CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., MARCH 19, 1885.

—It is reported that President Cleveland declined to act as mediator between France and China.

—It is reported that Italy will despatch with all speed 12,000 troops, under two generals, to the Red Sea.

—The national tribute to be presented to Prince Bismarck on his seventieth birthday amounts to $150,000.

—The Chilian Minister in London denies that the relations between Chili and Brazil are critically strained.

—The Prince of Wales proposes to visit Germany, and the German press is jubilant over the announcement.

—The Irish Conservatives in the Commons, repudiate the leadership of Sir Stafford Northcote, and are forming a separate party wing.

—Sir Charles Tupper was at Antwerp last week looking after Canadian interests in connection with the coming international exhibition.

—The London newspapers without exception comment upon the arrangements with Russia, in regard to Afghanistan, as vague and unsatisfactory.

—It is said that Prince Bismarck has been actively engaged, since the amicable adjustment of the Anglo German colonial trouble, in trying to avert the threatened war between England and Russia.

—The Gordon Memorial Committee met on Saturday, with the Prince of Wales presiding. It was decided that the memorial should be a great hospital and sanitarium at Port Said, to be open to people of all nations.

—In the Commons on Tuesday the Speaker stated that he had received the decision of the Supreme Court in the election cases of West Northumberland and Levis. These seats being declared vacant he had ordered writs to be issued at once.

—Louis Riel is once more stirring up trouble in the North-West. On Sunday before last he made a fiery speech at Batoche, N. W. T., urging the half-breeds to take advantage of the trouble between England and Russia, and strike for their rights.

—The first number of *The Weekly Observer*, published at Harvey, Albert County, by Mr. John N. Wells, has been received. It is a bright, newsy sheet, is Liberal Conservative in politics, and says it "has come to stay." We hope that the brightest anticipations of its promoters may be realized.

—Sir William Harcourt has prepared an extradition bill for the purpose of securing the surrender of persons charged with, malicious wounding, or conspiracy to murder a ruler, sovereign, or member of a royal family, and also persons charged with the illicit manufacture or storage of explosives.

—Sir John MacDonald announced in the House of Commons on Monday that the Dominion Government has determined to appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council with reference to the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada as to the constitutionality of the Liquor License Act of 1883.

—The British officials at Cairo have been urging the government to appoint General Wolseley governor-general of the Soudan, with a view of impressing upon the natives the fact that England does not intend to abandon the country until she has secured a suitable government for it. Gladstone opposed the creation of such an office on the ground that it would be construed as a pledge by England to prolong occupation of Egypt.

—A despatch from Ottawa says: The government having had under consideration Norvin Green's application for a further extension of time for paying the $150,000 due by the company for work done, have agreed to give the company till the first of April next. The understanding, it is said, is that if the company put up the money their contract of last year with the Government will come into force. The company express confidence in their ability to go on.

—The total production of Bessemer steel ingots in Great Britain in 1884 amounted to 1,299,676 tons, as against 1,553,380 tons in 1883 and 1,673,649 tons in 1882, a decrease as compared with 1883 of 253,704 tons and as compared with 1882 of 373,973 tons. The production of Bessemer steel rails in 1884 amounted to 784,963 tons, against 1,097,174 tons in 1883 and 1,235,785 tons in 1882, a decrease of 312,206 tons as compared with 1883 and of 450,822 tons as compared with 1882.

—The attempts to prove the failure of the N. P. are not very successful. In the Commons on Tuesday, Burns, of Gloucester, denied the charge that, as far as Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were concerned, the effect of the National Policy would be to depress the lumber trade and fishing business. He showed that in 1878 the export of fish from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia was $5,200,000. In 1884 it was $6,213,500. The export of products of mines in the two provinces in 1884 over 1878 was $300,000; in exports of lumber, $1,744,000, and in exports of agricultural products and animals, $786,800. In all there were an increase of $3,850,000. In 1878 the value of fishing materials was $250,000, exclusive of vessels. In 1883 it was $1,200,000. The value of fish caught in 1878 was $7,600,000, and in 1883 it was $11,000,000.

