

Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., May 8, 1879.

Our Ottawa Letter.

(From our Ottawa Correspondent.)

OTAWA, May 8.
To show you what little things will raise

A LAUGH among legislators I will mention what excited great hilarity in the Railway Committee yesterday. The Bank Holiday Bill, making the second Monday of August and September holidays, was opened in a humorous speech by McCallum, a flowery-headed, bluff-faced steamboat man, who pictured the clerk perambulating with short cane and a small dog. Dr. Tupper in replying said it was better for the clerk to go about with a short dog and a small cane than with a worse company, and the fifty gentlemen present laughed long and loud. The bill passed the committee after considerable opposition.

ANOTHER LAUGHING MATTER was a pun of Sir John's in the House the other day. The St. John Telegraph was quoted by a member who claimed that its utterances were of especial weight, because its Editor was a clergyman, when Sir John interrupted, "He's only an Elder now." Some of

SIR JOHN'S ANSWERS to questions put in supply are inimitable for time-saving brevity, and, hostility-disarming humor. When his colleagues would reply with a speech, and thus raise a general discussion on the item Sir John will satisfy the querist and silence the House with a phrase and a grin. The old man is without a peer as a Parliamentary leader, his intuitions telling him when to yield to friends and opponents alike. With two to one at his back, and anxiety on his part and that of his followers to get on rapidly, he assented without a word the other night to adjournment, when Mr. Mackenzie pleaded that great deal of progress had been made in supply and he wanted to go home.

THE RAY BARY

has been exhibited to the House by Papa Wallace, of South Norfolk. The good old man really believes in it, just as firmly as many estimable people believe that the spirits of the departed vary their explorations in the spirit-land by wheeling table legs on parlor floors. He is under the impression that Governments make money, actually create it, and can't understand why they don't make it out of something less scarce than gold and silver. Make it of silver, he says, and make plenty of it for all purposes; make it to build the public works, to pay the Gov't officials, make it to lend to the banks and facilitate business. Borrowing in Europe would cease, labor would find employment, and the country would be happy. This is a most seductive prospect, and it is not to be wondered at that many there who are deceived by it, and many there who seek points as far as possible from such dangers. The fallacy of this paper money heresy lies at its root. Governments make money, indeed, but they make it simply by giving names to fixed quantities of articles having an intrinsic value, by stamping those articles in such a way as to guarantee that they are of a certain weight and firmness. Gov'ts issue a certain number of grains of gold mixed with a certain quantity of alloy to harden it, shall be called a dollar, and because fractional coins would be too small for convenience, provides silver and copper coins to facilitate business; also, for the convenience of transportation, etc., authorizing the issue of bank notes, which issues notes itself, which are not money, but merely promises to pay money on demand. Business will absorb a certain amount of paper, copper, and silver, and when that limit is exceeded those mediums of exchange depreciate. The banks have millions of notes in their vaults simply because they can't keep them aloft, notes returning to them for gold, or exchange, or deposit, as fast as they issue them to borrowers and others. The phrase, "scarcity of money," is responsible for much of the monetary muddle which people waddle in. No man suspends a profitable business for want of money to carry it on. If increased building operations in the United States should raise the price of lumber three or four dollars per thousand and the mill owners, even those without a cent to their credit, would have no trouble in raising money to pay their men every Saturday night. It is not want of money, but lack of demand abroad for what you have to sell that makes people hard up. There is just as much money now as there was when times were good, but the depression of trade makes its circulation sluggish. Save your readers from falling into this paper money pit, for it will be disastrous to the country. Politicians, whose cunning selfishness is not tempered with a particle of patriotism, are making fools of innocent enthusiasts like Mr. Wallace, and stand ready to ride into office on this delusion if necessary. Put your foot on it, you are accused of having a good deal of foot, and crush it, no matter what party or clique may be interested.

THE REPEAL OF

the Insolvent Laws, by a large majority surprised even those who had noted the manifestations of feeling in favor of repeal. The House rejected the amended bill reported by Mr. Colby from a select committee, and defended in an able speech, and voted for absolute repeal. It is thought, however, that the bill for repeal may be

choked off in the Senate, and that the Government will undertake to deal with the subject in the recess.

has been pushed through very rapidly. It would make the average tax payer groan to see the cheques with which his favorite M. P. votes millions.

