

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., APRIL 10, 1884.

IMPORTATION.

The Supplementary Estimates submitted to Parliament last Tuesday contain the sum One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars for a harbor at Cape Tormentine. This proves that Mr. Wood is not forgetful of the interests of his constituents and that he has sufficient influence to secure legislation in their favor. It also proves that the Dominion Government have determined to improve the navigation of Northumberland Strait and that they have fixed upon the Capes route as the most advantageous as well as the most direct.

PROHIBITION.

The advocates of the suppression of the liquor traffic have reason to be abundantly satisfied with the result of the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Foster's resolution in favor of the enactment of a prohibitory law. One-third of the members present expressed their conviction that public opinion is already ripe for such a measure, and their willingness to assist in it, once sweeping the liquor traffic out of existence, while one hundred and twenty members in a house of one hundred and sixty-two affirmed the principle of prohibition and expressed their willingness to enact a prohibitory law whenever public opinion would warrant such a measure and ensure its successful operation. The wisdom of making haste slowly in this matter requires no demonstration, and no reasonable man can doubt the folly of legislating on such a subject in advance of an active, honest and widespread public sentiment to sustain the measure and enforce its provisions. The experience of New Brunswick in the enactment of a prohibitory law some thirty years ago is a lesson which should be deeply pondered by all who have best interests of the country at heart. At that time there was apparently good reason to believe that the people of this Province were prepared to enforce prohibition, but in less than four months after the enactment of the law it was repealed by a large majority and the old order of things was restored. Hasty and ill-judged legislation in this case has, no doubt, had the effect of retarding the progress of temperance reform in New Brunswick, and a similar result would in all probability be produced by enacting a Dominion prohibitory law before the public sentiment of the country is ready for the measure. In the meantime the advocates of prohibition have no cause to be discouraged. It is apparent on every side that temperance principles are making steady progress in this country. The increasing strength and effectiveness of the temperance organizations, the growing disfavor in which drinking habits are held, the adoption of the Scott Act in many counties in the several provinces, and the vote on Mr. Foster's resolution, all prove that public opinion is waking up to the evils of intemperance and the people are by no means far from being prepared for the adoption of yet more stringent limitations of the liquor traffic. The Scott Act occupies a middle position between the license law and total prohibition, and when the great majority of the counties of the Dominion have adopted and thoroughly enforced the Act there will be reasonable grounds for believing that a prohibitory law can be successfully operated. But while the friends of a prohibitory law have no reason to be discouraged, they must not forget that a large amount of earnest work will have to be done before the adoption and enforcement of such a measure will become practicable. They must not make the mistake of confounding indifference with friendship, and they must not forget that, even in the countries where the Scott Act has been adopted, more than one-half of the electorate took so little interest in the matter that they refrained from voting altogether, and this, too, when an energetic temperance campaign had been carried on for months before the act was submitted to the people at the polls. It is obvious that the mere passage of a prohibitory measure can do no good unless the law can be sustained and enforced by a vigilant public opinion, and it must be admitted that our legislators, while declaring in favor of suppressing the liquor traffic, acted wisely in refusing to enact a prohibitory law until there was a reasonable prospect of such a law being sustained by the people.

It is said that the objects which the Dominion Alliance had in view in introducing the prohibitory resolutions this session were to inaugurate a campaign within the House which will only end when full legislation is secured and to fix out just where every member stood in regard to prohibition. The latter object has been attained to a certain extent and the results show that forty-five voted for immediate prohibition, one hundred and five voted against it and fifty refrained from voting. The vote on the amended resolution showed one hundred and twenty for, forty against and fifty non-voters. The New Brunswick members who voted for straight prohibition were Foster, Burpee, (Sackville) Gillmor, Landry, Irvine and King, while Burns and Weldon refused to support the resolution in any form. The leaders of the parties evidently had no desire to make the matter a party question for they shirked both votes. The course pursued by their followers is shown by the following figures: Seventy-five Ministerialists voted for the amended resolution, thirty-seven opposed it and twenty-eight did not vote. Of the Opposition forty-five voted for, three voted against and twenty-two refrained from voting. Fifty-five members voted in favor of immediate prohibition, one hundred and five voted against it and there were fifty non-voters.