THE REVENUE.

The exultant contention of the Grit press that the Macdonald Government is at last brought face to face with a deficit—that the day of surpluses is ended and that an era of deficits has begun—does not appear to receive much support from the revenue returns for the current calendar year. The public revenue for the month of February amounts to $2,402,814, as against $2,148,947 in the corresponding month last year, and thus fully realizes the anticipations of the Government. This cheering result indicates an improved condition of trade, and this assumption is borne out on examining the sources of the increase, for it will be found that the customs receipts of last month were larger by $106,000 than those of February, 1884, and that the customs revenue of the last two months show an increase of $234,000 over the receipts of the same period last year. These facts imply a larger increase in the volume of imports than a mere comparison of the figures indicates, for the decline in values during the last twelve months requires a considerable increase of importation to yield a given amount of revenue. The increase of customs revenue, therefore, is an indication of a decided expansion of trade, and considering the prudence and caution which importers have been compelled to practice, there is reason to assume that the improved condition of the import trade is a fair reflex of the general condition of business. This gives good grounds for believing that the increase of revenue will continue and become permanent, and in that case the assertions and predictions of our Opposition contemporaries are not likely to be realized, and their hopes concerning an era of deficits will be doomed to disappointment.

MARITIME UNION.

Whatever may be said in favor of a union of the Maritime Provinces and however desirable such a consummation may be, we are far from agreeing with the propositions laid down by our correspondent, "J. B. H.," in a communication which is published on another page. The assertion that "since confederation the Maritime Provinces have not had fair play; have not had their share of patronage," is certainly open to argument, and we have the authority of Hon. Edward Blake and the Toronto *Globe* for entertaining a different opinion. If Mr. Blake has grounds for asserting that "Ontario is being sacrificed for the benefit of the poorer provinces by the sea," it follows that it cannot be true that we are being "snubbed and neglected," and if it be true, as the *Globe* contends, that Ontario "pays at least one-half of the whole revenue," it goes without saying that the other provinces must be receiving their full share of patronage. The statement that the representatives of the Maritime Provinces "are to a great extent without weight in the councils of the nation" is equally open to contradiction. To say that such men as Howe and Tupper, Tilley and McLelan, Burpee and Jones, Smith and Mitchell and a host of others who might be named have not made their weight felt at Ottawa is to state a manifest absurdity and to assume a position which cannot be supported by facts.

But our chief objection to the views expressed by our correspondent is the low ground he takes upon this important question. Many good reasons might be advanced in favor of a union of the Maritime Provinces; but to urge such a union on the plea that it would place us in a position to hold the balance of power and extort from the other provinces whatever we might choose to consider our rights is certainly not taking a very exalted view of statesmanship. Even if the proposed union were consummated, it would prove no more a guarantee against sectional jealousies than the larger confederation now existing. It would be as difficult for the provinces comprised in the Maritime Union to agree upon a division of the spoils wrung from other parts of the Dominion as it is now for Ontario to see the justice of increasing the subsidy to the Lower Provinces. The union between Nova Scotia and the island beyond the Strait of Canso has not prevented the representatives of the latter from clamoring for "justice to Cape Breton," and Prince Edward Island, under Maritime Union, would be quite likely to think Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were getting more than their share, just as those Provinces are now contending that they contribute an unfair proportion to the general revenue. What is needed in all the provinces at present is a broad, enlightened statesmanship which will seek the greatest good of the greatest number, and be more anxious for the advancement of the interests of the whole Dominion than for the aggrandisement of any particular section. It seems idle, however, to urge the cause of Maritime Union at present, for in the erection of the new Parliamentary buildings at Fredericton it received a blow from which it will not soon recover.

