

Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., October 10, 1878.

The Liberal Conservative Cause in
Westmorland.

The Chapman Dinner.

The dinner given on Friday evening last by the Sackville supporters of Mr. R. A. CHAPMAN, to signalize their appreciation of his gallant fight in behalf of the Liberal Conservative cause, was a great success in respect to the attendance, the quality of the speaking, and the enthusiasm. The committee having in charge had invited some two hundred and fifty leading gentlemen from the different parishes, speculating on the probable attendance of a hundred, and tables were set only for that number, and when the whole two hundred and fifty poured into the hall, some delay was necessarily occasioned before the table was cleared and speaking commenced. The dinner was provided from the cuisine of the Brunswick House, and did ample justice to the well-established reputation of that establishment. The chairman was Hon. Senator Botsford. J. L. Black, Esq., M. P., and C. Milner, Esq., acted as his compères. He was supported on his right by the guests of the evening, Hon. P. A. Landry, C. J. Townshend, M. P., of Cumberland, and Hon. D. L. Hanington. On the left, Hon. Senator A. W. McLellan, A. E. Killam, Esq., M. P., and others. The Quintette Band of Amherst supplied the music. At eight o'clock the toast-making commenced with drinking the health of Her Majesty, followed by the President of the United States, which was responded to by

HON. W. W. THOMAS, (Senator from Portland, Me.), in an eloquent and humorous speech that was throughout vociferously applauded. He said: "This occasion is a political banquet, given by one of the political parties of the great Republic over the border, but it celebrates the good fight it has made in Westmorland County, and the victory of the principles it represents throughout Canada. Yet even here, in the midst of your rejoicings over your own victories, you have not been unmindful of the great Republic over the border, but have taken the opportunity to do her honor by toasting her Chief Magistrate next after your own Queen, and by receiving this toast with three hearty Anglo-Saxon cheers (Hear, hear). This is the first time I have had the pleasure of addressing a Dominion audience, and it is a matter of peculiar gratification to me that my first words to any Dominion assembly should be spoken in acknowledgment of the generous and courteous mention of my country, the great Republic of the world. (Hear, hear.) Among the day-dreams of some of the wisest of our race is the dream of an alliance between the English speaking people of the globe. This may be but a dream, but it is a glorious one. What a grand Republic of nations it brings before us—England, America, the Cape of Good Hope, India, Australia and the Isles of the Sea. Such a Republic would rule the world, and enforce peace over the entire globe. Towards such an alliance we have at least advanced one step, and we are amicably adjusted by the Alabama Arbitration. Demands between the United States and Canada have also been settled within a year by the Halifax Award. I must say one word of this extraordinary decision. In the States we firmly believe we are the smartest people on God's green earth, and I shrewdly suspect that the other nations of the world more than half believe we are right. (Cheers.) The result of the Alabama Commission also strengthened our convictions in regard to our selves. But when we came to contend with our younger brother—Canada—we found a vast difference between him and the other nations. Over the water, our common father—John Bull. (Applause.) You have succeeded in getting judgment against us at least one thousand times larger than it ought to be, and I believe one hundred times larger than you had any idea of yourselves. (Laughter.) Gentlemen, when we in America achieve victories, we like to shout over them, but when we experience defeat, we are willing to acknowledge it. I am perfectly free to admit that in the matter of the Halifax Award, you have beaten the smartest nation on earth. (Hear, hear.) And further, I feel perfect confidence in saying, that the United States will never repudiate any claim fairly adjudged against her, and if, notwithstanding our explanations and protest, you still persist in receiving this extraordinary Award, the United States will pay you every dollar of it. (Great applause.) The result of the Alabama Arbitration, reminds me that of all nations who have ever indulged in an inflated or irredeemable currency, England is the only one that has returned to a sound metallic standard, except through repudiation and bankruptcy. All honor to sound hard money England. (Hear, hear.) But Great Britain is not long to enjoy this enviable distinction alone. Notwithstanding the greenback craze, which is sweeping through America, and which has just defeated the election of Governor in my own State of Maine, the States will never repudiate any obligation, but on the first day of the new year will redeem all its promises to pay in coin, dollar for dollar. (Continued applause.) Mr. Chairman, it would be a pleasure and honor to me to respond to this toast anywhere, but this is more especially the case here in Sackville. This is the fourth annual pilgrimage of my friend, Mr. Hanson, and myself to your village, and everywhere and at all times we