The last item passed this morning 115. The only, almost the only, disposition to talk that was manifested was on the part of Ministerialists themselves, the members of the Opposition contenting themselves with giving notice that they would ask for certain explanations on conference. Mr. Donville, the irrepressible, complained that reduction had not been made in the local rates of the Intercolonial, and Hon. Dr. Tupper said he could give no hope of lower rates, as the road is working at a great loss and the rates were reasonable. The low through rates could not be taken as a criterion as they were regulated by competing lines.

THE FIRST SATURDAY SITTING will be held to-day for the purpose of giving Dr. Fortin an opportunity to move his resolutions respecting the funding of the Fisheries Commission Award for the protection of the fisheries and the benefit of the fishermen.

THE CAPE TORMENTINE RAILWAY report, recommending Cape Jourdain and Traverse as the termini for the Cape Tormentine Railway, was referred to by Sir Albert Smith the other day. He expressed the hope that the railway will be built right off, and was, of course, taunted with his own indifference to the matter when he was in power. He was also treated to a discussion on the Cape Tormentine Light, which, as usual, he provoked himself. He looked very uncomfortable before Mr. Pope got through with it.

House of Commons.

That \$2,000.—The "Glendon" Again.

OTAWA, May 5.—Sir Albert Smith said that the St. John Sun and Sackville Post had accused him of spending a large sum on a mission to Washington, and as Mr. Donville's motion for papers respecting it probably not be reached, he would give the facts. There was placed at his credit \$2,000 and on his return he had deducted his actual expenses, and the amount of seasonal allowance forfeited, and returned the balance, \$1,515.46.

Mr. Donville objected to Sir Albert giving his account in advance of the papers moved for. The House had only his mere word. The papers might show other expenses connected with that mission.

Mr. Cartwright justified Sir Albert's reply to the gross and vicious slander and read from the public accounts to show that the money was returned as stated.

Mr. Donville in Mr. Plumb's absence, moved for papers connected with the purchase of the "Glendon." He said she was found to be useless, was laid up, and the owners wanted to get rid of her. It had been alleged that they would have sold her for \$5,000, and a great loss had been incurred by her purchase at \$20,000. The Minister probably thought the papers proper and had, in a many manner, acknowledged his mistake. It was alleged that she was bought against the opinion of those who ought to know her value. He regretted that the Minister had made so grave a mistake. He was doubtful how far away by others.

Sir Albert Smith.—Don't regret it on my account. Sir Albert said he had been badly treated on this matter by Mr. Plumb. Mr. Donville and the Minister of Marine, who had referred to it as though there was something wrong to be shown. He had been charged by the St. John Sun and Sackville Post that he had concealed a report of the vessel's unworthiness. That report was made months after the vessel was bought and not before, as alleged. A thorough investigation, and an honest report, was made, and an honest report came from St. John to sell the "Glendon." He had never heard of her and did not know who owned her, and immediately sent to Wm. Smith of the Inspection Board, for a confidential report on the vessel. The report was most favorable and fixed the value of the steamer at \$25,000. After the report came, it was concluded, in consultation with the Deputy Minister, to offer \$20,000. How could Mr. Donville rise in his place and make the reckless assertion that the vessel was worth but \$5,000 in the face of Mr. Smith's report? The owners asked \$26,000, but finally accepted the Government's offer. He expressed his disapproval to Mr. Smith when he found what it cost to repair the vessel. After the vessel was declared not seaworthy and unfit for the service, he talked to Mr. Smith very seriously and told him he deserved dismissal for making such a report, but did not like to take his living from him and blast his reputation—although he was no friend of his. William M. Smith was alone to blame for the purchase. The vessel was, however, not worthless, as the report of the department showed she was doing good service at Halifax. With regard to the cost of the Marine and Fisheries Report, which had been commented on by Mr. Tasse, that gentleman had shown great ignorance respecting Maritime matters. The Deputy Minister knew what reports were of service to the Maritime provinces. It was only out of consideration for the public interests that the information was published. He was quite prepared for the fullest investigation of the "Glendon" purchase.

Mr. Pope said that the Minister did not take a proper course in purchasing the "Glendon." He should have obtained tenders and have personally examined the vessel. The report of Wm. M. Smith, on which she was purchased, did not justify the purchase. He did not believe she was worth \$5,000 or more, would have brought that amount at auction, after the \$8,000 or \$10,000

were spent on her for repairs. He read from Captain L. Lavoy's report in condemnation of the vessel.