—Hon. Lewis Morris Wilkins, retired judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, died at Windsor, on Saturday, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Mr. Wilkins was a graduate of Kings College, from which he afterward received the degree of D. C. L. He represented Windsor in the House of Assembly, and was made a member of the Legislative Council on the formation of that body in 1838. He resigned his seat in 1843, was elected to represent Hants County and became a member of the Johnston Government. In 1847 he was defeated, but was again elected in 1852, and continued to represent Hants till his elevation to the bench in 1857. He retired from the judgeship in 1878.

SESSIONAL NOTES.

Petitions for and against changes in the Scott Act continue to pour in.

Among the numerous motions for returns was one by Mr. Hesson that was something of a novelty in its way. He moved for a statement of the number of returns ordered by the Commons, relating to the C. P. R., since the date of the contract with the Government. He said hundreds of returns were asked for and never used, even by those who called for them. Some amusement was created by the exhibition of one return in six bundles, which, Mr. Hesson said, cost $800 to prepare, and was only examined by one member, while the member who called for it never looked at it.

Sir Richard Cartwright moved for correspondence and other information concerning the retirement of the five per cent. loans maturing on the 1st. January, 1885. He criticized the proposals of the Government and charged the Minister of Finance with grave errors and neglect of ordinary precautions. Sir Leonard Tilley said the information asked for would be brought down. In reference to the way he had performed his duty he said he would place his record of the last five years as Finance Minister against Cartwright's record and leave it to the people of Canada to say which they preferred. The loan of twenty-five millions to which Cartwright referred as a debt which matured 1st. January 1885, was not an ordinary debt. It was a loan effected by Sir Alexander Galt for fifty years, and option taken by him that the Government might repay it at the end of twenty-five years, which was the 1st. January last.

It is a difficult matter to say anything fresh or interesting on a subject which has received as much handling as the Budget, but Hon. Mr. McLelan successfully performed the task and raised the debate above the petty issues to which the Opposition seek to confine it. He showed that this country has as difficult a problem before it as any country ever had. A people barely five millions in number alongside of a people numbering fifty-five millions have to make their country as attractive to its sons and the dwellers in the congested regions of Europe as its more populous neighbor, and they have to do this, if possible, without increasing the burden of taxation beyond that borne by the millions over the border. We have been trying for many years to accomplish this great end. We have had to meet and overcome many obstacles placed in our way by our energetic neighbors and rivals. The abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty placed us in difficulties which we sought to overcome by the confederation of the Provinces, and by throwing down the hostile tariffs existing between them; by building the Intercolonial railway, to connect the east with the centre, and by pushing on the Pacific railway to make the connection complete. Our rivals set themselves to work systematically to break down our industries by making our country a slaughter market for their over production. As a remedy for this evil we adopted what has been called the National Policy and determined upon rescuing our industries from the hands of the destroyer. The adoption of that policy has been followed by a large measure of success, and although everything aimed at has not been attained, still a remarkable progress has been made. Mr. McLelan ably defended the Government in the course they had pursued in pushing forward the completion of the C. P. R. and showed that in doing so they had not increased the debt of the country beyond what it was expected it would be in 1891. Our people would rather have the road completed in 1886 than wait till 1891, and the Government, interpreting the wishes of the people, have wisely pushed forward the completion of the work, believing that the increased expenditure would be amply compensated by the benefits derived from the earlier use of the great national highway.

The statement that Sir John Macdonald refused to see a delegation of working men at the time of the Montreal banquet has been repeated so often by the Grit papers that Mr. Mills thought he might venture to make it in the House. He found he was mistaken, however, for the Premier promptly rose and characterized the statement as an utter falsehood. The lie is nailed, so far as the House is concerned, but it will still do duty in the Opposition papers.

Prof. Foster punctured a number of bubbles blown by the Opposition. He showed that the per capita debt in the United States was $46.88, and in Canada $46.70—an advantage of eighteen cents per head in favor of Canada. The federal taxation in the States was $12 and in Canada $8.26—an advantage of $3.74 in favor of the Dominion. He ridiculed the absurd statement of Sir Richard Cartwright in reference to the relative losses by bad government in Canada and civil war in the United States, by showing that the civil war had cost $5,704,000,000, while the loss of life would cost the country as much more. To compare the losses by bad government in Canada to all those thousands of millions was an exaggeration characteristic of Sir Richard Cartwright.