have been received with kindness, courtesy and hospitality. We have tramped your marshes for miles in pursuit of health, strength, and the wily snipe. We have hunted over the grounds of at least a hundred of your farmers, and I fear at times we have been of no benefit to either the grass or the fences; yet, in all these four years, no farmer has set his dog on us; no one has turned us out of his field, or accosted us with a rude or sulky word; on the contrary the good people of this vicinity have suffered us to shoot over their grounds as freely as if they were our own. For which great courtesy and forbearance, we desire to return our sincere thanks. Allow me also to declare in public what I have said a hundred times in private, that Sackville is a peculiarly prosperous town, and its inhabitants a very prosperous people. With the spruce of your neighboring forests, you build ships more cheaply than any other nation. These ships are largely owned here, and sailing every sea, are a constant source of wealth. The giant tides of Fundy, which throw along your shores, you restrain by dykes, and thus turn many thousands of acres of salt marsh into rich fields of grain and clover, without stump or stone, all levelled by nature for the moving machine, and stretching away as far as the eye can reach, like the great prairies of the West. The independent men who have at College and Seminary of deservedly high repute adorn your hills, and confer the advantages of an advanced education upon the youth of both sexes. Your houses of worship are ample and commodious, and dwelling many of them surrounded by trees and flowers, show that they are the abode of industry and refinement, and if anything could make a man forget his own fireside, it is the hospitable home and constant attention he receives at your model hotel. Wealth seems to be very evenly distributed among you, so that, although you may have few rich men, all are comfortably off, and you have no poor, or at least if there are any such you are very skillful in concealing them, for in four years I have been unable to find any one suffering from poverty. The fact is, the people of Sackville have only one fault—they do not know, they do not appreciate how well off they are. (Applause.) In closing, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, allow me again to thank you for your courtesy to my country and myself.

The only drawback to the entire success of Senator Thomas' speech was that the audience could not claim him as a Bluecoat. The next toasts were the Prince of Wales, the Governor General and Sir John A. Macdonald, all of which were drunk with full honors.

HON. SENATOR BOTSFORD, in proposing the health of Governor General, referred to his eminent qualities as an orator and statesman, how he had endeavored himself to all classes and how great was the regret that the tie that held him to Canada would soon be broken. In rising to toast the health of the Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, the Hon. Senator spoke of Sir John's long services, of his genius for Government, how the many able and brilliant men who were the acknowledged leaders of the party are proved to do homage to him and to recognize him as head and shoulders above the greatest of themselves. (Cheers.) He referred to Sir John's personal honesty—how he came out of politics as poor as he went in—not one dollar of the public money having ever improperly reached his pocket. He referred to the Pacific Scandal whereby the present Government had rode into power as having received its just quittance at the late elections. Sir John's Pacific Railway Policy promised to open up the trade of the far West to the United States and the Hon. Sir John Allan and he had therefore a direct interest in the success of that project, and if he subscribed money for election purposes to sustain members pledged to carry out that scheme and if Sir John accepted money for election purposes, it did not lie in the mouths of the Grits to blacken his character. Twenty of the men who had raised the standard of party to defeat Sir John were themselves elected by the voters for corruption and some of them disqualified. The means adopted by them to obtain information were of the most disreputable character. The post-office was robbed; messages were stolen from the telegraph offices and confidential clerks were bribed. As a proof of the farseeing statesmanship of the great man whom all present are delighted to honor, he could say, that the scheme adopted by him to build the Railway the present Government after years' experience and the waste of millions of money have at last been obliged to adopt.