SCOTT ACT IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The friends of temperance in Nova Scotia are earnestly asking one another what they are to do now that the Scott Act has passed.

The Supreme Court of the Province decided that the Act "was not and could not be in force in any county where licenses were not in existence at the time of the proclamation." Assuming that the decision is sound and that the Act will not be amended, the only method of procedure for the temperance men would seem to be to adopt the licensing system for a while and then again take the popular vote on the Act. The *Wesleyan*, however, says that "a private letter from a long-letting temperance worker—one who has given time and influence and money to the service—advocates the doctrine that the country should let this infamous traffic altogether alone, that its very existence may work a cure." This certainly does not appear to us to be a very Christian doctrine, though it has the merit, if merit it be, of being in exact accordance with advanced modern thought as set forth by Herbert Spencer. Society, he holds, is constantly through its immorality of intemperance and other physiological evils, exerting its unhealthy, feeble, irascible and worthless members. Acts of Parliament which interfere with this divinely ordained process do not only fail, but positively injure, simply postponing evils that cannot be cured and rendering them tenfold worse in the end. But the treating of social evils in this cold blooded and scientific fashion does not necessarily involve the total suppression of all those feelings of regard for our fellow men which are the very essence of Christianity and which mainly make life worth living.

There are at present 105 Irish Members in the British House of Commons. This number was fixed a good many years ago and since that time the population of Ireland has decreased, while that of Great Britain has become largely augmented. Ireland, therefore, has at present more representatives in the House than its fair share, and being her proper share on the basis of population. There would certainly be no injustice in cutting down her parliamentary delegation to this figure, while the franchise delay and the obstructionism of Parliament should assuredly prevent her from being treated with exceptional favor to the detriment of the loyal voters of Great Britain. Yet Mr. Gladstone, in the speech with which he introduced the Franchise Bill to the House of Commons, stated that, should the question of redistribution of seats come up, he would not advocate the reduction of the proportional share of representation at present accorded to Ireland. There are many who regard this statement as a sop to the Parnellites to secure their votes for the Franchise Bill, and it certainly has very much that appearance. Support, however, purchased by such means is altogether likely to be more than good, not only animating the Conservatives in their opposition to the Bill, but alienating the support of many staunch Liberals.

—Mr. George Munro, of New York, has endowed another chair at Dalhousie. Some two or three years ago he established a professorship of English Literature and Metaphysics and nominated Professor Schurman, then of Acadia College, as its incumbent. A professorship of Metaphysics has now been founded to be filled by Prof. Schurman, and a distinguished Canadian scholar, Dr. W. J. Alexander, has been nominated by Mr. Munro for the chair of English Literature. Dalhousie thus owes to Mr. Munro no less than five professorships, one with an income of \$2,400, the others each yielding \$2,000, and two others each yielding \$1,000 annually. He has, in addition, established for a term of years a number of bursaries, representing an interest-bearing principal of \$45,000.

—Sir Leonard Tilley will soon start for England to negotiate a loan of fifty millions of dollars, of which amount twenty nine millions will be required to pay off the debentures falling due next December. The remainder is needed to enable the Government to make the loan which Parliament has granted to the Union Pacific Railway Company. This is a large loan, but it only adds twenty millions to the national debt, as the larger part of the sum to be borrowed will be applied to the reduction of the debt already existing.

—A comparison of the figures of the Banking Return just issued with the figures of a year ago shows a very striking shrinkage in the circulation of notes and the volume of discounts. The reduction of circulation amounts to about four and a half millions and the reduction of discounts amounts to nearly twelve millions. Deposits have been nearly stationary, but the cash and foreign balances of our banks have increased about eight millions. The position, so far as strength is concerned, is very satisfactory.