—Despatches from Korti state that Oliver Pain, the French journalist, supposed to have been advising El Mahdi, has become frightened by threats of British vengeance for the part he took in the betrayal of Gen. Gordon and capture of Khartoum. M. Pain is now said to have escaped from Khartoum and to be descending the Nile. Wolseley has offered a reward of £50 for Pain's body, dead or alive.

A Hearty Recommendation.

Jacob A. Empey, of Cannamore, states that he has taken Burdock Blood Bitters with great benefit in a lingering complaint and adds that he would gladly recommend it to all.

The Anglo-Russian Difficulty.

The enquiry is being made what is the difficulty between England and Russia.

For a long period Russia has been annexing, year after year, portions of a large neutral territory lying between Russia proper on the one side and British India and Afghan on the other. This large territory, made up of mountain, desert, morass and oasis, and heretofore inhabited by independent tribes, is nearly all appropriated by Russia, through one encroachment after another, until now, it is said, Russian troops are found within the territory of Afghan, which means, in fact, threatening the Indian Empire with invasion. This neutral territory is separated from India by a range of mountains. These mountains are the water-shed where the rivers of India emptying into the Indian Ocean, and those of Russia emptying into the Arctic Ocean, take their rise, England has winked at these unjust encroachments on neutral territory until now Russia is threatening to pass the last mountain range into the southern territories of Persia, Afghan and British India.

The last of the neutral territories annexed by Russia is Merv, a fertile oasis adjoining the north of Persia and Afghan, with a population of about 240,000. Here is an easy pass through the mountains. Within a short distance of the pass is the city of Herat, a commercial depot in Afghan on a thoroughfare for trade between Persia and Arabia on the west, and British India in the east. This city the English protest the Russians shall not occupy or approach with armed force, which they are threatening to do, hence the issue.

Russia is a large and populous country ambitious of military glory, threatened with insurrection at home, swarming with Nihilists and thousands upon thousands of disaffected subjects vowing vengeance on their despotic government and tyrannical rulers, until civil war seems inevitable. A foreign war would be better for them than an insurrection at home. A war with England, although they were likely to get the worst of it, would be preferable to a political and insurrectionary upheaval at home which might be attended with an entire disruption of the empire.

This makes Russia at the present time a country of desperadoes, whose further approach must be nipped in the bud at whatever cost. A pity this had not been done before they had annexed Merv and carried their system of railroads through that territory and so near to Indian possessions.

Were Russia left to her own free will, war with England would doubtless be a certainty, as the lesser of two evils, but she has a wholesome dread of other European powers, all of which have a jealous eye on the ambition and pretensions of Russia. She never knows when her aggressions and annoyance may bring the great powers about her ears. These facts Russia knows quite well, and it may be she would rather risk a revolution at home than the sequence of such a contingency. It is to be hoped that, through this cause or some other, war may be averted.

Bear Bounties.

From the report of the Auditor General we learn that no less than one thousand and ninety-six bears were killed in New Brunswick last year, and that the sum of $3,288 was paid in bounties. Northumberland is by odds the banner bear county, while the county of St. John makes the smallest showing. The following are the figures by counties:

County.	No. of bears.	Bounties.
Albert	10	$ 30
Carleton	19	57
Charlotte	75	225
Gloucester	78	234
Kent	43	129
Kings	11	33
Madawaska	25	75
Northumberland	261	783
Queens	102	306
Restigouche	30	90
St. John	6	18
Sunbury	81	243
Victoria	93	279
Westmorland	39	117
York	223	669
	1,096	$3,288