Sir Albert objected to the quotations from the papers before they were laid on the table.

Mr. Pope read from Wm. Smith's second report and said the fact of his being kept in the fact of the vessel being bought on his recommendation favored the presumption that there was something wrong. No minister had a right to go among his friends and buy such a trap and laughing stock, at the price, including repairs necessary for fitting her for sea, of \$27,000.

Sir Albert Smith said it was something new for a minister to quote from papers that had been asked for before they were brought down. There were more laughing stocks than the "Glendon." He had ceased to expect fair play or courtesy from the Minister of Marine. If he had received truthful information respecting the vessel he would not have bought her. It was not fair to read from reports made after the vessel had been tried and failed for the special service she was engaged in. The Minister's course was one of persecution. The transaction was bona fide and he challenged investigation. The motion was carried.

CAPE TORMENTINE RAILWAY.

MAY 6.—Sir A. J. Smith asked what the intentions of Government were with respect to the "Northern Light." He had hoped the Government would insert an appropriation in the supplementary estimates for the construction of the railway to Cape Tormentine.

Mr. Pope (Queen's) remarked that he could not say that the experiment had been altogether a failure, but he could say that the "Northern Light" had been a failure and a most expensive plaything.

Last winter she was laid up for months, and this winter she had again been disabled. He believed they would have to depend in winter upon crossing at the nearest point between Cape Tormentine and Cape Traverse. That could be done with the aid of a smaller steamer, constructed at one-third the cost of the "Northern Light." He hoped to see a railway built to Cape Tormentine in connection with the Intercolonial Railway. The "Northern Light" was at present lying at Georgetown, waiting to be repaired. He thought she was an utterly useless concern.

Sir A. J. Smith said there was a difference of opinion as to the "Northern Light" being a failure. It was proven, however, that steam communication between Prince Edward Island and the mainland could not be maintained continuously throughout the winter. A steamer could run a month after the ordinary navigation was closed, and perhaps a month before navigation opened, but during two or three months of winter such communication could not be kept up. The late Government were not responsible for the expenditure in this relation, as they merely carried out the obligations which had been contracted by their predecessors. The late Government had been contracted by their predecessors to build a line of communication to the Island to Confederation. His hon. friend (Mr. Pope) had then exercised the Government to exercise what he knew could not be fulfilled—keeping up a continuous communication throughout the winter between the Cape and the mainland.

Mr. Plumb did not think the late Government had been very successful with its fleet. The last speaker said the "Northern Light" was built in pursuance of treaty obligations. That was a most extraordinary statement, and the treaty had nothing to do with the "Northern Light." There was no obligation to purchase any particular vessel. The only obligation was to keep up as far as possible steam communication between the Island and the mainland. The late Government, notwithstanding the ingenious arguments of hon. gentlemen opposite, that the "Northern Light" had been a most conspicuous failure. It had been found impossible to strengthen her hull sufficiently to enable her to get through the ice and the expenses of repairs were fabulous.

THE ELECTION PETITIONS.—The Chief Justice will, we learn, deliver judgment on the application to purge the docket on Monday next. The report amongst the profession is that the Chief Justice will decide to remove the petitions from the files of the Court, in which he will be supported by Judge Weldon, and Judge Duff. C. W. Weldon, Esq., M. P., whose name is contested, is a son of Judge Weldon, who, if the above report prove correct, will practically decide in his own son's case. The Judge Duff, who, it is also reported, will concur in the decision, is the same gentleman who, while presiding in Court on the Westmorland Circuit, pronounced an eulogy on the representative in Parliament of Westmorland, declaring:—"I only trust I shall discharge the duties of my high office as to merit and gain his approbation." In entering the petition against the Knight of the Garter, the learned Judge will, without doubt, gain his approbation! But how far such a step will redound to the honor of the Bench of this Province, which has occupied an enviable position amongst the Colonies, not only for that judicial ability that has gained the respect of the highest Courts of the Empire, but, also, for the singular honesty—the freedom from partiality or favoritism of its Judges—how far such a decision will affect the reputation of the Court, alone can tell. It is within five years we have seen in Canada, Judges occupying high judicial positions, prostituting their powers, and we have seen the Executive step in and strip the ermine off, and send at least one culprit degraded from the Bench. A petition containing grave charges against another Judge has been flung around this present session in Parliament! Let us devoutly hope that this Province, at least, will never, never, have cause to blush for the conduct of her judiciary.