J. L. BLACK, ESQ., M. P., in proposing the guest of the evening, R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq., said if they had failed to elect him, they had not failed to show him their sense of right and justice. They had fought a fair fight in a just cause and had been beaten by the vote of the majority. He raised their hands to strike down a Government and policy that had been found most disastrous to our interests, and that had been overwhelmingly defeated by the country at large. They had been beaten, but the battle had not been lost. They stood on the vantage ground of right; the results already attained gave them confidence in themselves and their principles, and inspired them with a determination to keep their hands to the plough till the battle is won. (The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, three cheers and a tiger being given for the standard bearer.)

R. A. CHAPMAN, ESQ., in rising to respond, said he felt deeply grateful to his Sackville friends for the magnificent reception they had given him and he begged to thank them from his heart. It speaks louder than words of the earnest and determined spirit that animated them to win this country as other parts of

Canada had been won. He regretted that the glorious victories won by the party had not been participated in by Sir John A. Macdonald, but no doubt the want of a leader and a press had operated greatly to their disadvantage. The city press had been entirely opposed to them. A local paper here had done noble service to the cause. Mr. Tilley had returned to public life and he had no fears but that New Brunswick would soon range herself to the support of her greatest son—S. J. TILLEY. The return of Sir John to power, he considered an augury of better times. It had proved a great calamity that Sir John's scheme for the building of the Pacific Railway had been abandoned. That great work had been delayed and millions of money had been frittered away on useless wars. He believed the work would now go on and the country would receive the impetus of that work going on, and the wealth and immigration pouring into that great Western land. To carry out such a policy, we want statesmen not paltry politicians, and he believed the country had spoken wisely in determining to have them. (Cheers.)

HON. P. A. LANDRY proposed the Senate and Commons. He paid a compliment to the Senate for its great services to the country in preventing the wild and reckless policy of the Mackenzie Government becoming too effective, and amongst the independent men who have at College and Seminary of deservedly high repute adorn your hills, and confer the advantages of an advanced education upon the youth of both sexes. Your houses of worship are ample and commodious, and dwelling many of them surrounded by trees and flowers, show that they are the abode of industry and refinement, and if anything could make a man forget his own fireside, it is the hospitable home and constant attention he receives at your model hotel. Wealth seems to be very evenly distributed among you, so that, although you may have few rich men, all are comfortably off, and you have no poor, or at least if there are any such you are very skillful in concealing them, for in four years I have been unable to find any one suffering from poverty. The fact is, the people of Sackville have only one fault—they do not know, they do not appreciate how well off they are. (Applause.) In closing, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, allow me again to thank you for your courtesy to my country and myself.

HON. SENATOR MOLELLAN said he had been twelve years in public, in the Assembly, Legislative Council and Senate, and he believed that no public man could feel a higher gratification than to know that he possessed the confidence of the people; and he ventured to say that Mr. Chapman looked upon this audience with a greater gratification than Sir Albert J. Smith did upon his victory. (Cheers.) As a Senator, he thanked them for the approbation of his acts. The aim of the Senate is not to be partisan, but to act in accord with the highest and best sentiments of the country, and if the Senate has become partisan, it is because it is not doing its duty. Mr. Mackenzie some time ago stated he was sorry to find the Senate had become partisan and no longer possessed the confidence of the country. He is to-day more surprised to find it did not possess the confidence of the country. (Cheers.) When the new Government was formed the Senate decided to give it a fair trial. It got a fair trial. Sir John and Dr. Tupper gave Mackenzie every opportunity to conduct public affairs just as it suited him. If his policy has proved disastrous and been repudiated, he has no one to blame but himself and those who acted with him. Those in the Senate felt bad that policy was, as it was developed. In a time, we learned it was bad from beginning to end. A traveller at an hotel cracked the end of an egg. It was not very good. The waiter advised him to try the other end. The Senate found the other end of the policy was also bad. There was no redeeming feature about it. One not he would refer to. Last winter they proposed to abolish the office of the Receiver General and create another Attorney General. Hon. Thomas Coffin was Receiver General and he took this means to get rid of him. The Senate did not aid Mr. Mackenzie. We felt the Government's days were numbered; we could read the signs of their dissolution, and we thought it would be a pity to allow any one to die before the others. (Laughter.) The death rattle was in their throats, and they would soon cease to sweat the Government's treasury; they were given over to return, and we felt they ought to have a Coffin to bury them out of sight. (Cheers.) He referred to Senator McPherson's labors, his financial exposure of the Government, and he believed no man deserved more of the country's praise than he for his great and able efforts. (Cheers.)

Sen. Botsford proposed the health of Governor Chandler in a few complimentary words which was responded to by C. MILNER, ESQ., who said that having known Mr. Chandler nearly as long as the Hon. Chairman, he had much pleasure in responding to the toast which had been so cordially received. The Chairman had anticipated him in many of the remarks he intended making, and had left him but little to say. Mr. Chandler's political career had commenced before Responsible Government was thought of, and when it would have been an act almost of treason to have proposed the removal of the leading Government officials by the popular voice. Mr. Chandler in those days represented Westmorland in the Assembly, and ever since he has served in country in various important positions. As delegate to London, as Legislative Council, as member of the Executive, and as filling local offices, he always performed his duties with credit. Mr. Chandler was among the first to accept Responsible Government, and to conform to the subsequent constitutional changes, and his appointment to the Governor's seat was a fitting close to a long and honorable public career. Mr. Milner believed that the whole Province was pleased

at the appointment, and he was sure Westmorland rejoiced in it, if the enthusiastic manner in which the toast was received by gentlemen from all parts of the County afforded any criterion. The Chairman proposed the Local Government, which was responded to by HON. P. A. LANDRY, who thanked them for the honors done. This evening they had been called together to celebrate a local defeat and a great general victory. The party ought to be proud of the unthought and unperceivable vote of two thousand taken by Mr. Chapman. It is an evidence of the confidence of the people in the policy of our party and in our leaders. It was a free and spontaneous vote given against all the inducements and allurements a Government could exercise. The week before the election the County belonged to the Opposition, and had the vote then been taken, before mysterious influences were at work, Mr. Chapman would have been elected by a very large majority. Perhaps the 17th was an unfortunate day, but for Grits before that day; there are but few days that are not so well lying for his master that he thought he would try it on his own account, and one day after the usual reply he said: "I am an Irishman also." (Laughter.) Some of the people now on our side may be Liberal Conservatives, but their ardor on 17th was mightily against them. He believed it was deplorable that New Brunswick had not gone to the support of Mr. Tilley. He felt gratified at the large number of French electors present. There had been in old times a sort of prejudice of race; but two people who are intelligent and who ought to have done, and he felt this was the dawn of a better era when the two people would come together, having common sympathies, common ambitions, and stand side by side in developing our common interests. He was cordially drunk, and was responded to by

HON. D. L. HANINGTON was gratified at the appreciation shown for the Local Government, and he thanked them heartily for their good feeling towards himself. Although the Local Government is neutral in Dominion politics, it is not in Dominion politics, it is in the world of the people, and he would not be prevented from saying what he thought. He possessed on behalf of the party and the cause they all had so much at heart. He proposed "Our Sister Province, Nova Scotia," the example she has set us in the elections is worthy of imitation and deserves our hearty congratulations. He was cordially drunk, and was responded to by

C. J. TOWNSHEND, ESQ., M. P., who admitted that Nova Scotia had won, but it had to fight for it. Dr. Tupper had said to him that if he had been licked as often as his opponents in Cumberland, he would long ago have vanished from politics, but these men do not submit to defeat; when beaten, and beaten badly, they come up again and again as smilingly and confidently and buoyantly as if victory was always theirs. Nothing is gained without constant struggle and the struggle is never-ending. The Local Legislature was proposed by S. W. PALMER, ESQ., in a few complimentary words, in which he said that the present local representation was composed of men who were not so much interested in their former representation could not sneer at it. It was replied to by

J. L. BLACK, ESQ., M. P., who trusted that the future labors of the local members would justify the high expectations formed of them. A. E. KILLAM, ESQ., M. P., thanked the people for the expression of their good will and assured them that his best efforts would be exerted to promote their interests.

HON. SENATOR MOLELLAN replied to this toast in an able and witty speech, during the delivery of which he was constantly interrupted by storms of applause. He said the party ought to be proud of the unthought and unperceivable vote of two thousand taken by Mr. Chapman. It is an evidence of the confidence of the people in the policy of our party and in our leaders. It was a free and spontaneous vote given against all the inducements and allurements a Government could exercise. The week before the election the County belonged to the Opposition, and had the vote then been taken, before mysterious influences were at work, Mr. Chapman would have been elected by a very large majority. Perhaps the 17th was an unfortunate day, but for Grits before that day; there are but few days that are not so well lying for his master that he thought he would try it on his own account, and one day after the usual reply he said: "I am an Irishman also." (Laughter.) Some of the people now on our side may be Liberal Conservatives, but their ardor on 17th was mightily against them. He believed it was deplorable that New Brunswick had not gone to the support of Mr. Tilley. He felt gratified at the large number of French electors present. There had been in old times a sort of prejudice of race; but two people who are intelligent and who ought to have done, and he felt this was the dawn of a better era when the two people would come together, having common sympathies, common ambitions, and stand side by side in developing our common interests. He was cordially drunk, and was responded to by

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has ruled and ruined our Province. We fought the battle there against the powerful and influential of two Governments and swept them down and out. They were corrupt in their lives and in their death they are not divided. (Cheers.) Both have been slaughtered. There is an old proverb it is bad luck to leave a house dirty, and these Governments are taking a few days to clean up a little and cover their track. They have got a hard job in hand to clean the political dirt they have made. (Cheers.) The very approaches to Parliament are odorous with wrong. The Election is covered up, "Human Devices." (Cheers.) I see the tracks of a man with \$20,000 marked there plainly. I see "Missionary expenses" that the courts of the land have declared to be bribery and corruption. I see the foot prints of Two Big Feet with the words Big Push! (Roars of laughter.) I see the evidence of power and place purchased by bribes, made as imperishable as the records of the Election Court. The very threshold of the Government is stained with broken pledges and violated principles. Mr. Mackenzie denounced coalitions; his very first act was to form a Government with his political opponents. As he goes from room to room to clean up; the indelible stains of bribery and corruption and forsaken principles, meet his eye. When Lady Macbeth cried "Out, damned spot, out," only one stain met her startled eyes. But as Mackenzie passes on, he is met by a host of stains. Look into his own room! When in Opposition he had declared they were full of useless clerks. When he came in power did he discharge them? He increased them and built an additional building, costing \$250,000, to store them away in. (Cheers.) What an array of ghastly, grinning skeletons meet his eye! The steel rails skeleton, which cost the country three millions of dollars, looks down in mockery upon him. The Neelby Hotel grins at him. The Fort Francis Lock, costing \$250,000, stares at him. And these skeletons are not to be moved. They will remain there for all time, every day giving evidence of their existence. You have elected a man who is an honor to the country, a man of great ability and unimpeachable integrity—I refer to S. L. TILLEY. He will not doubt be the next Finance Minister of this Dominion. And when he commences the administration of that department, the bones of these skeletons will rattle upon his walls. Every six months he will have to provide \$120,000 before the Steel Rails ghost will be allayed. The ghost of the St. Francis Lock skeleton can only be quieted by his half year demand for the people's taxes. At least \$300,000 per annum will be wanted by you and your children and your children's children to the remotest generations to allay the skeletons in Mr. Mackenzie's closets. It was time—high time, indeed—that the honest and intelligent men of all parties of Canada should themselves together to evict so ruinous and destructive a tenant. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Sen. McLellan moved the health of the Ladies, which, after being drunk, Hon. D. L. Hanington moved the following

RESOLUTION: That having under the leadership of Mr. R. A. Chapman accomplished signal success against Government and other influences, we pledge ourselves to continue the contest, with Mr. Chapman as our leader, and to secure the party should attain, viz: a representative in Parliament.

The gentlemen present stood up to signify their approval and gave their hearty endorsement to the resolution. Mr. Workman then proposed the following

RESOLUTION: "Whereas it is the opinion of the Lib. Con. party in Westmorland that the present representation is so corrupt and so inefficient, it is due to the party and Country to investigate said Election, with a view to securing a more honest and more people free from improper influences."

This was carried unanimously by acclamation. The press was then toasted and Messrs. Milner, of the Fort, Black, of the Gazette, and Robinson, of the Monitor Acadia, responded, when the band played "God Save the Queen," and the meeting broke up a few minutes to twelve o'clock.

New Advertisements.

SUGAR & MOLASSES

We have just received:
3 CASKS SUGAR; 2 Bbls. WHITE SUGAR;
5 Casks MOLASSES;
2 Bbls. VINEGAR;
6 Casks Canadian and Am. OIL.

For Sale Low.
J. L. Black.

Tobacco. Tobacco.

JUST RECEIVED:
52 Caddies Tobacco,
20 Boxes Tobacco.

For sale by the Box lower than before.
J. L. Black.

Flower Pots.

JUST RECEIVED:
18 Dozen Flower Pots,
FOR SALE VERY LOW.

J. L. Black.

Tea! Tea!

JUST RECEIVED:
25 Boxes of Tea,
CHOICE QUALITY.

J. L. Black.

FLOUR

JUST RECEIVED:
100 BLS. FLOUR,
"Triumph" Brand.

The cheapest in the market for Cash.
J. L. Black.

Clothing and Flannels.

JUST OPENED:
\$2,000 Worth of Clothing,
Of Superior Quality and Style for Fall and Winter.

15 Doz. Under-Shirts & Pants,
Scarlet, Gray and Fancy
Shirting Flannels.

J. L. Black.

Iron and Steel.

20 TONS
Iron and Steel,
Including Fall Assortment and Sides
required for Carriage Builders,
and for general use.

Lowest, Norway and Swedish Iron.

Best American Type Steel;
Spring Steel, Blister Steel;
Cast Steel,—of best quality.

For Sale Low.
J. L. Black.

Carpets, Paints, Oil, &c.

NEW ALL-WOOL CARPETS;
New Tapestry Carpets;
New Brussels Carpets;
Floor Oilcloths—all widths;
White Lead, Colored Paints, Putty;
Dry and Tinned Shining Paper;
Nails, Zinc, Glass;
Rau and Bolled Oil;
Locks, Knobs, and Hinges;

FOR SALE CHEAP.
J. L. Black.

HOUSE BUILDERS!

WE have now in Store a Complete
Stock of
Window Glass,
132 BOXES,
All Sizes from 7x9 to 24x36 inches.

FOR SALE LOW.
J. L. Black.

Boots, Shoes & Slippers.

Just received from Canada:
3 CASKS LADIES' SERGE BOOTS;
1 case Ladies' Kid & Leather Slippers;
1 case Children's Boots.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
J. L. Black.

As accident in the press room, as we were going to press, we regret, prevented to issue this number at the usual time.—Ed. Post.

New Advertisements.

OCT. 10th 1878.

HEMP CARPET, HATS, SHAPES;
OSTRICH PLUMES;
VELVETS, SILKS, FLOWERS;
RIBBONS, BUCKLES;
SCARFS, MANTLE CLOTHES;
BLACK LUSTRE, &c.

C. A. BOWSER.

LECTURE!

THE HON. W. W. THOMAS, in the
request of a number of Sackville
gentlemen, has consented to deliver his
LECTURE, "Rambles in Norway," at
Lingley Hall, on

Tuesday, 15th Inst.

Lecture to commence at 7.50. Admis-
sion free.

NOTICE.

WHOEVER IT MAY CONCERN, are
hereby notified that, Agreeably to
Sec. 6, Part 1st of "The Canada Temper-
ance Act," the genuine signatures of at
least one-fourth of the electors of the
County of Albert will be open for inspection
at the Office of the Registrar of
Deeds for ten days from the 24th October,
when they will be forwarded to the Sec-
retary of State for Canada to be laid before
the Governor General in Council for
bringing into effect said "Temperance
Act."

Horse for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a nice
three year old COLT.
FRED. HARRIS.
Sackville, Oct. 9th, 1878.

ROYAL!

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENT.

GREAT DISCOUNT!
THE Subscribers offer a number of the

LIGHT RUNNING
Royal Sewing Machines,

PRICE \$48, AT \$30.

As they are anxious to close up a con-
signment at once. They are offered at
this rate because they

Must be Sold at Once.

They are a FIRST-CLASS Machine,
and have taken many prizes.
A number of them in use in Sackville
give every satisfaction.

CALL AT ONCE.
T. BAIRD & SONS.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL FALL SHOW of the

Sackville and Westmorland Agricultural
Society will be held on the Society's
Grounds, SACKVILLE, on

Tuesday, 15th October.

Doors open at 9 o'clock, a. m. Admission
to Grounds and Building, by Ticket,
10 cents each.

All Articles and Animals competing for
prizes must be entered with the Secretary
not later than Saturday, 12th October.

All articles in Classes 1 to 7 inclusive,
must be placed in the building between 10
and 4 p. m., on Monday, 14th October.
And all animals intended for Exhibition
must be on the Grounds on Tuesday, 15th
October, by 10 o'clock, a. m.

JOHN T. CARTER, Secretary,
Sackville, Sept. 30th, 1878.

CLOTHING.

Fall Stock of CLOTHING for the Fall
and Winter Trade:

Overcoats
and Reefers,
Pants and Vests.

FOR SALE VERY LOW.
J. F. ALLISON.

FLANNELS!

19 pieces Scarlet, Grey and
Fancy Flannels.

Fall Stock of Gentlemen's UNDER-
CLOTHING at lowest prices.

FOR SALE LOW.
J. F. ALLISON.

Sole Leather.

100 SIDE
Plotou Sole Leather.

Which I will sell at 3¢. per pound.
JAS. R. AYER.

OIL!

Machine, Nuts-Foot and Cog Oil.

A 8 I have to keep large quantities of
above Oil for my own use, I will sell
either in large or small lots at a slight ad-
vance on cost.

JAS. R. AYER.

Lime. Lime.

J. F. ARMSTRONG'S Greenland
LIME, for sale constantly at the
Sackville Store.

JOHN HORTON.

New Advertisements.

MEN'S ULSTERS.

Overcoats and Reefers.

JUST OPENED:
3 cases of Men's Ulsters, Over-
coats and Reefers.

Which will be sold at a slight advance on
cost, as we have no room for them.

GEO. E. FORD.

Ladies' Ulsters and Mantles.

ONE CASE
Ladies' Ulsters & Mantles.

Plain and Fancy CLOTH MANTLES,
which for style, make and finish are un-
surpassable, and very cheap.

GEO. E. FORD.

Dress Goods.

MY Assortment of Dress Goods, of the
latest Styles, is very full and em-
braces all the Novelties of the present
season, and will be added to weekly.

GEO. E. FORD.

MANTLE GOODS.

A superb lot of MANTLES, elegantly
Trimmed. Also, Mantle CLOTHES, the
coming season, in all the leading Styles.

GEO. E. FORD.

ULSTER GOODS.

Embracing Ulsters, handsomely made up,
and Fashionable ULSTER CLOTHES; also,
the new CIRCULAR CLOTHES, so
much admired, in great variety. Trim-
mings and Buttons for these Goods, I have
made a specialty, being determined to af-
ford every satisfaction to my customers.

GEO. E. FORD.

New Goods!

Fresh Arrivals!

FALL IMPORTATIONS!
30 CASES

New Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Just opened for inspection.
GEO. E. FORD.

Millinery & Fancy Goods

DEPARTMENT.

WE have fitted up on second floor a
large and spacious room particularly
for Millinery, Fancy Goods and Ladies'
Furnishings, and would ask for this De-
partment a liberal share of patronage.

This Department is furnished with a
large and elegant stock of French and
English Flowers, Ostrich Feathers, Wings,
Plumes, &