—With all her other troubles—in Egypt, and Ireland, and Asia—old England has also been passing through a serious agricultural crisis, in which the ancient proverbial expression, "as good as wheat," lost its force, for the price of that commodity touched the lowest point it has reached in the life of this generation. What brought on the crisis, what were its effects, and what remedies have been proposed, are questions that concern the Americans almost as much as the Englishman, whether he be a producer or a consumer of wheat; and they are very ably and clearly discussed in an article by William E Bear, editor of the Mark Lane Express, in the North American Review for April. In the same number, Charles Dudley Warner presents an interesting "Study of Prison Management," while Robert Buchanan the English poet, discusses "Free Thought in America," T. V. Powderly "The Army of the Discontented," and Prof. Hunt, "How to Reform English Spelling." The other articles are: "The Law's Delay," by Chief-Justice Thomas F. Hargis," and "Characteristics of Persian Poetry," by A. R. Spofford. But what will probably attract the most immediate attention in this number is the new department of "Comments," consisting of brief criticisms of articles that have appeared in the Review. Murat Halstead's political article in the March number is here discussed by three writers—a Democrat, a straight Republican, and an Independant Republican. Richard H. Stoddard comments with a good deal of feeling on Max Muller's "Buddhist Charity," and other correspondents take this pleasant opportunity to offer a single thought where an extended article would, perhaps, find neither room nor readers.

Worth Knowing.

One bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* will effectually cure bronchitis, inflammatory sore throat, sore lungs, bleeding at the lungs, chronic hoarseness, hacking cough, whooping cough, and lame stomach.

A Decided Hit.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil touches the right spot every time when applied for rheumatism, neuralgia, pain, soreness or lameness, and internally for colds, sore throat, etc., it is equally infallible

Capt. Cardwell's Cruise.

About a fortnight ago a stranger arrived at Sackville and put up at the Temperance Hotel, where he announced himself as Capt. Cardwell, of the Allan Line steamship "Nova Scotian." His personal appearance was not very suggestive of a captain of an ocean steamer, for he was a short man, dressed in a well worn suit of dark grey, and wearing coarse boots and a soft felt hat; but he was a fluent talker, apparently well informed on all subjects, and very much disposed to be communicative concerning himself. He soon made the acquaintance of Rev. Mr. Weddall, to whom he told a story calculated to enlist his sympathies, and from whom he received a number of favors. Soon after his arrival he was introduced to Rev. Mr. McDonald, and followed up the acquaintanceship by calling at that gentleman's house, where he evinced such a lively interest in religious matters that he was invited to attend the special meetings then being held at Wood Point. He accepted the invitation and took a prominent part in the exercises, creating a marked impression by the earnest, emotional character of his addresses, his fervent piety and his intimate knowledge of scripture. He regretted that the church at Wood Point was not provided with an organ, and entered into negotiations with Mr. Gates, of the Gates Organ Co., who happened to be in Sackville at the time, for the purchase of a suitable instrument. Finally he ordered an $160 organ by telegraph, and told Mr. McDonald he had sent a cheque in payment for it. He further stated that he had engaged a teacher to give lessons on the instrument to a young lady at Wood Point, and had paid for six months' instruction. He also took a deep interest in a young lady in the neighborhood who was in ill health, and assured her that she shouldn't want for any thing that money could purchase, his interest in her case even leading him to call at the house of a prominent resident to beg flowers for her benefit. In short he became a public benefactor, and his liberality found recognition in one of the County papers, which contained a glowing tribute to his Christian gifts and virtues, and an acknowledgment of his generosity to the people of Wood Point and Westcock. While matters were progressing in this charming manner, Mr. McDonald, with a singular lack of faith in humanity, became somewhat suspicious of the accomplished and generous Capt. Cardwell, and wrote to his brother-in-law, Dr. Schurman, for information concerning him. Enquiry on the part of Dr. Schurman elicited the fact that there was no Capt. Cardwell in the employ of the Allan Company. A depatch to the Gates Organ Co. brought an answer that no cheque had been received for the organ ordered, and Capt. Cardwell's story about musical instruction was also proved to be without foundation. Last Friday Mr. McDonald acquainted Mr. T. A. Kinnear with the facts and then took the gallant captain to Mr. Kinnear's office, where a skillful course of questioning caused him to repeat all the statements he had previously made concerning his rank, the gift of the organ, etc. Mr. McDonald then confronted him with the evidence against him, and he coolly admitted that it was all true and that he was a fraud of the first water. He was given two hours to leave the town, and when last seen was making good speed towards Amherst. His board bill remains unsettled and Wood Point church is still without an organ, while a few of our townspeople are minus certain small loans, negotiated after bank hours to purchase delicacies for "the sick girl."