—The debate in the Nova Scotia Legislature on the railway surrender was concluded last week and the Government was sustained by a vote of 20 to 17—two Government supporters, Messrs. Weeks and Fraser, voting with the Opposition.

—In the Nova Scotia Legislature last Thursday, Mr. Townsend introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Parrsboro. A petition asking for incorporation, signed by a large majority of the inhabitants, had previously been presented.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

April 1.—Mr. Beatty presented a petition from the Knights of Labor, of Toronto, demanding prohibitory legislation with regard to Chinese immigration.

A large part of the day was taken with the weights and measures bill, the adulteration of food bill, and the estimates. When Mr. Costigan moved the House into committee on the bill for the prevention of adulteration of food and drugs the public objected and claimed that the bill was unconstitutional and that the Government had no right to deal with the subject, it being a matter which should come within the power of the Local Legislatures. The bill was an interference with civil rights and of a centralizing character. Mr. Costigan said that instead of the bill having a tendency to centralization it had the very reverse. Sir John Macdonald explained that the bill was for the purpose of amending the act of 1874 which had the same object as the present bill.

April 2.—The Senate passed a resolution of condolence on account of the death of Prince Leopold, and also passed the British Columbia Settlement Bill. In the Commons the report of the Privileges and Elections Committee was presented. The report of the Debates Committee recommending an increase of salary to translators was adopted. Mr. Angus moved a resolution in favor of abolishing the official record of the debates of the House. The motion was lost. Mr. Davies moved a resolution declaring Prince Edward Island entitled to a share of the Fisheries Award. The bill to amend the charter of the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway Company was read a second time. The debate on Mr. Shakespeare's bill to prohibit Chinese immigration into British Columbia was resumed and an amendment was made to make it restrictive and regulate instead of prohibitory, and to make it apply to the whole Dominion. Mr. McMillan's motion for papers relating to superannuation was carried.

April 3.—In the Senate the bill to amend the Customs and Excise Act was passed through committee. In the Commons the address of condolence to the Queen was adopted. The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections on Sir Charles Tupper's case was adopted by a vote of 107 to 55. The bill respecting shipwreck enquiries, weights and measures, and adulteration of food were read a third time and passed. The House then went into supply and passed estimates relating to North-West Mounted Police, steamship subsidies, Customs, Excise, Post Office and miscellaneous services.

April 4.—The Scott Act passed the Senate after several amendments had been rejected. The Dominion Lands Act Amendment Bill was also passed with amendments. In the Commons Sir Charles Tupper introduced a bill to amend the Consolidated Railway Act. The second volume of the census was presented. On motion to go into Committee of Supply, the Opposition moved an amendment deprecating the increases in the public expenditure and additions to the national debt. After discussion the amendment was put and lost by 111 to 57. This is the fifth vote of want of confidence proposed by the Opposition since the proposal was first made this session to go into Committee of Supply. After the defeat of Mr. Charlton's amendment the House went into Supply and passed the supplementary estimates for 1883 and 1884.

April 5.—On motion of Mr. McLellan the bill to amend the Act respecting the treatment and relief of sick and distressed mariners was read the second and third time and passed. The bill to amend the Civil Service Act was read the second time. The House went into Committee of Supply and passed the bill of £44,000 for infantry school buildings. Of this sum \$9,000 will be spent at Fredericton, \$11,000 at St. John's, P. Q., and \$24,000 at Toronto. The following items were also passed: To provide balance of expenses in connection with Fishery Exhibition; To provide for an expedition by water to Hudson's Bay; To provide for expenses of employing extra clerks to prepare returns ordered by the House.