THE SHULER MILLS of Messrs. Smith & Chapman are in active operation. They have seen about 500,000 lbs. this spring. They have 25,000 logs now on hand. This enterprising firm is building a new mill, and will have 1,000,000 lbs. of shingles, 100,000 ft. of shingles, and 115 ft. of shingles. She will register about 280 tons. They expect to launch her about 1st September. Messrs. Smith & Chapman are also shipping piling, having shipped about 15,000 ft. of shingles to the U. S. markets and now having about 7,000 pieces on hand.

How Grit Thunder is Manufactured.

A greater fraud was never attempted on the people of Canada than when the Toronto Globe of the 16th ult., palmed off Canadian correspondence to the London Times, as a Times article. When detected in this piece of newspaper roguery, it would have been mainly for the wrong and apologized to its readers, but in place of that it says:

"The despatch did not say in what part of the Times the opinions were expressed, and therefore, there is no ground for a charge of falsifying in the fact as subsequently ascertained they were expressed by a Canadian correspondent."

Now that is honest—is it not! This telegram was paraded in the Globe of St. John, and the Telegraph and numerous other Grit organs led and with head lines, as the opinions of the London Times, and in place of that it says that one of them has left the honesty to state the bottom facts.

If the views of this correspondent were of such great moment to the people of Canada they need not have been written home and then cabled back—they could have been cabled any day for the asking, by calling on the writer himself in the Reporter's loft of the House of Commons.

Cotton.

The Cotton Mills of Messrs. Parks & Son is the largest and most important manufacturing enterprise in the Province; capital skill and enterprise having combined to render it a successful undertaking; profitable to its proprietors and beneficial to the city. It is an interesting sight to watch the progress of a bale of raw cotton from the time of its entry into the factory till it emerges in the form of yarn, or wraps or cloths. The cotton passes first through the picking machine, by which the seed is cleaned from all impurities, as sand, seeds &c. When cleaned it is taken to the spreading machine through which it passes, and is then wound in a fleecy state upon a large wooden roller to be transferred to the carding machine, which draws out the fibres of cotton into parallel layers so as to facilitate the twisting of them together. This work was formerly done by hand, but Lewis Paul and Hargreaves over a century ago invented machinery which accomplished the work more speedily and perfectly. The cotton is then passed through the drawing frame which removes all inequalities and reduces the hands to a uniform thickness, where it is doubled, then through the spinning machine where it is drawn out and reduced forming one continuous cord, then to the roving machine, where it is doubled and drawn—that is lengthened and increased in fineness, and from thence it bobbins ready for spinning. The processes of spinning, weaving, dyeing, drying, sizing, pressing, packing, weighing, &c., would occupy too much space to describe. Perhaps no department of modern industrial enterprise is associated with more of the romance of invention, and the romance of the cotton business was developed by the genius of Hargreaves and Arkwright. The spinning Jenny patented in 1770 and the power loom in 1785, suddenly made the cotton business one of the foremost in the world. The cotton is now spun in Messrs. Parks' mills is 80 feet long, and contains 600 bobbins. These Jennys are now so perfect that a single thread has been produced measuring 100 fathoms in length and weighing only one pound. The fine kinds of yarn are spun from Sea Island and long stapled Egyptian and from them are made our muslins, laces, &c. From Brazil and long stapled American comes our cambrics, colicoes, shirtings, sheetings, &c. The inferior cotton is used for coarse yarns and fastens. From waste of cotton and waste of wool are formed Orleans cloths, coburgs, delaines, damasks, &c.

Messrs. Parks use about 20,000 lbs. of cotton per week. Their machinery is driven by a 140 horse power engine. They employ about 150 hands. The foreman is Mr. W. J. Parks. They manufacture cotton warps, carpet warps in many different shades, soft knitting yarns and cotton cloth. The new Tariff, Mr. Parks informs our Reporter, would probably enable him to extend his operations, but would make no difference in the selling price of his goods.