—"The Prince of Wales at Sandringham" is the subject of a noteworthy paper premised for the April *Harper's*, in which Dr. Wm. H. Russell, the veteran war correspondent, who accompanied the Prince on his tour through India, and knows him well, describes the home life of the heir-apparent to the British throne. "To be asked to Sandringham" is set down as the highest earthly desire, socially speaking, of the Englishman, saved to be asked by the Queen, and there is a good deal of interest about this Norfolk estate, aside from its occupants, who, when there, are said to "lead the quiet, well-ordered life of an English gentleman and his wife." Dr. Russell gives an interesting account of the really hard work imposed upon the Prince by his official position, and a good deal of entertaining detail as to princely life. Fine portraits of the Prince and Princess and of Prince Albert Victor, views of Sandringham and Abergeldie, interiors of the rooms, and pictures of the Prince driving, shooting and at the levee, will accompany the article which has especial timeliness in view of the promised visit of Prince Albert Victor to this country.

—On Sunday morning eight masked men went to a house where a Thomas Jones and Mrs. Taylor lived near Spring Ranch, Omaha, Neb., and hung them to a bridge near by. They are supposed to be implicated in recent robberies in the vicinity, and in the murder of Edvin Robers, a month ago. Four other persons who were in the house at the time were warned to leave the country.

Can't Get It.

Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Urinary or Liver Complaints cannot be contracted by you or your family if Hop Bitters are used, and if you already have any of these diseases Hop Bitters is the only medicine that will positively cure you. Don't forget this, and get some puffed up stuff that will only harm you.

A Plant of Rare Virtues.

Is the common and well known Burdock. It is one of the best blood purifiers and kidney regulators in the vegetable world, and the compound known as Burdock Blood Bitters possesses wonderful power in diseases of the blood, liver, kidneys and stomach.

A Lady writes: "I could not sleep and would get up in the morning feeling tired and hardly enough life to get out of bed. I had no appetite and my face was all covered with pimples. I used three bottles of Estey's Iron and Quinine Tonic, and am now enjoying good health.

Every bottle of Philoderma is its own testimonial, and the immense sale that it is having proves to be the most popular preparation on the market for the cure of Chapped hands, Sore Lips or any roughness of the Skin.

New Advertisements.

J. L. BLACK.

Spring Stock!

JUST OPENED:

12 Pcs. Floor Oil-Cloth,

From 3 to 6 Feet Wide.

mar4 J. L. BLACK.

SPRINGS & AXLES.

Large Stock and full Variety of

Springs and Axles

Suited to the Wants of the Trade.

mar4 J. L. BLACK.

Flour and Oat Meal.

In Store and Due to Arrive:

1 Car Gold Coin Flour,

HIGH PATENT.

1 Car Gold Dust Flour,

SUPERIOR.

1 Car Assorted Brands

FLOUR AND OAT MEAL.

For Sale at Lowest Rates by

mar4 J. L. BLACK.

SEASONED

PINE LUMBER!

30,000 Ft. Pine Lumber,

FROM 1 TO 2 INCHES.

7 M. Sup. ft. Yellow Ash Lumber,

WELL SEASONED.

Spruce Boards and Planks

All now here in Lumber Yard.

mar4 J. L. BLACK.

J. L. BLACK.

New Advertisements.

Flores Perennes Carpimus.