April 7.—Hon. Mr. McLellan introduced a bill to separate the Fisheries from the Marine department and to provide for the appointment of a Deputy Minister of Fisheries. Sir Charles Tupper gave notice that on Wednesday he would move the House into Committee of the Whole to consider the railway subsidy resolutions. The total amount proposed to be granted as subsidies is \$9,075,000. The following are some of the items:

For the construction of a railway connecting Montreal with St. John and Halifax harbors, by the shortest and most practicable route, a subsidy not exceeding \$170,000 a year for 15 years, or a guarantee of a like sum as interest bonds of company undertaking the work.

For a railway from Oxford, on the Intercolonial, to Sydney or Louisbourg, a subsidy of \$80,000 per annum for 15 years or guarantee of a like sum as interest bonds of company undertaking the work.

ANOTHER STEAMSHIP HORROR.

Wreck of the "Daniel Steinmann" off Sarnia Island with loss of nearly 120 lives.

The most terrible catastrophe that has taken place on the coast of Nova Scotia since the wreck of the steamer "Atlantic," eleven years ago, occurred last Thursday night when the steamer "Daniel Steinmann," from Antwerp for Halifax, with 90 passengers and a crew of 34 men struck on the rocks off Sarnia Island and sank immediately—only the captain, five seamen and three passengers being saved. The "Daniel Steinmann," of the White Cross Line, was an iron steamer of 1,785 tons, built at Antwerp in 1875, and owned by Steinmann and Ludwig of that place. She was commanded by Captain Schoonhoven, and was also carrying 8,470 tons of wheat on her way to the United States. The weather was very foggy at the time of the disaster and the catastrophe was caused by Captain Schoonhoven mistaking the Sarnia light for the light on Chebucto Head.

Sarnia Island is about twenty miles from Halifax city at the western entrance to the harbor and is regarded as one of the most dangerous places on the coast, as it is surrounded for a mile in all directions by shoals and rocks. The following account of the disaster was telegraphed from Antwerp to a *Herald* reporter:—"The first time I saw the light was about twenty minutes past nine, which I took to be the Chebucto light."

"You saw that from the mast-head?"

"No—from the bridge. And I steered for the light, west-north-west."

"Had you sounded before you saw the light?"

"Yes, we sounded every hour during the day. But we sounded twice after seeing the light."

"How far from the light were you when you first saw it?"

"I thought about ten miles." "After four o'clock we only went at the rate of three miles an hour, and when I saw the light, I judged to be ten miles distant. I only went at the rate of a mile and a half an hour, at which rate the ship was going when she first struck. But, instead of being ten, I could only have been actually 4 or 5 miles distant when I first saw the light."

"How long was it before you struck that you knew you were near Sarnia light and in a dangerous position?"

"After sounding 26 fathoms, I at once put the helm hard a port, and at that time could plainly make out Sarnia island light. While turning around the ship struck. We went full speed astern, but before we were able to arrest her headway, she struck the second time. After that the engine became damaged; also the rudder, and I then gave orders to let go the port anchor to prevent her drifting again on the rocks, and at the same time ordered the boats to get ready. A good many passengers were on the deck at the time the ship struck, and the boats and the life boat on the port side was actually lowered, and the three others being swung out, under the management of the chief mate and boatswain, when I observed that the anchor did not hold, and that we were still drifting. I then ran forward to see that the chain was not broken and to let go the other anchor. On reaching the fore rigging I saw a monstrous sea rushing over the poop and washing all the passengers off the deck and the bridge. At the same moment the ship gave a fearful crash and went down with great rapidity. I then ran up the rigging, the ship sinking faster than I could run up. The water all ought to have gone ready within ten minutes, as they had been all overboard during the voyage. There was no panic among the crew and they obeyed by orders coolly and promptly. I should say that the time between the ship striking and her going down was not more than half an hour."

"Had the fog whistle been sounding between 8.45 and 9.30, do you think you would have been able to get away from the rocks, even if I had not seen the light?"

"Had a gun been fired from the island at the time the signal man saw our vessel, we would have been in danger of proximity to the rocks, you would have changed your course?"

"At once."

"Had a life boat put out from the island after the ship struck, would many passengers have been saved?"

"At least thirty or forty. But there was no life boat there, and it did not even occur to the captain that there was no life boat there, and it could not have been rescued from the rigging. There was not even rocket apparatus there."

—Mr. A. C. Stockton, M. P. for the City and County of St. John, can scarcely be said to have covered himself with glory when in his place in the House of Assembly he moved his vote of censure against the Dominion Government. Several members of the Opposition sat up with him heavily, and he received more than one snub from members on his own side of the House, who thought it was ungrateful to give the Dominion Government such an uncalled-for rebuff in the face, especially as the question, as far as its promoters were concerned, was allowed to sink quietly into oblivion.

—The Dominion Parliament is not likely to be prorogued till after Easter.

Nova Scotia Gold Mines.

The results of gold mining in Nova Scotia last year were fairly satisfactory. The amount of gold produced was 15,446 ounces, a larger yield than in any year since 1871.

The average yield per ton of quartz crushed last year was only 10 dwts. 21 grs., being the lowest in any year since 1869 when the average was only 10 dwts. 4 grs. The average earnings per man last year, being \$2.84 per day, or \$926 per year of 300 working days, valuing the gold at \$18 per ounce. The number of days labor employed was 97,708, a decrease on the preceding year, when the number was 106,884. The lowest yield per ton last year was at the Sackville district where 8,470 tons yielded an average of 7 dwts. 22 grs. The richest record of the year was from Chezzetcook and Stormont districts. The former, operated mainly by the Oxford Gold Mining Company, gave the best results, 1,917 oz. being produced from 351 tons of quartz, an average of 5 oz. 18 dwts. Several promising leads were found during the year. Among these may be mentioned the leads on the shore of Leisepit Lake, Lunenburg County, which was discovered last summer and are believed to be valuable. Promising discoveries have also been made at Cheggoggin, Yarmouth County—and at several other places. The total yield from the Nova Scotia mines in the last twenty-two years was \$50,916 oz. 13 dwts. 2 grs. The amount of quartz crushed being 470,776 tons.

—The number of failures reported in the United States during the first quarter of 1884 is \$3,226, with liabilities of \$40,000,000. The failures in the same period of the preceding three years were as follows:—

First quarter of 1884.	First quarter of 1883.	First quarter of 1882.	First quarter of 1881.
1,761	1,761	1,761	1,761
\$24,000,000	\$24,000,000	\$24,000,000	\$24,000,000

In Canada the failures for the first quarter of 1884 numbered 461, with liabilities of \$5,006,014, as compared with 398 failures and \$3,365,452 liabilities in the first quarter of 1883, an increase of 83 in the number of failures but a decrease in the amount of liabilities. This is regarded as an indication that the maximum limit has been passed.

—Two old Sackville students have been covering themselves with glory at Edinburgh University. Mr. J. C. Webster, B. A., of Sackville, who is studying for the degree of *first* for the year, in the average of all his subjects, out of between five and six hundred students. These subjects include Zoology, Botany, Chemistry, Anatomy, and Dissection. We doubt very much if this record has ever been equalled by a student from the side of the water. Mr. Gaius Smith, Ph. B., of Covehead, Albert Co., also obtained first-class honors in all the required subjects, standing fourth out of the entire list of students.

—Rev. A. Burrows, A. B., formerly of Truro, N. S., has accepted the Pastorate of the South Boston Presbyterian Church, and has been installed at his new field of labor. Before leaving his last charge he was presented with an address and a purse of \$353. He was pastor of the church at Truro eight years and was chosen to represent the Canadian Presbyterian Church at the "Can. Presbyterian Council in Belfast, Ireland, next June.

The Power of Pain
entirely overcome by using W. T. Baird's Cure-A-Liment. Pain of Lameness in the Neck, Chest or Side, Consumption, Throat, and Pleuritic Coughs cured by this Liment.

Grand Division 8. of T.
The Semi-Annual Session of the T. Grand Division Sons of Temperance of the Province of New Brunswick will open on WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD INST., at 7 P. M., in the TOWN HALL, SACKVILLE. Representatives attending the Session will be passed over the International Railway for One First Class Fare.

NOTICE.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of JAMES AMOS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Dated at Sackville this 24th day of March A. D. 1884.

New Advertisements.

Carpets. Carpets.
New Stock just received and now on Sale at very Low Rates:

16 Pieces Tapestry Carpet;
12 " Union, Wool, & Three Cord;
1 Dozen Hearth Rugs—to match.
J. L. BLACK.
WALL PAPER.
5,000 Rolls from 5c. to \$1.00.
Full Assortment Bordering.
25 Rolls Paper Blinds.
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.
J. L. BLACK.
Table & Floor Oil Cloth.
Floor Oil Cloth,
3, 4, 4½ and 6 FEET WIDE.
12 Pieces Table Oil Cloth,
Newest Designs and Colors.
For Sale Very Low.
J. L. BLACK.
Carriage Builders Stock

WHEEL RIMS,
SPOKES, HUBS,
SHAFTS, SEATS,
DASHER LEATHER,
BOOTHING CLOTH,
SPRINGS, AXLES,
Dashers, Malleable Iron, &c.
With all the Smaller Articles required by the Trade. At Small Prices.
J. L. BLACK.
Spring Stock.
Gents, Attention.
New Cloths and Tweeds.
New Hats—American Styles.

WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF
Most Attractive Stock ever offered in this town.
Also: 4 Cases
Containing 18 dozen of New and Fashionable
Soft and Hard Felt and Fur
HATS.
FOR SALE AT LOWEST RATES.
J. L. BLACK.
FLOUR
We are now receiving:
375 Barrels Flour:
125 Bbls. Forest City Mills,
125 " Snow Drift,
80 " Major-Pat. Process,
40 " Pic-Nic-Best.

Cotton Goods.
Just Received:
5 Bales PARKS' COTTON WARFS;
10 " GREY COTTONS, 4½ to 5c;
1 " SHEETINGS;
1 " TICKING, very good quality;
1 " Brown and Striped DUCK;
1 " STRIPED SHIRTING.
We will sell these Goods at Prices so Low as to satisfy the sharpest cash buyer.
Wholesale or Retail.
J. L. BLACK.
Tobacco. Tobacco.
15 BOXES CHALLENGE, 12½;
40 CADDIES LITTLE SERGEANT;
30 CADDIES BLACK HAWK;
10 CADDIES MAGGIE MITCHELL;
20 CADDIES YELLOW BIRD.

For Sale Very Cheap.
J. L. BLACK.
SMOKED HAMS.
8 tons Chocely Cured and Smoked Pork Hams,
5 tons Shoulder and Bacon.
Now ready for delivery at Market Rates.
J. L. BLACK.
Potatoes. Potatoes.
1000 Bushels Potatoes
We offer at the Store of A. Burke & Co., Cape Sack, at 25c. per bushel.
J. L. BLACK.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.
THE subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on Saturday, 3rd of May Next, at 2 o'clock P. M.:

His Place, at Upper Sackville, known as the Butler Estate, place, containing five acres, with good House, Barn, Wood House, and Blacksmith Shop. There is a never-failing Well of Water at the door, and a good Spring of Water in the pasture. Also seven acres of prime English Marsh situate on the Great Marsh, one mile from the Four Corners. Sale positive, as I have purchased a farm elsewhere. Terms made known at sale.
CALVIN KINNEAR.
A. E. WALL, Auctioneer.
Sackville, Mar. 31, 1884.

New Felt Hats!
JUST RECEIVED:
3 Cases American Felt Hats
In all the Leading Styles of Hard and Soft Felt.
Call and examine the Finest Stock I have ever shown.
J. F. ALLISON.
COTTON GOODS.
IN STORE:
3000 yards Grey Cotton,
30 pieces New Spring Prints,
1000 yards White Cotton,
10 pieces New Cretonnes,
3 pieces Brown & Plaid Duck,
AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.
J. F. ALLISON.
Ready-Made Clothing!

ONE CASE
Suits.
Comprising a Fine Assortment, at all prices.
A few Boys' Suits, at low prices.
J. F. ALLISON.
GROCERIES!
IN STORE:
1 CASE CASK BARRADOS MOLASSES;
DRIED APPLES, PRUNES;
RAISINS AND CURRANTS;
CHEESE, SPICES;
CHOICE TEA AND COFFEE, &c.
Our Stock of Groceries will always be found complete, and as low in price as any in the trade.
J. F. ALLISON.
CUSTOM
Clothing. Clothing.
1884.

I TAKE pleasure in announcing to the public of Sackville and vicinity that I have received the greater part of my
Spring and Summer Stock of
CLOTHS.
Comprising a Large and Varied Assortment of the Best
Scotch, English, French, and Canadian Fabrics.
Perfect Fit Guaranteed. New Spring and Summer Styles received.
J. F. ALLISON.

CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE
THE GREAT INVIGORATING TONIC OF THE DAY
SUGAR, RAISINS, APPLES.
1 HD. BRIGHT P. R. SUGAR;
1 Bbl. assorted Fresh Nuts;
1 " Beans;
1 " Dried Apples;
1 " Valencia Raisins;
1 " Fresh Dates;
1 " Oranges;
1 " Lemons;
1 " Pile's Pearline;
1 " Evaporated Apples;
1 " Myrtle Cut Tobacco;
1 " Chase & Sanborn's Coffee;
1 " Boneless Codfish;
1 Case Christie, Brown & Co. Biscuits;
1 " Canned Peas;
1 " " Tomatoes;
1 " " Sweet Corn;
1 " " Corned Beef;
1 " " Lunch Tongues;
1 " French Hops;
1 " Worcestershire Sauce;
1 " Mustard Pickles;
1 Doz. Burnett's Extracts;
2 " French Mustard.
CHEAP FOR CASH.
G. J. TRUMAN,
No. 4 Music Hall Block.

TENDERS.
TENDERS will be received up to the 26th DAY OF APRIL, 1884, for the repairing of the Baie Verte School House. Plans and specifications may be seen at the residence of John A. Somers. Tenders to be left at the residence of J. A. Somers. The Trustees will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.
JARED S. SILLIKER,
Secretary to Trustees.
Baie Verte, April 8, 1884.

FOR SALE.
THIS old Methodist Meeting House, at Upper Sackville, will be sold at Auction, at the premises, on SATURDAY, 19TH INST., at 1 p. m. Also the seating apparatus. Terms liberal.
By order of
TRUSTEES.

FOR SALE.
THE old Methodist Meeting House, at Upper Sackville, will be sold at Auction, at the premises, on SATURDAY, 19TH INST., at 1 p. m. Also the seating apparatus. Terms liberal.
By order of
TRUSTEES.

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS!
Large and Varied Assortment of
Hats, Bonnets, General Millinery.