THE SANITARY condition of Oxford, N.S., has for some time given the inhabitants there serious concern. The town itself is flat, rendering natural drainage impossible, and as no system of sewerage has yet been attempted, it has become more or less filled with decaying vegetable and animal matter, the exhalations from which are often unpleasant. The swamps in the vicinity are also sources of miasmatic danger. That these influences are dangerous is proven by the fact that the place is greatly subject to fevers, which are undoubtedly "political discharges," all accounts to the contrary, notwithstanding. The Times of course gets up a defence for the action of the Government in the matter, but it is a very lame one. Our correspondent probably sees through Grit spectacles.—Ed.

There have only been three shipping arrivals at this port this season; two schooners a week ago, and one this morning.

The Rev. D. Wilson, Secretary of the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, preached in St. Paul's in this town last Sunday and had large audiences both morning and evening.

There is nothing particularly new or interesting at present.

The great International Sculling Match between Hainan and Howden took place on the Tyne on 5th. Hainan won by six lengths easily. Now give us rest.

Notes from Elgin.

Concert.—Baptists.—Schools.

A very nice and pleasing concert was given here a few weeks ago by a number of the members of Forest Glen Lodge, of the L. O. G. T., assisted by Miss Tweedie of Elgin Lodge. The entertainment was held in the Temperance Hall and consisted of Readings, Recitations, Dialogues, Stump Speeches, and Music; all of which were admirably rendered, far surpassing the expectations of the most sanguine, and reflecting great credit on the performers. At the close of the concert a refreshment table was spread and provided with good things. The entertainment was well patronized both by the people of Forest Glen and Elgin; and at the close it was found that not less than twenty-seven dollars had been realized, which the energetic manager Mr. S. S. Colpitts presented to the Rev. J. R. King, accompanying the presentation with a few well chosen words, to which Mr. King briefly and warmly responded.

On Easter Sunday the Methodist Church in this place was filled with people as it was known that a Baptism service was about to be performed, for the first time, according to the Discipline of that Church, and great curiosity to see and hear prevailed in the community. Four persons were Baptized and seven received into the class, and all present felt both the reality of the service, and the sacredness that followed to be very impressive.

The half yearly examination of the Elgin Corner School came off on Saturday last. This school consists of two departments, a Grammar School taught by George Smith, B. A., and a primary department taught by Miss Steves. The examinations were very interesting, reflecting credit alike on the teachers and on many of the pupils, especially on those of the primary department. One thing in particular was very evident and must have been gratifying to the many visitors present that day, and that was that the very best feeling existed between the teachers and their pupils in both schools. Yours, &c.,

Elgin, May 2nd, 1879.

Items from Shelob.

Harper & Webster are very busy at present filling orders for the Magdalen Islands, N. E., and P. E. I., and a primary department taught by Miss Steves. The examinations were very interesting, reflecting credit alike on the teachers and on many of the pupils, especially on those of the primary department. One thing in particular was very evident and must have been gratifying to the many visitors present that day, and that was that the very best feeling existed between the teachers and their pupils in both schools. Yours, &c.,

Elgin, May 2nd, 1879.

The Weldon House is doing a good business at present.

A large number of the rooms have already been engaged for the summer months, and prospects are good for a large number of visitors to our town this season.

Two firms have stored during the past winter about 400 tons of ice to be used in packing eggs for the American market. This is a new departure in the trade of the place and we hope it may prove a success.

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New Advertisements.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

JUST RECEIVED:
100 Barrels Flour,
Assorted Qualities.

50 Barrels Corn Meal,
"Gold Dust."

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICES
J. L. Black.

SUMMER STOCK!

WE ARE NOW OPENING OUR
USUAL STOCK

Seasonable Goods,

In Staple and Fancy Lines,
And now offer our customers a full and well Assorted Stock to select from.
Prices very low for prompt payment.

J. L. Black.

Paint, Oil, &c.

3 CASKS BOILED OIL, 3 CASKS
RAW OIL;
2,000 Lbs. Best WHITE LEAD;
2,000 Lbs. ASSORTED PAINTS;
TURPENTINE; JAPAN;
FURNITURE VARNISH;
CARRIAGE VARNISH;
GOLD LEAF; PAINT DRYERS;
DRY PAINTS; BRUSHES, &c.

J. L. Black.

WALL PAPER!

2000 Rolls Wall Paper,
Full Assortment in Patterns.
Price from 6 cents to 75 cents per Roll.
Also large Assortment
Paper Bordering.

J. L. Black.

SEED WHEAT, &c.

25 BUSHELS "FIFE" WHEAT,
clean, for seed;
80 Bush. TIMOTHY SEEDS;
12 Bush. RED CLOVER SEED;
200 Lbs. ALASKA CLOVER SEED;
20 Bush. LARGE WHITE OATS;
1000 Bush. OATS.

For Sale Low.

J. L. Black.

Hats! Hats!

JUST RECEIVED:
2 Cases Hats,
Comprising Full Assortment
FELT HATS,
For Men, Boys and Youths.

J. L. Black.

NEW CLOTHING!

JUST RECEIVED:
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF good Style and Excellent Value, for
Spring & Summer Wear.

FOR SALE LOW.

J. L. Black.

IRON AND STEEL!

NOW IN STORE, and for sale very
low, a complete Stock of
Iron and Steel,
All Sizes and Shapes used by Car-
riage Builders.

40 Sets Half-Patent Axles,

FROM 1/4 TO 1 1/2 INCH.

50 Sets Common Axles

FROM 1/4 TO 2 INCHES.

10,000 Carriage Bolts, all sizes.

J. L. Black.

Sugar, Raisins, Etc.

4 CASKS Scotch, Refined, Barba-
does and Granulated SUGARS;
80 Boxes Layers RAISINS;
80 Boxes Valencia RAISINS;
HERRING, SHAD, COD.

J. L. Black.

New Advertisements.

New Cotton Shirts, &c.

NEW COTTON SHIRTINGS;
NEW PRINT COTTONS;
NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS;
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

C. A. BOWSER.
FOR SALE!

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on easy
terms, his finely situated PROPERTY
at Port Elgin, consisting of 12 acres of
land, with a frontage on the Port Elgin
River of about 200 feet, on which are a
House, Barn, Blacksmith Shop, Out-
house, &c. Also his FARM, containing
80 acres of good tillage land, situated
a quarter of a mile from the village. About
20 acres of the above farm is under cul-
tivation. Also two 4-acre lots of good
MARSH situated at Bay Verte.

ANTHONY FIELDS.

Port Elgin, May 5th, 1879.

Ready-Made Clothing!

WE have on hand a large Stock of
Ready-Made Clothing,
And being anxious to reduce it, we will
offer it at a very small advance on cost for
cash. We can give extra good Bargains
in this line.
may5 J. F. ALLISON.

New Dry Goods!

A FULL STOCK OF
Spring and Summer Dry Goods,
Which we offer very low for Cash.
may5 J. F. ALLISON.

Gent's Furnishing Goods!

A GOOD STOCK OF
Gent's Furnishing Goods
Always in Stock, at low prices. All the
Novelties in Collars, Cuffs, Scarfs, &c.
may5 J. F. ALLISON.

GROCERY AND EARTHENWARE.

JUST RECEIVED, a large Assortment
Crockery and Earthenware,
All bought before the late increase in du-
ties, and therefore will be sold very cheap.
A large lot of Butter and Cream CROCKS
at lower prices than ever before.
may J. F. ALLISON.

GROCERIES!

FULL STOCK of first-class GROCE-
RIES, always in Store, at lowest
prices.
may5 J. F. ALLISON.

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS having ACCOUNTS
against the Estate of the late Henry
Dunlop will please have the same rendered
by JUNE 1st; and all persons indebted to
the firm of Dunlop Brothers, whose ac-
counts are now due, will require to have
the same paid by June 1st. After that
date a verbal account will be placed out
of our hands for collection.

THE Books, until further notice,
will be found at the Office of Dunlop Bros.
& Company.

ALEXANDER FLEMING,

J. EDWARD PAGE,

Executors in Estate of HENRY DUNLOP.

Amherst, N. S., May 1st, 1879. 4i

BOAT SAILING

ON MORICE'S LAKE.

THE Subscribers having placed a large
SAIL BOAT in the above Lake, are
now prepared for Pic-Nic Parties and Ex-
cursions. Seats about twenty persons.
A careful man in charge. Terms reason-
able.
may7 W. BOULTENHOUSE,
JOHN MORICE.

RHODES, CURRY & CO.