The Eurhetorian Society of Mount Allison College

WILL GIVE AN

OLIO

IN THE

NEW COLLEGE HALL,

—ON—

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1885,

TO CONSIST IN

New College Songs and Choruses; Promenading and Refreshments; Piano, Violin, Sleigh-Bell and other Music.

No Tedious Literary Exhibitions.

Through the kindness of Dr. Inch the Library and Museum will be thrown open for inspection. No effort will be spared to make a most enjoyable evening.

Doors open at 6.30; Performance to commence at 7.30 P. M., local time. Tickets, 25c. To be had of any member, at Trueman's Grocery, and at the door.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

COME!

THE 24 AND 25,

Next Tuesday & Wednesday,

—TO—

BOOK STORE

—IN—

Music Hall Block,

WHERE THE

ENTIRE STOCK

WILL BE

Cleared Out at Big Bargains

1i before Closing.

Tobacco, Sugar, &c.

JUST RECEIVED:

25 BUTTS NO. 1 CROWN 12s; 25 Butts PILOT; 15 Butts MARINERS 12s, 50 Caddies NAPOLEON 8s; 50 " MYRTLE NAVY; 85 Bbls. YELLOW EX. C. SUGAR; 25 Tubs CANADIAN LEAF LARD.

A. J. BABANG & CO.

Moncton, March 18, 1885.

Flour! Flour!

JUST RECEIVED:

125 Bbls. Tea Rose, Superior; 125 " Jersey Lily, Choice Sup'r; 600 " Elmira; 250 do Hexel.

FOR SALE LOW BY

A. J. BABANG & CO.

MONCTON, N. B.

1884. FALL & WINTER. 1885.

CUSTOM

Clothing. Clothing.

The public are reminded that our

Stock of Cloths

For the Fall and Winter trade is large and being constantly added to, and we are prepared to give the utmost satisfaction to customers.

Latest American Fashions from New York every month. Please call and inspect Stock.

oct22 J. F. ALLISON.

Ready-Made Clothing!

FALL STOCK OF

Over-Coats, Reefers, Men and Boys' Suits,

All Marked at Lowest Figures.

oct22 J. F. ALLISON.

GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Goods!

LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS; White and Regatta Shirts; Silk Scarfs and Neckties; Immense Stock Silk Handkerchiefs; Woolen Gloves, Woolen Socks; Silk and Cashmere Mufflers; Umbrellas, &c.

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICES.

oct22 J. F. ALLISON.

FLANNELS!

FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Grey, Scarlet and White Flannels,

For Sale as Low as any in Town.

oct22 J. F. ALLISON.

Groceries. Groceries.

Fresh and Cheap!

OUR Stock of GROCERIES will always be found complete with Pure, Fresh Goods, at as low prices as any in the trade. Call and see for yourselves.

WANTED—Butter, Eggs, Wool, Cheese, Poultry, &c., for which market prices will be paid.

oct22 J. F. ALLISON.

FERRY'S Seed ANNUAL FOR 1885 INVALUABLE TO ALL Will be mailed FREE to all applicants and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions and directions for planting all Vegetable and Flower SEEDS, BULBS, etc. D. M. FERRY & CO. WINDSOR, Ontario. DETROIT, Michigan.

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED: Two car loads FLOUR and FEED, and have four car loads of the same coming. Also, selling FELT OVER-SHOES at ten per cent. discount.

J. H. GOODWIN.

Point de Bute, Dec. 31st, 1884.

New Advertisements.

THE BEST ORGANS AND PIANOS SEWING MACHINES

ARE to be had on the easiest terms and lowest price possible, consistent with First Class Goods. Write for latest reduced prices, either for cash or instalment, or come and examine the above for yourselves before buying elsewhere. Special discount to Churches, Lodges and Teachers. Motto: Best Goods, Small Profits and Quick Sales. Music Books and Stools. Agents wanted to sell the Celebrated "Davis" Sewing Machine.

AMHERST, N. S., March 17, 1885. C. E. FREEMAN.

