

Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., December 26, 1878.

Christmas!

Another Christmas season has fallen from the urn of Time and has brought the people of earth one year nearer that unknown Eternity that lies beyond us. But this is not the season for gloomy retrospection; it is rather one for joyous hope; it is not one of sadness and gloom, but of gladness and joy; the Saviour of Mankind came to bring Peace and Good Will to earth, and this is the time of all others when the most generous and holiest feelings of the human soul ought to be drawn forth. To every human, to every Christian, this is the season when the God-like virtue walks abroad and old enemies are healed and old friends clasp hands, a fore-runner of that time when Universal Forgiveness shall reign and gladness and peace shall be the portion of all. This is the season of Charity, when commencing that sublime act whereby the Son of God made himself infinitely poor for our sakes, those who have plenty make the light dance at their poor neighbor's fireside and his table groan with good things. Alas! Alas! The poor and the needy were never so plenty as now—there was never such wide-spread distress throughout the world—bad crops, poor times, stoppages in mills and factories—commercial disasters have all tended to make the rich poor, and the poor, beggars! Sackville, perhaps of all places in this Province, is the most free from the helplessly poor, but even here the generous hand needs not to be withheld from those who are in want. Those gifts that pile up riches to the given.

REPORTS come from Ottawa that demands are made upon the Government for the removal of Mr. Byrdges. It is not strange that such reports should be raised, because the moral sentiment of the country would be deceived, were the Government to stultify itself by retaining a scoundrel who has soiled its name and disgraced its position. Mr. Byrdges may be willing now to cringe and lick the feet of the men whom, previous to the 17th of September, he had affected to despise, but his new found deference to Dr. Tupper is nothing but the base servility of the whipped slave. After making that celebrated report of 1874, denouncing the railway management of the Macdonald-Tupper Government, and after running the railway in Grit interests for five years, Mr. Byrdges' own delicacy and self respect ought to have taught him the propriety of retiring from a position in which he would be brought into confidential relations with his political opponents. But since he is determined to transfer his allegiance to the victor's party, and is quite sure he is sincere in his new found convictions, there is no longer any necessity of the party subsidizing him to the extent of \$12,000 a year. Mr. Byrdges' management of the Intercolonial was one of the issues—one of the most important issues at the late election—because nearly the whole of the year's deficit of a million arises from the mismanagement of Government Railways. From end to end of Nova Scotia Dr. Tupper raised the issue in his speeches. We say Mr. Byrdges' management, because, in 1874, he was charged with the mission of reporting on the condition of the line; he did report and made numerous recommendations, which he was afterwards given full and absolute authority to carry out. If the elections determined anything at all, they condemned in the most unmistakable manner Mr. Byrdges' management, and it is now the duty of the Government to respond to the popular wish expressed at the polls, by relieving him of his high office and thus justify the fair and reasonable expectations of the country. For the Government to retain Mr. Byrdges would be to pronounce the most unequalled assent to his report of 1874 and to his partisan course since a proceeding that the administration cannot do without endangering the respect and confidence of the public.

THE GREAT REACTION.—The Grit papers are in ecstasies over the Toronto election that took place last Saturday. Mr. M. C. Cameron, the leader of the Ontario Liberal-Conservative Opposition, was elevated to the bench, making a vacancy in the Conservative and a Mr. Morris in the Grit interest. Mr. Morris beat him by only about fifty votes, whereas the Conservatives mustered some three hundred majority in September. This is now regarded as an extraordinary victory by the Grits, but the Toronto Globe of Friday pointed out clearly Mr. Morris' weakness. It said: "Mr. Morris is, or was ten days ago, a perfect stranger to Toronto, knowing no person in the city except the few with whom he came in contact while prosecuting another and a distant constituency in Parliament. What practice he has had in his profession has been confined to Toronto or any other part of Ontario. What property he owns is in the town of Perth or the city of Winnipeg, not in Toronto. He knows nothing by practice or experience of our civic requirements, of the peculiar position Toronto occupies in the municipal system of the Province, or of the nature of the attempts made in the past to perfect our municipal machinery. He comes here because he is told, for, as he himself has announced, he did not seek the Conservative nomination—he never sought that he did not want it. He is a very free choice of the Conservative party, and many of the leaders, to say nothing of the rank and file, make no secret of their dissatisfaction with his nomination. Mr. Morris, on the other hand, has resided in Toronto nearly all his life. He has acquired a large amount of property here and elsewhere, and from his investments Toronto derives a large amount of benefit. He is personally well known to a very large number of the electors, and he is extremely popular wherever he is known."

