— A special lot of Ready-Made Clothing in Suits, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, just received by J. Rudolf, Jr. Also Boys Reefer's $2.00 and Men's Reefers from $3.25.

— Oranges at E. L. Nash's cheaper than ever.

E. L. NASH'S,

LUNENBURG,

Is one of the best places in the County to buy

Drugs and Medicines,

BRUSHES,
COMBS,
PERFUMERY,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

—AND—

Silver-Plated Ware,

School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, Pens, Slates, Inks, Maps Note, Cap and Bill Paper, Gold, Silver and Tissue Paper, Cardboard, Bristol Board, Fancy Blotting Paper, Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Legal and Commercial Blanks,

Photograph & Autograph

ALBUMS,

Nuts, Candies and Fruits, Canned Goods, Fine and Common Groceries,

Paints, Oils & Varnishes,

Toys, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Japanese, and other Fancy Goods,

Acme Skates,

Violins, Accordeons. Music Books and Sheet Music,

Spectacles & Eye-Glasses.

Physicians Prescriptions carefully compounded by a graduate of the Halifax Medical College.

Lunenburg, Jan. 1884.

WINTER GOODS !

S. FINCK'S

STOCK NOW COMPLETE

—IN—

Black and Colored Dress Goods,
Melton Cloths, Boys' Tweeds,
Fancy Doeskins, Flannels,
White Shirtings, Grey Cottons, &c.

ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF FURS, KID MITTS, ETC.

CARPETS, IN WOOL, UNION & HEMP.

A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHINGS. HATS & CAPS, BOOTS SHOES & RUBBERS, WHITE AND COLORED WARPS AND CARPET WARPS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

A SPECIALTY.

☞ Remember our Motto: "Small Profits, Quick Sales."

Lunenburg, Nov. 14th, 1883. S. FINCK.

Joseph Rudolf, Jr.

Is now offering some lines of his fine stock of

DRY GOODS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, to clear and make room for Spring Goods, which are expected earlier than usual.

Wool Scarfs, Wool Squares, Wool Clouds, Carpets, Hearth Rugs and Blankets.

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING

ARRIVING WEEKLY.

MOURNING GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS,

SEWING MACHINES,

ETC., ETC.

Lunenburg, January, 1884.

Cheap Boot and Shoe Store.

Buy Your

BOOTS AND SHOES

—OF—

H. M. JOST.

The Largest, Cheapest, and Best Assorted Stock ever opened in Lunenburg.

☞ Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HENRY M. JOST.

LUNENBURG, March 21st, 1882.

Wonders Never Cease!

TRULY THE RUSH FOR

STOVES !

AND

Stove Pipe

AT

NEWTON DAUPHINEE'S

STORE

is wonderful, and in order to meet the wants of his customers he has made arrangements with the Colonial Foundry of Sackville, N.B., and the Windsor Foundry of Windsor, N.S., and can therefore supply all the needed wants in the line of

STOVES AND WARE.

He has also added more machinery for the manufacture of

STOVE PIPE,

by which he can manufacture it so rapidly that there is at present NO CHANCE FOR COMPETITION.

TINWARE, COAL SCUTTLES, FIRE SHOVELS,

and things usually found in a first-class Stove Store, can be bought at

J. Newton Dauphinee's

AT LOWEST LIVING PRICES. Nov14

Subscribe for the

"LUNENBURG PROGRESS."

$1 per Year.

NEW STORE! NEW STORE!

The shop formerly occupied by J. J. Rudolf & Co.,

LINCOLN STREET,

opened by

W. M. SOLOMON.

Now on hand

STAPLE DRY GOODS !

Consisting of

GREY, WHITE & PRINTED COTTONS, BLACK CASHMERES,

Flannels, Tweeds, Colored Shirtings, &c.

GROCERIES !

Such as

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES, OATMEAL, SUPERIOR FLOUR, AMERICAN KEROSENE OIL, BUTTER CANNED GOODS, SYRUPS, ETC.

Choice Confectionery.

Crockeryware of all Kinds.

SOLE LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, ETC.

☞ The above has been bought solely for Cash, and will be sold at a Small Advance on Cost. Apl5

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA