at the expense of the many. Mr. Cartwright claimed that the tariff had lowered the price of Canadian grain, while the farmer who expended $570 a year paid about $150 a year in taxes, and that the sugar duty took $4,000,000, out of the people and put $2,500,000 in the treasury. The department of the interior had been greatly mismanaged, and the management of Government savings banks was extravagant.

Sir Richard complained that the tea and coffee tax which were being remitted were the most evenly distributed of any, and should be the last ones abolished. He claimed also that the fact of credit being improved abroad was caused by our large sinking fund; that the new factories were due to other causes than the N. P.; that farm lands were decreasing in value, and he closed by predicting the defeat of the Government at the next elections.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S REPLY TO CARTWRIGHT.

Sir Charles on Tuesday last replied to the attack which the Ex-Minister of Finance had made upon Sir Leonard's Speech on the Budget. The Minister of Railways did not consider it worth while at this stage to treat free trade and protection in the abstract. Even if it were granted that the present free trade policy were best for England it would by no means follow that protection was not the best for Canada. Situated as Canada is, alongside of a great country to the south of us, it was utterly impossible that any man, who had studied the question, should fail to see that the policy of the Dominion must be greatly influenced by the fiscal policy of the neighboring country. The first Canadian Government had been a protective Government. The tariff was lower then than now, but that was because the American civil war had so demoralized the industries of the United States, that we were better able to compete with them than before or since. Every effort was made at that time to give such protection to our industries as they required. The markets which had been open to our fishermen were closed by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. We then decided to protect our grounds from the encroachments of American fishermen, and imposed fishing license dues, which we afterwards raised from 50 cents to $2.00 a ton. As a result of this effort to protect the fishery of the Dominion we received the Fishery Award of $4,500,000 and are to-day in a position to pay a bounty of $150,000 to the fishermen whose fishing grounds have to a certain extent been surrendered to the fishermen of the neighboring county.

COAL DUTIES.

Sir Charles stated that he had always been an advocate of a coal duty. He denied that it was an odious duty or a tax on necessaries any more than a duty on hats, boots and shoes, nor could he see that it was a sectional tax any more than the duty on coal oil, which was produced nowhere but in Ontario; and the lowering of oil duties was only accomplished by a great effort and unceasing agitation of the conservative party, though the duty on coal oil was 150 per cent.

The late Government had during their rule placed duties on articles entering into manufactures, and had levied higher taxes on tea and coffee, and so adjusted the latter taxes that the man who could afford to drink tea at $1.00 paid no more duties than the man who could only afford to drink tea at 25 cents. They abolished the higher rates formerly charged to tea and coffee brought from the States and so allowed the country to monopolize the tea trade. They did everything they could, to make Boston and New York the commercial capitals of Canada. When the present Government had returned into power they had changed all this. They had re-imposed the duty on coal. Sir Leonard Tilley had said that the coal tax was half paid by the United States expenditure. He (Sir Charles) was prepared to go further and say that they paid all, and that Canadians did not have to pay one cent more for coal than if there were no duty.

Sir Charles then entered into an elaborate argument, showing that the tariff did not increase the cost of coal to the consumer in Ontario. Quotations from market prices were given which showed that the price of coal in Ontario depended upon the amount of competition more than on the cost of production. In Boston, where there is sharp competition between Nova Scotia and Pennsylvania coal, the price is $6.50 per ton, while in Chicago, where there is no such competition, the price is $8.50, though it costs no more to carry coal from the Pennsylvania mines to Chicago than to Boston. This shows clearly that the price of coal is governed by the amount of competition. In 1877 when there was no Canadian duty, the price of coal imported into Ontario was $4.27, while the average wholesale price in Philadelphia, near where the coal comes from, was $2.59, or $1.68 per ton less. In 1880, after the duty was imposed, the thing was reversed. Coal then sold in Ontario for $2.92, which was $1.61 less than it could be got for in Philadelphia. Last year it was 56 cents per ton higher in Philadelphia than in Toronto. The speaker quoted various market reports, all of which went to show that the duty on coal was not paid by the importer but by the exporter, and that so far from fuel being higher in Ontario by reason of the duty it was really lower.

In regard to the increased business of the country, he showed that the earnings of our railways had increased within the past five years from $18,750,000, to $28,000,000.

When Sir Richard introduced his first budget speech, he had led the House to believe that they might be prepared for a deficit of a million and a quarter in the working of the Inter-Colonial. That Hon. gentleman had so far verified his own prophecy that when he retired from office he had a deficit the last years of three quarters of a million. To-day the carriage had increased by 42 per cent. and instead of a deficit there was a small surplus.

The Hon. gentleman ought to have a good memory when he criticised the policy of the present administration. The House could well remember when he (Cartwright) came down to the House and asked for three million dollars additional taxes and had two years later come back with another deficit and asked for another increase of taxes. The ex-Minister had said then that he had reached the limits of indirect taxation and that if he had any convenient mode of collecting income tax he would propound it. The hon. gentleman had said when this policy was first adopted that it would fail as a revenue tariff, because the depression would be intensified instead of decreased, and he and the Toronto *Globe* had for six months insisted that the country was ruined and was going behind hand. On the contrary, the credit of the country was never as strong as to-day. In this connection Sir Charles said:

Why, sir, let me invite the hon. ex-Minister's attention for a few minutes to the figures that I have here if he has any doubt about the credet of the country. These will set his doubts at rest for once and forever. What did he do when he was entrusted with the power of negotiating the bonds of Canada in the money market of the world? Before he required any money the hon. gentleman rushed with hot haste into the money market, and by a process, to which we shall perhaps refer more at length by-and-bye, put the securities of Canada on the market, as my hon. friend the Minister of Finance did, upon an open market with free competition, in order that Canada might get what they were worth? No; he fixed the price, he fixed the interest, he fixed the period of the bonds, and then fixed the price away below what the bonds were selling for in England at the time on the open market. (Hear, Hear.) And what was the result? The result is one that will forever close that hon. gentleman's mouth on the question of the credit of the country. Who are the happy possessors of the four million pounds sterling worth of bonds that the hon. gentleman took across the Atlantic and disposed of among his friends? (Hear, hear.)

Sir Richard Cartwright—Who were my friends?

Sir Charles Tupper—That, sir, is more than I can tell. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The hon. gentleman has refused us that information. If the hon. gentleman is impervious to every kind of evidence, he can't be impervious to the fact that the men to whom he gave those bonds are to-day 600,000 pounds richer to-day than they were before they saw them; that the men to whom he gave the 4,000,000 worth of debentures are at this moment the happy possessors of $2,920,000 more than they paid him for the bonds. I do not wonder the hon. gentleman is getting very uneasy, but there is more to come. What does the hon. gentleman say of 1876? He went back again there when he did not require money, and sold his bonds at a ruinous discount, 4 or 5 per cent. below what they were bringing in the market. The happy possessors of those bonds, amounting to two millions and a half sterling, are $1,825,000 richer than they were when they purchased these bonds at the price fixed by the hon. ex-Minister of Finance. That, I think, will settle at once forever any question as to the credit of Canada. The credit of the country had been greatly improved by the surpluses which had been declared the past two years. The Opposition was low church. They disliked surpluses. They took the best way of showing their sincerity.

Sir Charles complimented the present Finance Minister on his splendid record and replied in true knock down style to Sir Richard's attack on that Gentleman. He spoke of the energy and industry by which Sir Leonard had advanced to his present position, and referred to the satisfaction felt on both sides of the House when he had been made Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick and of the offer of another term in that office made to him by the gentleman now in opposition. Sir Leonard had declined that offer, preferring a life of greater usefulness, to a life of ease, and had been returned to parliament by the Chief City in New Brunswick. The Budget speech was a speech that would have done honor to any representative assembly in the world, but it had been received by the ex-Finance Minister in a manner which had made his (Cartwright's) supporters ashamed. Suppose the Finance Minister had been a man born in the lap of luxury, with all the advantage that wealth could bestow, and had been sent abroad to a great university, from whence he had returned without either honors or distinction, that, having returned he had undertaken to qualify himself for a learned profession and after years of struggling had been obliged to abandon it, because he was unable to reach the bar; that he had been unable even in his wealth to get a constituency until he left the party that knew him and by political tergiversation, reached a position among his enemies that he never had been able to secure among his friends, that having become Finance Minister, he had put a lie in the mouth of the Governor General, and he had used for one purpose money voted for another, that being entrusted with the duty of negociating a loan in a foreign market he had fixed a low price on them and sold them secretly to his friends, and made them richer to the extent of four and three quarter millions than they would have been if they had not made the gentleman's acquaintance; had Sir Leonard done all this there might have some excuse for the language that the Hon. gentleman made use of in speaking of the Minister of Finance.

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., MARCH 9, 1882.

☞ *Address all Correspondence for this paper—*

"POST,"
Sackville, N. B.

☞ *Mr. S. D. Scott is authorized to collect monies, make contracts and do other business for the "Chignecto Post and Borderer.*

The Capes' Railway.—Encouraging.

We have before pointed out it is a bold measure for this Province to subsidize some 300 more miles of Railway, involving an expenditure of from $800,000 to $1,000,000, considering the fact that the Provincial finances are in a troubled condition and the yearly expenditure already exceeds the income by a large amount. Bold as it is, however, it is understood that Messrs. Black and Killam, who have taken a decided and prominent position in Opposition, will support the Government in carrying such subsidy scheme. A number of considerations have combined to lead them to adopt this policy. They must feel the paramount importance of the Capes' Railway and the necessity of making every effort and every sacrifice to secure it. Tho' the people have given no expression of desire for such general subsidy act, yet as it is a condition previous to securing the Railway, Messrs. Black and Killam have confidence that the people will generously back them in whatever measures they take to obtain it. While it may seem anomalous for those who have been fighting the tideway of public expenditure and struggling for greater economy, to now open the floodgates and incur a new debt of almost colossal proportions, still the change of policy is more apparent than real. A Railway that can be built with a three thousand dollar subsidy must have some intrinsic merits of its own to recommend it to capitalists, or the remainder of the cash cannot be obtained to construct it. Having capabilities of its own sufficient to attract investments from money lenders, its mere construction is an asset added to the wealth of the Province, and, therefore, the Province as a whole loses nothing by subsidizing it. The Capes' Railway would possess a value many times the extent of the subsidy, and public money would be profitably expended in it. We could go even further. Those who have watched the course of public affairs at Fredericton since Confederation must understand by this time that our revenues are fated to go anyway. First our balance at Ottawa was spent. It took several years to dispose of the handsome surplus given us in 1867, but it went. Then we commenced a new debt—issuing debentures, and paying interest out of current revenue. This did well as long as the revenue lasted, but the expenditures increasing, we now pay our current debts by mortgaging the subsidies hereafter to be paid us at Ottawa. This continual forestalling the future cannot go on forever. Some day it will end. When it stops we can say good-bye to the Road and Bridge grants. It is well the money should be spent in profitable undertakings that will have a real and permanent value to the people, and in this regard public money could not be expended to better advantage than in the Cape Railway. This line would open up the finest agricultural region in the Maritime Provinces. Not one rod of the district through which it passes can be said to be anything but valuable. Where it is not settled by comfortable farmers, (every one of whom will add to the business of the road,) it is well wooded, and the lumber and timber from it will afford a large traffic. While the paying qualities of branch lines are generally discredited, we have only to point to other Railways in the Maritime Provinces, situated under obviously much less favorable circumstances, to shew that at the start this line would command an important traffic. The following table is for the year 1879-80:

	No. Miles.	Gross Earnings.	Expenses.	Net. Earnings.
Elgin Railway.....	13	$ 5,874.27	$ 4,692.95	$1,181.32
Parrsboro.....	32	17,656.51	14,382.66	3,273.85
Fredericton.....	22.50	24,548.50	17,298.96	7,249.54
Chatham.....	9	7,931.48	4,860.00	3,071.48
Albert.....	51.50	17,995.56	16,190.57	1,804 99
N. B. Railway.....	179	181,600.00	95,400.00	86,400.00
N. B. & Canada.....	127	196,836.00	127,100.00	69,736.00

In a future number we will go into the details of traffic.

OUR FREDERICTON LETTER.

New Lobster Act.—The Pleas Trouble.—Abolition of the Legislative Council, &c.

The Government has had under consideration for some time the introction of a new Lobster Act. At a Council meeting yesterday (Monday) it was discussed, and tho' not finally decided it is understood there was such a unanimous feeling in its favor, that its adoption is removed beyond a doubt. The roads to be included will be the Miramichi Valley, the Grand Lake, which will give an outlet to the latter to St. John, the Harvey Branch, the Cape Tormentine and one or two more. The subsidy will be either $3.000 or $2,500 per mile. This is rather a clever move on the part of the government, as they inevitably gain in prestige and perhaps support in those constituancies benefitted, such as Albert, Westmorland, Northumberland, etc., where they most need it. This is a sort of set-off to the Grand Southern and Parliament buildings and is calculated to do excellent service at the coming election.

The principal topic of the week has been the Clerk of the Pleas investigation. Mr. Carman, the Clerk, and Mr. G. J. Bliss, assistant, have been examined at length by Mr. Blair for the opposition and Mr. Hanington for the Government. Were the Committee's report anticipated by me, I would predict that Messrs Lynott, Davidson and Bevindge will exculpate the Government, which will be dissented from by Messrs Blair and Willis. A fair investigation of any public matter has become an impossibility. The report of the committee on the Grand Southern, for instance will stand for all time a memorial of political degradation. While Mr. Blair's charges are sustained by the evidence beyond a question, it must not be understood that there was any charge or proof of embezzlement of public money or anything akin to it. He started out to prove that money had been received which had not been accounted for or had not appeared in the public accounts. The proceedings tho' highly irregular and contrary to any system of public audit was not even colorably criminal. It appears that Mr. Carman receives a thousand or two dollars a year from Attorneys and Clerks of the circuits for which he has to account to the Government. From this he has been paying Mr. Geo. J. Bliss $200 to $400 per annum. He has also been paying his own stationery and contingent bills. The balance he has paid over to the Receiver General. The proper and usual course is for the Receiver General to receive the gross sums and then warrants are drawn for authorized expenditures, thus keeping a complete check on receipts and expenditures. Mr. Carman in justification for a contrary course, said he had been authorized by an order from the Government a number of years ago. It appears such an order had been given at the time of the Botsford trouble in the Upper House, which had two Clerks—Mr. Botsford and Mr. Bliss. A compromise was effected and Mr. Bliss was given other work, indexing the statutes, &c. &c. for which he received his pay in this manner.

If any one looked for consistency in a local government they would have been disappointed in hearing Mr. Wedderburn announce the other day that the Government intended to fill up the four vacancies in the Legislative Council. In 1879, the Government under the inspiration of a recent contact with the electors had determined to "wake up snaiks" in the elderly Harem. They brought into the House and adopted with tremendous enthusiasm a resolution for a joint meeting of committees of both Houses to consider its total abolition. The joint meeting never took place. Next session, Mr. Wedderburn introduced a bill to do away with the Council. He made a very valiant speech. The next session the Government arranged to build a magnificent chamber for their ancient enemies to sit and to sleep in. This session this Government throws up the sponge entirely by taking steps to perpetuate the Council. The triumph is with the Council. Its staid members do not mind the little attacks from below more than the snaps of a pet poodle. Indeed, the composition of the Lower House is such, that the abolition of the Upper Chamber has become at best a doubtful expedient. The vigorous manner in which it attacked the Grand Southern outrage shews there is some unbought patriotism there yet. But why should not the Government fill these vacancies? There are now only eleven men to occupy one of the finest Chambers on the continent. As long as there is a dollar of road money left, why should we not have Legislative Councillors *con amore* and all other good things? Who will they be? The blind need not go astray. Scan the voting lists in the journals. Select the four names that have this past two years voted invariably with the Government—voted early and often—and voted so well that they can scarcely get returned to the House. Behold the men. Mr. Wedderburn makes his budget speech to-day. Mr. Black has been selected to reply to him. The latter has been probing into the finances during the session, and a hot and lively debate is expected. In this line it is not too much to say that Mr. Black is the heaviest gun on either side of the House, and probably the most pointed and forcible expounder of financial matters in the Assembly, since Tilley left.

The Island Members to the Front.

In Parliament on Monday, Mr. Brecken M. P. moved for correspondence between the Government and any other parties having reference to improvement of winter accomodation between P. E. Island and the mainland, etc. In his speech Mr. Bracken described the hardships of the present mode of communication and affirmed that the terms of Union had not been carried out, and advocated the building of branch railroads to the capes.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Muttart in a vigorous speech, who said however unimportant it might appear to the majority of the House, it was of the utmost importance to the Island and the mainland. The terms of union had not been carried out. One of the chief inducements to go into confederation was the promise of efficient communication with the mainland. He appealed for fair play. The terms of union with British Columbia were the construction of the Pacific Railway. Those terms were very probably being fulfilled. The Island people did not complain of that, they only asked for the same fair play and justice for themselves. He invited the House to take a winter trip to the Island and see how it was for themselves.

The motion was ably supported by Mr. Hackett, who said it did not matter what Government was in power or what the fiscal policy of the country was, people of the Island could not participate in the prosperity of the country without efficient communication with the mainland. After eight years of confederation the people had to resort to the old system of crossing in vogue half a century ago. To do so they had to risk their lives. He demanded that the Government should give their immediate attention to this matter. The summer service was also quite inefficient. He urged the Government to run a powerful screw steamer between Summerside and the mainland. There must be no further beating about the bush. People of the Island were urgent and in earnest and the matter must be attended to. The motion carried.

Westmorland Representation.

There is a good deal of opposition to the proposed change of representation in New Brunswick. The River counties complain that it would be great injustice to rob them of a member. Where the robbing comes in no one knows. If by some means six men in Sunbury have as much representation as 37 men in Westmorland, what can be more fair than that a change should be made? Senator Wark, who replied to Senator Botsford's well urged plea for fair play in the matter, said that the people of the River Counties consider themselves in every respect equal to the population of the Eastern Counties and entitled to the same advantages. But who said they didn't? We only contend that they are not four times as good as we, and are not entitled to four times the advantages. It is urged by the Fredericton press that the St. John River Counties have but a little larger representation than the Shore Counties. That may be. But the member for Sunbury or the member for Queens does not represent the St. John electors. To be represented generally implies the consent of the parties represented, and certainly St. John would not consent to be represented by either Mr. Burpee or Mr. King. Nor does Mr. Anglin or Mr. Snowball represent Westmorland by a long chalk. The simple question is shall 38,000 in our County be put on no more than equal footing with one sixth of that number in another county. Mr. Wark says that representation is not based upon population, or upon wealth, or upon anything else, but should always continue as it was. He would have made an excellent advocate for the old Rotten Boroughs of England.

The St. John *Sun* is misled in saying that Sir Alex. Campbell had stated on the part of the Government that no change would be made in New Brunswick. Sir Alex. is reported in the *Hansard* as stating that no final arrangement had yet been made, and that the figures presented by Hon. Senator Botsford would be submitted to the administration.

—Sir A. J. Smith arrived at Ottawa on Thursday, and for him has shewn unexampled activity in and devotion to the public interests. With only two days rest from the fatigue of the journey, he proceeded to the Commons, and defiantly tabled notices of an enquiry and a motion. The first one was, whether the Government intended to proceed with the Capes Railway. The second one was, for papers connected with the recent Customs appointment in Sackville. We have not heard whether the Government trembled in their seats when Sir Albert appeared and flung these tremendous notices in their teeth, but no doubt they were terribly alarmed. In reply to the first, Sir Charles Tupper said the Railway was still under consideration.

—Is Sir Albert really disinterested and unselfish in looking after the interests of Westmorland? If so, we will soon hear him advocating the claims of this constituency to a second member.

Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Business Cards, &c., neatly printed at this Office.

New Advertisements.

Tweeds! Tweeds!

JUST RECEIVED:

20 Pieces of Tweeds,

—FOR—

SPRING and SUMMER.

Handsome Patterns & Good Value.

J. L. Black.

TOBACCO!

20 CADDIES "Little Sergeant."
20 " "Gold Bird."
10 " "Twin Gold Bars."
64 " "Black Hawk."
20 boxes "Challenge."

Lowest Prices!
Wholesale & Retail!

J. L. Black.

CHEESE. CHEESE.

500 LBS. CHOICE FACTORY CHEESE,
Very low.

J. L. Black

Shad and Herring!

10 HALF BBLS. SHAD,
20 HALF BBLS. BAY HERRING,
20 " " SHELBURNE HERRING,
At Lowest Prices.

J. L. Black.

25c. TEA.

A New Lot Just Received.

15 CHESTS of that VERY FINE TEA we have been selling so largely, at 25 cents per lb.

J. L. Black.

CASKS-50-CASKS

—OF—

AMERICAN KEROSENE OIL

Bottom Rates at

J. L. Black.

SMOKED HAMS AND BACON.

12 TONS Choice in quality, Wholesale and Retail, by

J. L. Black.

CLOCKS & MIRRORS

A LARGE assortment of

Clocks and Timepieces.

—ALSO—

MIRRORS, VARIOUS SIZES AND PATTERNS
Just received from Boston.

J. L. Black.

FURNITURE!

BEDROOM SUITS

—IN—

ASH, WALNUT AND PINE

HANDSOMELY PAINTED.

Ash Bureaus, Bedsteads, Dining Tables, Fall-Leaf Tables, Centre Tables, Hardwood Bedsteads $2.40 each, Chairs Wood and Cane Seat, Couches in Hair Cloth and Rep. For Sale by

J. L. Black.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

A LADY TEACHER, first or second class, for District No. 5, Woodpoint.
WILLARD BARNES,
Secretary.
March 8, 1882. 2m

Cash for Tallow.

I WILL pay cash for Tallow, and will pay cash also for any kind of grease; or will give 1 lb. of good Soap for 1 lb. of grease.
JAMES R. AYER.
Sackville, March 7, 1882.

NOTICE!

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on or before the 20TH INST., for the erection of a new Methodist Church at Bay Verte. Plans, &c., can be seen at the residence of the subscriber, or of N. Beckwith, Esq., after the 13th.
The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
Full particulars on application to the subscriber.
R. WILSON.
Bay Verte, March 7th.

AUCTION!

To be sold at Public Auction, at the subscriber's residence, FAIRFIELD, on THURSDAY, March 16th, at Two o'clock, in the afternoon:
5 Cows, 1 pair 2 year old Steers,
1 pair yearling Steers,
2 yearling Heifers,
2 Horses, 8 Sheep,
1 Express Wagon, 1 Sleigh, 1 Pig,
1 Mowing Machine, 1 Cart.
And a quantity of English Hay and Oats.
All sums under $5 cash; over $5 nine months credit, with joint notes with interest from date.
SAMUEL CROSSMAN.
J. L. BENT, Auctioneer.
Sackville, Nov 9th.

FOUND.

ON the Great Road, between Shediac and Cape Bald, a POCKET BOOK, containing a sum of money. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses.
GEORGE M. DUGAY.
Little Cape, Bots., Feb. 20th, 1882.

Temperance Men, Buy and Read

RED TARN

OR

The Vision of the Lake,

A thrilling Temperance Poem,
BY
S. O. FULTON.

Apply to the author, Parrsboro, N. S.; also, for sale at the Sackville Book Store.
mar2

Spring Hats.

1 CASE Latest Style HARD HATS.

CLOTHING!

SCOTCH TWEED SUITS, $15.00.
CANADIAN TWEED SUITS, $12.50. (very fine.)
PANTS and VESTS, $3 20 to $7.50.
These goods will repay your examination; made from good material.
Most stylish cuts, and as good work as Custom Tailoring, and at little over half the price.

C. A. BOWSER.

NEW GOODS.

March 9th.

1 CASE BLACK CASHMERE, Persian and Metz Cords.
1 Case Colored Cashmeres; Fancy and Plain DRESS GOODS.
1 Case Fringes, Buttons, Corsets, Frillings and Smallwares.
Linen and Turkey TABLING.
Wool and Linen Table Cloths.
SHEETINGS and TICKINGS.
Grass Linens and Linings.
Grey and White COTTONS.

100 Pieces Print Cottons.

BLACK WATERED.
BLACK EMBOSSED,
BLACK PLAIN.
Bordered Prints, new shades, from 6c. up.

4 CASES

New and Fashionable Clothing.

Cheapest and Best Makes I have ever shown.

2 CASES

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

White and Regatta Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Scarfs, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs; 20 doz. Braces, cheap.

HATS! HATS!

40 dozen Hard and Soft Hats.
FUR and FELT CAPS, Mens', Youths' and Boys', at Bottom Prices.

Boots & Shoes.

Ladies' Button French Kid.
Ladies' Button American Kid.
Ladies' Button Grain Calf.
KID SLIPPERS AND SHOES.
Infants' Boots and Slippers. Mens', Youths' and Boys' Boots and Shoes —all kinds.
LADIES' AND GENTS' SLIPPERS.

HARDWARE!

HORSE TRACES,
HORSE NAILS,
HORSE RASPS.
Mill Saw Files, 6 and 11 in.
Saw Files, 3, 3½, 4½ and 5 in.
Shovels and Spades.
Powder, Shot and Caps.

GOODS ALL MARKED AT BOTTOM PRICES!

J. E. HICKEY.

SACKVILLE, N. B., March 9th, 1882.

New Advertisements.

GREAT

REDUCTIONS

FOR

CASH

The Balance of Our Stock

—OF—

LADIES' MANTLES,
Fur and Wool Goods,
GENTLEMENS' OVERCOATS,
WINTER GLOVES and CAPS.

WILL NOW BE OFFERED

At Cost for Cash!

Those looking for Bargains should not fail to call.

jan26 J. F. ALLISON.

CUSTOM CLOTHING!

DISCOUNTS!

Ten Per Cent Discount
ON ALL
CASH ORDERS
FOR
CUSTOM CLOTHING,
Until the opening of Spring Trade.
Large Stock on hand to select from, and a good fit warranted in every case, or no sale.
Call early and be convinced that we are giving
GREAT BARGAINS!
J. F. ALLISON.

CUSTOM CLOTHING! CUSTOM CLOTHING! CUSTOM CLOTHING!

DECIDED BARGAINS.

Goods Must be Sold.

Prices that Defy Competition

COME AND
Examine the Goods
—AND—
Enquire the Prices.

OUR STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS

Is large and varied.
And must be reduced, if prices will do it.

All-Wool Bl Cashmere for 40c. worth 60c.
Colored " " " 40c. " 60c.
Wool DeBeiges for - - 20c. " 60c.
Colored Sateens for - - 20c. " 30c.
Colored Wool Fringes for 5c. " 15c
Dress Trimmings at Great Bargains;
Buttons in endless variety and greatly Reduced prices;
Striped Velvets in Blk and all the shades.
Plain Silk " " " "
Embossed " " " "
Velveteens " " " "
Plain and Embree Satins " " "
ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
New Black Fringes at reduced prices.
Gent's Ulsters, cheaper than the cheapest. Over-Coats Under-Coats, Pants and Vests at Great Bargains; Boy's Reefers and Over-Coats cheap.
Undershirts and Drawers at 30c. each, Women's Strong Boots 80c. per pair, and other kinds of Boots at greatly reduced prices.
Best SOAP in the market only 6c.
LAYER RAISINS, &c.

GREAT MANTLES SALE.

CHEAPEST MANTLES EVER OFFERED.

COME and SEE THEM.

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