MRS. DOUGLAS, appreciating the large patronage hitherto extended to her, on behalf of her patrons and the public generally, after personal selection has now received a large Stock of MILLINERY in Latest Styles, to suit the spring and summer trade. She has also on hand and is receiving a large and varied selection of the Finest Goods that ever graced the shelves of city emporium and far surpassing anything heretofore offered in this part of the country in the following lines, viz: Ladies' Underwear of every description; also Ladies' Jerseys, Hoop Skirts, Bustles, Corsets, and Hair Goods; Boys' Jersey Suits; besides Children's Clothing and a variety of other useful and Fancy Articles too numerous to mention. While making a specialty of Kid Gloves, of which she has a large stock personally selected, she is prepared in her other lines to guarantee satisfaction both as to cheapness in price and general durability. In her Millinery Department she has engaged the services of a first-class milliner, whose superior taste and long experience in the trade will give her through satisfaction and the most fashionable will be pleased with the times and to furnish good work and cheap. Mrs. Douglas solicits for the future a continuance of the liberal patronage received in the past.
Remember the place: Moffatt's Block, next door to Messrs. Moffatt & Smith's Store.
MRS. DAVID DOUGLAS.
Amherst, April 9, 1884.

NEW TWEEDS!
New Cloths!
JUST OPENED: A LOT OF
New Tweeds & Worsteds,
Which with Goods on hand make a very Complete Stock, which will be
Made to Order at Special Low Rates.
Now is the time to order. New Fashions received.
GEO. E. FORD.
FOUND AT LAST!
Money Saved!
REDUCED PRICES!
Horse Rugs, Wrappers, Millinery, Canadian and American Over-Shoes of all sizes, Clothing, Kid Gloves and Mitts, Furs of all kinds, a good Muff for 75c., Wool Goods of all kinds, Winter Goods, Acme Skates.

Rare Bargains Offered.
GEO. E. FORD.
Carpets! Carpets!
CHEAP!
JUST RECEIVED:
10 Pieces of Carpet.
ON HAND:
12 Pieces Carpet,
Comprising a very Fine Assortment.
All-Wool Brussels, Tapestry and Unions,
Very Handsome Patterns, and entirely New in Colors and Make. Be sure you see them before you buy.
JAN 16
GEO. E. FORD.
Municipality of Westmorland.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF MAY NEXT, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the Court House, Dorchester, the following Lots of Land, as shown in a plan of the County Grounds made by C. G. Palmer, C. E. and now on file in my office, namely: Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 11; also at the same time and place the following Lots will be leased at Public Auction and on terms, namely: Lots Nos. 12, 13, 14; also a vacant Lot adjoining Lot No. 14, as shown on said plan. Dated at the Office of the Municipality at Dorchester, this 2nd day of April, A. D. 1884.

A. E. OULTON,
Secretary.
FLOUR! FLOUR!
JUST RECEIVED, IN STORE:
125 Bbls. GOLDEN STAR, Choice Patent;
125 Bbls. Choice Patent;
125 Bbls. Extra Superior;
125 Bbls. Choice Patent;
125 Bbls. Choice Patent;
At Depot and at Arrive:
125 Bbls. Extra, Patent; 125 Bbls. Best, P. T.;
125 Bbls. Choice, Choice Patent;
250 " Goldie's Star, Choice Superior;
250 " Goldie's Star, Choice Superior.
Tillichmuth's Cat Meal.
At Depot and at Arrive:
125 Bbls. Extra, Patent; 125 Bbls. Best, P. T.;
125 Bbls. Choice, Choice Patent;
250 " Goldie's Star, Choice Superior;
250 " Goldie's Star, Choice Superior.
Tillichmuth's Cat Meal.
At Depot and at Arrive:
125 Bbls. Extra, Patent; 125 Bbls. Best, P. T.;
125 Bbls. Choice, Choice Patent;
250 " Goldie's Star, Choice Superior;
250 " Goldie's Star, Choice Superior.
Tillichmuth's Cat Meal.

GILBERT LANE DYE WORKS.
NOW IS THE TIME TO
Send in Your Goods
TO BE DYED.
GEO. E. FORD,
Agent.

Butterick's Patterns
AND FASHION SHEETS.
ORDERS promptly attended to if the Price of the Patterns is remitted with the Order.
GEO. E. FORD.

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AND FASHION SHEETS.
ORDERS promptly attended to if the Price of the Patterns is remitted with the Order.
GEO. E. FORD.