NOTICE!

HAVING received the Warrant for Assessment in the Parish of Sackville for the current year, all persons liable to be rated are requested to hand in to us, or either of us, within thirty days from date, true statements of their property and income liable to be assessed.

Trustees of School Districts are required to furnish us with such information as the law directs.

The Valuation List, when completed, will be posted in the Post Office, Lower Sackville.

J. D. DIXON, J. J. ANDERSON, ALEX. SMITH, } Assessors.

Sackville, March 18, 1885. 4i

TENDERS

For School House at Baie Verte, No. 2 District, Parish of Westmorland.

TENDERS will be received by the Secretary of School Trustees for No. 2 District, Parish of Westmorland, up to THURSDAY, the 16th day of APRIL next, 1885, for the erection and completion of a SCHOOL HOUSE at Baie Verte. Plan and specification can be seen at Secretary's office on and after the 25th day of March inst. The Trustees are not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

JARED S. SILLIKER, Secretary to Trustees.

Baie Verte, March 18, 1885. 4i

Better Times are Coming

—FOR—

FARMERS WHO USE NEILY'S FERTILIZER

For the Growth of Crops.

This Fertilizer is equally well Suited for Grain or Root Crops.

It cannot fail to give satisfaction when properly used. It is excellent when used alone, but will give still better results when used with half the ordinary quantity of stable manure, or with thoroughly rotted black muck compost. Five years' experience with leading farmers has proved it equal to the imported and at less price. Don't fail to give it a trial.

For further information write for pamphlets, giving some of the many testimonials in its favor, to EDWARD READ, Agent at Sackville, or to L. O. NEILY, Manufacturer, Aylesford, Kings Co., N. S.

mar18 3m

NOW LANDING!

155 HF-CHESTS TEA, superior quality, for retailing; 50 Kegs BI-CARB SODA; EVAPORATED APPLES, in cases; DRIED APPLES, in barrels, bright; PRUNES, in half-barrels, good quality; BOSTON BAKED BEANS, in cases.

AND ON THE WAY:

50 Hf-chests TEA, extra quality; 100 Boxes VALENCIA RAISINS; 50 Kegs BI-CARB SODA.

All for sale very low by

Stephens & Figgures,

61 DOCK STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Harness. Harness.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a full stock of HARNESS, of all kinds, made of Superior Stock and by experienced Workmen. We offer special inducements to cash purchasers during the hard times.

Orders personally or by mail receive prompt attention.

JAMES R. AYER.

Sackville, Feb. 17th, 1885.

Apples and Potatoes.

IN STORE:

70 Bbls. Choice Winter Apples, 500 Bush. Potatoes.

All in good condition and for sale low.

feb17 JAMES R. AYER.

Apples. Apples.

ON HAND:

150 Bbls. Choice Winter Apples,

Bishop Pippins, Ribston Pippins, Nonpareils, Greenings, Northern Spy, Baldwins, Russetts, Spitzerbergs, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

nov26 GEO. E. FORD.

Sugars! Sugars!

2 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar;

25 Bbls. Refined Sugar;

10 " Granulated Sugar.

20 Pounds Good Sugar for $1,

feb18 GEO. E. FORD.

Pork, Hams, &c.

IN STORE:

2000 Lbs. Dry Ham & Shoulders;

2000 " Salt Pork;

200 " Spiced Roll Bacon.

For Sale Low by

feb18 GEO. E. FORD.

Custom Tailoring!

WE HAVE just opened some NEW CLOTHS, with Stock on hand makes a very complete Assortment which we are prepared to make at greatly reduced prices. Special inducements to cash customers.

jan14 GEO. E. FORD.

BEANS, BUCKWHEAT MEAL, &C.

IN STORE:

WHITE BEANS, Buckwheat Meal; Oat Meal, Corn Meal; Graham Flour, Finnan Haddies; Dry Fish, &c. Cheap.

feb18 GEO. E. FORD.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.