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The "Jacobite."

A gallant young adherent of the ill-starred House of Stuart ventured to return from the Continent, although outlawed and had been pronounced against him and a price set upon his head. What drove him to risk his neck? The old story. Ah! there was a woman in the case. He cherished a passion for Lady Somerford. He had a rival—Sir Richard Wroughton. The scene opens in a country inn, where a secret meeting has been arranged between the outlaw and his lady love, and the interest centers in the efforts of Sir Richard to capture his rival, and the efforts of Lady Somerford and Patty Pottle, daughter of the widow Pottle, who kept the inn, to save him. Subsidiary to the main plot, are the love episodes between Patty and John Duck—the "hoosie" of the hostelry—whose passion like that of their august friends, culminates in happiness. The following was the cast:—

Miss Hall, Lady Somerford. Miss E. Kerr, John Duck. Mr. C. W. Main, Sir Richard Wroughton. Mr. Mackenzie, Sir Richard Wroughton. Mr. J. A. Dickey, The Widow Pottle. The Widow Pottle was a most perfect piece of acting—it was nature herself reproduced. The tendency to overact is noticeable in nature was quite absent; the widow's anxiety to get pay for her board was fully proportioned to the horror created in her mind when the impetuous Duck demanded the hand of her daughter. Patty Pottle was sustained with great spirit—that giddy-headed, prevaricating, light-hearted young woman was intensely amusing, and in strong contrast to the stately dignity and self-possession of Lady Somerford, whose manner throughout was unexceptionable. John Duck—excepting some minor faults of enunciation—was a capital exhibition of a rattle-headed, good-natured and good-for-nothing young man. The "Jacobite" Mr. Murray was scarcely ardent enough and Sir Richard ought to have been a little more terrible. The drama as a whole was exceedingly creditable and will, we trust, lead to other and more frequent plays by the same talented company.

A tableau—From Shore to Shore—was very well got up. The music in the Musical Farc, concluding the entertainment, was everything that could be desired. The performance was opened with an address from Faust which was well rendered.

Latest News from the Invading Army.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—It is reported that the Zukhr Khels in Khyber Valley escaped to the mountains before the arrival of the British. Their towns and dwellings will be destroyed.

It is stated that the Governor of Candahar has determined on resistance. Generalis Sirratt and Biddulph have examined the position of the regiments of Candahar side of Khokh Pass. The Amer's master of horse, England's greatest enemy, is ill.

KURUM, Dec. 19.—It is reported that the Afghan Wali Mohamed is near Shutarang Pass with eleven regiments of infantry and four of cavalry from Balkh. He will scarcely venture to cross the pass this season—one of the most important issues at the late election—because nearly the whole of the year's deficit of a million arises from the mismanagement of Government Railways. From end to end of Nova Scotia Dr. Tupper raised the issue in his speeches. We say Mr. Byrdges' management, because, in 1874, he was charged with the mission of reporting on the condition of the line; he did report and made numerous recommendations, which he was afterwards given full and absolute authority to carry out. If the elections determined anything at all, they condemned in the most unmistakable manner Mr. Byrdges' management, and it is now the duty of the Government to respond to the popular wish expressed at the polls, by relieving him of his high office and thus justify the fair and reasonable expectations of the country. For the Government to retain Mr. Byrdges would be to pronounce the most unequalled assent to his report of 1874 and to his partisan course since a proceeding that the administration cannot do without endangering the respect and confidence of the public.

Happenings at Hopewell.

A most distressing accident occurred at Hopewell Corner on Saturday last. A little boy, some three years of age, son of Capt. George Wood, fell into a tank of boiling water, and was so terribly scalded that he died the same evening. He was a dear little fellow, and the awful manner of his removal has cast a gloom over the village. For his parents' deepest sympathy is felt. Special religious services are being held in the Baptist and Methodist Churches, and the indications are encouraging.

Typhoid fever has carried off a daughter of Mr. Woodworth, at the Hill. With the bereaved ones we sincerely sympathize.

The storm of Saturday night at Salmon River raised the heaviest sea seen there for years, and for a time it was feared great damage would be done. Happily, however, the storm was of but short continuance and has passed unheeded.

The statement in some of the papers, that Messrs. Stephenson and Mr. Gibbon had sold out their interest in the Point Wolfe Mill property, is at least premature. The Messrs. Clinch are in negotiation for it, but so far no sale has been effected. There is quite a stir at Harvey. Mr. Turner is doing a fine business, and between shipbuilding and trading, Mr. Turner is by far our most enterprising man.

Elsewhere, the prospect is not hopeful, things are dull, the present yields little encouragement, and the fall gives small promise. However, we are hoping for better times.

Christmas-Motivations.

Peace and Good Will—give generously to the poor and needy—Christmas cards cost only a cent now.

Lumber Shipments, 1878.

Shippers.	Tons.	dols.
Geo. McLeod, 13,677	11,875,000	
Ed. Walker, 3,589	3,032,000	
J. & W. Brant, 3,076	2,917,393	
J. B. Wright, 1,829	1,747,000	
J. & T. Jardine, 1,619	1,498,200	
Cushing & Clarke, 775	684,000	
Others, 644	610,000	
51 vessels, 28,956	22,363,310	

Burning of the Brigantine Otacilus.

For about ten days the brigantine "Otacilus," of Sackville, has been undergoing repairs on Quinn's blocks, at the foot of Germain street. She lost her keel while on her way from Sackville to the Dominion with a cargo of hay and lumber, by going ashore on the Ship's Bay flat. Changing her destination, after discharging the cargo, which was sold, she came to St. John and the repairs had been completed. While on the blocks a new keel, chiefly new, was brought to this city and placed on board the vessel. She had been ready to sail, last evening, but was prevented and it was the intention of Capt. Towse to leave port today.

About 11.45 last night, one of the men went aft and soon learned that the hay beneath the galley was on fire. An alarm was rung from box 45, which the fire department readily answered. The flames spread so rapidly that it was absolutely dangerous to remove the hay and therefore none of the cargo could be removed. After the hosemen had worked a short time without the aid of the engines, Nos. 2 and 1 were taken to the scene and the hold was flooded. The cargo was destroyed, the vessel badly damaged. The "Otacilus" registered 232 tons and was owned by Josiah Wood and Messrs. Ogden; they are uninsured. The cargo was shipped by Messrs. Wood & Ogden and they are also without insurance.—Telegraph, 20th.

Amherstisms.

The Carnival at the Rink takes place to-night (Thursday). Mr. J. C. Cole exhibits a curiosity in the musical line. It is one of Needham's Patent Cabinet Organs. Any tune can be played on it without a performer. A role of perforated paper passes over the pipes; the sounds emitted corresponding to the curves of the air permitted by the perforations. These perforations are made on the principles of the pins on the drum of a musical box, to produce a concord of sweet sounds. The organ is manufactured by the Dominion Organ Company, of which Mr. Cole is agent, and ought to have a sale in households where time is too precious and life is too short to secure a musical training.

Hiram Black, Esq., ex-M. P., has been appointed a member of the Legislative Council.

The movements of the armies in Afghanistan cease to have any peculiar importance, as England has practically secured all that will be of permanent value to her, when she at the outset took possession of the passes. She has only two objects to serve by invading the country, viz., to secure the passes and to make the mountainous regions of the country more accessible to her. The first was gained when the very first blow was struck. The second is now being done. England has no intention of occupying the country or having herself about its internal concerns. When her relations with it are established on a good footing, her troops will retire from the whole country except the passes, which will hereafter be held as advanced outposts and fortified garrisons. The war has been a singularly successful one, and one that pretty effectually crushes Russian ambition in the East.

The chief charm of Mr. Easty's readings is they are not readings; his characters appear upon the platform and talk and act their little parts, unconsciously to the presence of an audience. Mr. Easty is a very successful character delineator; he possesses not only an exquisitely nice conception of literary creations, but great resources as an imitator. He is exceedingly natural; none of his attempts are strained or artificial. Inspiration from such a master of the art of reading cannot but be beneficial to students. He gave three readings at Chignecto Hall last week to appreciative audiences. He may again read at Sackville at an early day.

THE NEW TEMPERANCE ACT.

Mr. Gales says: "Frederick has nobly led the Dominion—within fifty of all available votes in Frederick for or against the Act, resulting in a majority of two to one in its favor. York County votes on the 28th. A petition from Charlotte is on deposit in the office of the Registrar. Petitions are being circulated in King's, Albert, Sanbury, Carleton, Victoria, and Queen's and Northern berland are moving. Westmorland has a Committee to initiate a campaign. Prince County, P. E. I., votes on the 28th.

LONDON.—The following is a statement of lobsters put up about Cape Breton last season:—Capt. & Richard, 29 1/2 lbs.; W. B. Harbman, 25.504; Placide Bar, 24,000; H. Duff, 24,000; F. F. Kimball, 25,108; J. Liles, 16,800; T. Goud, 38,400; L. Lorette, 21,600.

There have been great improvements in the British Isles during the last twenty years, the high price of meat having given a great stimulus to the raising of stock. The great question at the present time is how to make every acre grow as much as possible, as the English farmer is sure of a market, and always cash; no harter, or if I might give a name known in England, no Tommy Shop. What would your most respectable store-keeper think if his store was called a Tommy Shop.

The size of farms vary in different countries. In manufacturing countries, they are much smaller than in non-manufacturing countries, being from 20 to 50 acres. The 2 1/2 acres farms are let for £2 10s. to £3 10s. per acre, a 100 acres farm for £2 per acre. Small farms are often let for more than they are worth; there being great competition in England for small farms.

Farming and its Profits in England.

Written for the Chignecto Post.

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The cultivating of lands vary in different countries. A farmer is expected to have less capital than £10 per acre, and in many cases he is required to have £15 per acre, as capital for the working of his farm. He is not only obliged to sell at the proper time, when all is done, as well as he sells in the markets and buys in the cheapest.

The returns that are given every year by all farmers, to the Board of Trade, of the number of acres cultivated, what crops are raised, the number of cattle, sheep, &c., form a record of the country's decrease or increase of tillage land and crops. The rateable value of property is generally 25 to 30 per cent. below the rental. In Scotland farms are usually let on a 19 years lease, and their extent vary from 400 to 700 acres. East and West Lothians are the finest farming districts in Great Britain. Cattle, by the hundred, are fed during the winter on straw and turnips, the feeding of the Scotch farms being greatly superior to the English. Cattle are fed sooner with straw and turnips in Scotland than in England, with oil cake in addition to the turnips. After a long series of inquiries it was found that the Scotch farms in Scotland were more rich in sashar matter and firmer than those grown in England. I have seen a turnip thrown against a wall, in Scotland, and it would break like a glass bottle, while a Swede turnip in England would not break in two by building the question arises, is the climate of Scotland that produces the difference? Science has not yet determined it; or how it is that whiskey is the beverage in Scotland and one gallon per head is consumed in Scotland more than in England. The influences of climate are only now being investigated.

The profits are the same as in all pursuits: sometimes they are very little after deducting the expenses of farming. Ten per cent. is usually the average return on capital on farming in England. There are many different methods of farming in England. The Norfolk four course shift, and the five and six course shift. The Norfolk course is usually adopted for highland farms, where barley, wheat, grass and clover. The five and six course is extended, so that wheat and barley do not grow so near, nor barley, clover and grass seeds, oats and peas, is the six course farming imported from Ireland and America, and makes the most money. Farm trade has altered the system of farming in England. Since the repeal of the Corn Laws, England has become a grass country. Beef and mutton have been the order of the day. But now the importations from America are causing great injury to the producers of these articles. It is not what has been said, but what is to come that causes the anxiety of the agriculturist. It is the question of the complete revolution in the value of farmers' property. The repeal of the Corn Laws brought down the value of land in many instances 30 per cent. or more, but land has recovered its price, and has increased to a higher value. Less labour is bestowed on land and grass, fewer servants are required, but more capital is wanted per acre, £15 to £20 per acre—that is, \$30 to \$100 per acre—is not enough. Last year the price of lean cattle was 60s. per cwt. to 125s. in many instances, given for lean bullocks and heifers—they were 30 to 35 cents per lb. The question may be asked how farmers in England make the fattening of these animals pay at that price? It is not the price of the animals, but the price of the feed. Less labour is bestowed on land and grass, fewer servants are required, but more capital is wanted per acre, £15 to £20 per acre—that is, \$30 to \$100 per acre—is not enough. Last year the price of lean cattle was 60s. per cwt. to 125s. in many instances, given for lean bullocks and heifers—they were 30 to 35 cents per lb. The question may be asked how farmers in England make the fattening of these animals pay at that price? It is not the price of the animals, but the price of the feed.

I will in my next give the sources of wealth in England and the advantages of this country for the raising and exportation of cattle. The importation of cheese from America has almost ruined the cheese farmers of England, and they have been obliged to adopt the American cheese factory system, to make it pay anything.

The importation of corn has made the farmers turn their attention to beef and mutton, and many farmers have begun to make butter on the farms where butter was not known to be made before, by giving cotton cake which is now most extensively used, it affects the appearance of butter and makes it fine.

THE IMPORTATION OF CORN.

The high price of eggs this year, not less than two cents each, and last Christmas six cents each, and a higher price every year for poultry, geese, &c., helps to keep the farmers poor. But it is with great economy that farmers are able to carry on their operations.

In my next I will give the value per acre from different crops and the values compared with this country.

There have been great improvements in the British Isles during the last twenty years, the high price of meat having given a great stimulus to the raising of stock. The great question at the present time is how to make every acre grow as much as possible, as the English farmer is sure of a market, and always cash; no harter, or if I might give a name known in England, no Tommy Shop. What would your most respectable store-keeper think if his store was called a Tommy Shop.

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New Advertisements.

NEW YEAR!

ATKINSON & SON,

BE TO announce that they are showing a variety of USEFUL and FANCY ARTICLES suitable for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

INCLUDING New Year's Cards, Work Boxes, Shell Work, Scrap Books, Albums, Concertinas, Violins, Vases, Dolls, Toys, Mustache Cups, Merham Pipes, China Mugs, Cruet Stands, Silver Knives and Forks, Tea, Table, Sugar and Salt Spoons, Ladies and Gent's Watches, Chains, Charms and Locketts, Engagement and Wedding Rings, Ear-Rings and Brooches, Studs, &c.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FUR CAPS.

Silk and Wool Ties and Squares, Toilet Requisites, Jewel Stands, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes,

Which, together with their usual Large and Varied Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, &c., &c.,

Are placed at Prices to Suit the Hard Times. Inspection invited.

Hopewell Corner, Albert Co., Dec. 19th, 1878.

Furs! Furs!

AT REDUCED PRICES! For Christmas Sale!

THE BEST QUALITY of South Sea Baltic Seal, &c. MUFFS, CAPS and BOAS, and a large Stock of cheaper grade of Furs, at reduced prices.

dec25 GEO. E. FORD.

GREAT BARCAINS

Ready-Made Clothing!

AN immense Stock of Ready-Made Clothing on hand, no room for error. Will be sold for LESS than regular price.

REFEES for Men and Boys; OVERCOATS for Men and Boys; CLOSTER for Men and Boys; FULL SUITS for Men and Boys.

dec25 GEO. E. FORD.

New Goods!

THE Subscriber respectfully begs to intimate to his friends that he has completed opening his

WINTER STOCK,

Comprising the LARGEST STOCK ever offered in this Market.

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Fancy Goods.

Mourning Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Gent's Furnishing Goods, CUSTOM CLOTHING, Groceries, Hardware, Confectionery, FURNITURE, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, OVERSHOES, &c.

All the above Goods will be sold at exceedingly Low Prices.

Our Stock is so large in every Department that it is impossible to enumerate the Goods, and we are worthy of inspection.

dec4 GEO. E. FORD.

Carpets! Carpets!

Great Bargains!

I WILL OFFER for 30 DAYS my whole Stock of Carpets, which is large, all fresh and new Patterns, imported direct from the mill. At Great Bargains, for Cash only:—

Handsome Tapestry, new colors, worth \$1 15 per yard for 90 cents. Handmade Tapestry, worth 90 cents for 85 cents.

All-Wool Carpets, worth \$1.10 for 75 cents. Union Carpets, at 40 and 30 cents. Hemp Carpets, at 15, 18 and 30 cents, worth 20, 25 and 28 cents.

Do not fail to call and see these Goods if you are in want of a Carpet.

dec12 GEO. E. FORD.

Skates. Skates.

JUST OPENED: 40 Pairs Acme Skates, For Gent, Boys, Ladies and Misses.

dec4 GEO. E. FORD.

NEW RAISINS.

JUST RECEIVED: 100 Boxes New Raisins, For Sale Low.

dec4 GEO. E. FORD.

Staple Dry Goods!

If you want Staple Dry Goods, in greater variety and CHEAPER than the cheapest.

Buy at W. D. MAIN & CO., Amherst.

New Advertisements.

GOODS AT PRICES TO SUIT!

Xmas Goods!

ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS; FIGS, CONFECTIONERY; TOYS, BOOKS, CARDS, &c. A large Assortment of GIFT GOODS suitable for the season.

J. L. Black.

FLOUR

JUST RECEIVED: 100 BLS. FLOUR, Superior Brand, from \$5.50 to \$6 per Barrel at retail.

J. L. Black.

Sugar, Raisins, Etc.

4 CASKS Scotch, Refined, Barbadoes and Granulated SUGARS; 50 Boxes Valencia RAISINS; 50 Boxes Valencia RAISINS; HERRING, SHAD, COD.

J. L. Black.

GREAT & CONTINUOUS SALE!

\$30,000 VALUE!

WE intend making Business Changes next Spring, and wish to reduce our Stock. Buyers for CASH will receive liberal discounts. We will sell very cheap for prompt payment. CASH—Come and prove our statements.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE

Fall & Winter Trade

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. Ladies' Hats and Fur Caps, Plumes and Flowers, Ladies' Ulsters and Cloth Jackets, Ladies' Mantles & Jacks in Cloth, Beaver, Ribbed, Seal and Linnet on Dog, Black Fur Mantle Trimmings, &c.

Dress Goods, Berlin Goods, Muffs, Mitts, Gloves, Cuffs, Collars, Wool Hosiery, &c., &c. A large assortment of Ladies and Children Boots and Over-Shoes.

25 Pieces Carpets.

Gentlemen can find in our Stock, Goods equal to best Custom Made, and at half the price. Over Coats, Reeling Jackets, Body Coats, Pants & Vests, Fancy Flannel & White Shirts.

ALSO Boots, Over-Shoes, Rubber, Gloves, Caps Hats, Collars, Braces, Buffalo Robes, Lining and Trimming Cloth, Horse Rugs, Nails, &c., &c.

Standard Household Goods.

We challenge competition in quality and price. Flour, Corn Meal, Pot Barley, Rice, Buckwheat Meal, Sugar, Molasses, Raisins, Tea, Tobacco, Coffee, Spices, all of best quality.

J. L. Black.

IRON AND STEEL!

WE have now in Store a full Stock of IRON and STEEL, at the lowest prices in the country.

Shoe Steel for Sleds, 2 1/2, 2 3/4, 3 and 3 1/2 inches. Sligh Shoe Steel, 1 and 1 1/2 by 3/4, 3/8 by 3/4 and 1 1/2 by 3/4.

J. L. Black.

Short Link Chain, &c.