CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., SEPT. 8, 1887.

—Suits amounting to $60,000 have been brought against the G. T. R., as a result of the late disaster.

—Lord Salisbury will make a statement in the House of Lords today with reference to the Canadian fisheries protection.

—The duties collected at the port of Moncton in August amounted to $32,997.66, against $26,501.33 in August last year—increase $6,476.33.

—A special cablegram says that the Imperial government will, without doubt, insist upon both the Atlantic and Pacific disputes being referred to the fishery commission.

—Sir James Ferguson in the House of Commons Friday stated that the terms of the reference to the new Fisheries Commission had not yet been finally settled. The Government were considering the question of including the Alaskan dispute.

—The British War and Admiralty departments have decided for telegraphic communication between England and Bermuda. Some proposals to lay the line have been received; but they are such as the government feels it would not be able to accept.

—Professor Zealunt, of Vanderbilt University, paid a visit recently to the Louisburg ruins, in which he was much interested. As the learned professor's chosen specialty is mineralogy, with its various ramifications, his predictions of Cape Breton's future greatness may be worthy of credence. He says that the island is inevitably destined to become one of the greatest iron-smelting centres in the world.

—When the Bait bill goes into operation, next year, the Newfoundlanders expect the effect will be greatly to reduce the catch of French and American fishermen, especially the former, their principal rivals. The object of the bill is to put obstacles in the way of these rivals fishing, and so lessen their competition. Along with this, exclusion of foreigners from the three mile limit is urged as a necessity. The enforcement of these aims will be attended with difficulty.

—Mr. Jonah, C. E., in his report to Ottawa, says that there are no engineering difficulties in the way of the proposed subway. He says on the Island side the coast is bolder and a tunnel would have to be constructed for a short distance inland. It is proposed to construct piers on each side of the Strait, that on the N. B. side extending a mile and a quarter from the shore and that on the Island side, a quarter of a mile, thus leaving to be covered by the subway only about five nautical miles.

—The value of Canadian exports during July last is stated officially at ten and a half millions of dollars ($10,447,745). These consisted of Canadian and American goods, the proportion of American being $1,697,614 worth, and of Canadian $8,748,000 worth. The largest item in the list consists of animals and their produce, the value of these being $3,498,166. This is closely followed by produce of the forest, $3,008, 089. During last month the value of goods entered for home consumption was $7,838,866, and the duty collected $1,974,524. Dutiable goods were valued at $5,386,458 and free goods at $2,386,448.

—Mr. Lane, M. P., speaking at Queenstown, said that the Parnellites intended to continue to hold meetings even at the point of the bayonet. If the government attempted to suppress their meetings they would meet within barricaded doors. The liberal league has resolved to establish branches of that association wherever the National League branches are prohibited in Ireland. Extra police have been ordered to be held in readiness for action in the event of rioting on Friday, on the occasion of the trial of O'Brien at Mitchellston. Dillon and O'Brien have signed a notice calling a convention of delegates from all league branches in Limerick county to meet at Limerick to arrange a plan for raising a fund in aid of evicted tenants, and to counteract the landlords' efforts at extermination.

—The wise men of the *Globe* brands as nonsense our remark that if Manitoba has been wronged, she can obtain redress in the courts. As we have a written constitution, nothing can be wrong which that constitution recognizes, and if any act be done contrary to the constitution the aid of the courts can certainly be invoked. The *Globe* acknowledges that Manitoba "has no recourse to the courts against the Dominion for disallowance of Provincial acts," which is simply a confession that the Province has suffered no wrong. The policy of the Government in this matter has been before the tribunal to which the Government is directly responsible and the decision of that court was that the disallowance was right. Our contention was that if Manitoba has been wronged she has recourse to the courts, but we did not say she had been wronged. The Government in disallowing the Red River Valley railway act was carrying out the expressed will of Dominion Parliament, and by every constitutional means of testing the question the Government has been acquitted of infringing the rights of Manitoba. The *Globe* has confirmed this judgment by asserting that the province has no recourse to the courts, but the injunctions that have been issued against the railway would make it appear that the courts think certain persons have recourse to the courts against the Province.

PLEASE EXPLAIN.

Is it not about time for the advocates of Commercial Union to take the public into their confidence and explain what they really mean by the term? If commercial union with the United States is to be the chief issue in Dominion politics, and if our future progress and prosperity depend upon it, the people should certainly be informed what it is and how it can be obtained. The chief exponents of the new panacea are the organs of the Grit party, but those journals do not afford the desired information. All of them appear to be perfectly satisfied concerning the good results to flow from commercial union, and we are treated to a large number of bald assertions with regard to its beneficent effects, but some of those who write in its favor appear to have very confused views concerning the subject. It is not uncommon to find commercial union and reciprocity spoken of as if they were convertible terms, but it is evident that they can scarcely mean one and the same thing. There are thousands in Canada who would be glad to see reciprocal trade relations with the United States, but who are unwilling to surrender to our neighbors the right the regulate our tariff. If commercial union be only another name for reciprocity the fact should be made known. If it be a new scheme for getting out of the cold shades of opposition the two subjects should not be confounded. If commercial union is to be a party cry, would it not be well for the leader of the party to declare in favor of it? If neither the leader of the Government nor the leader of the Opposition are in favor of commercial union, how is it to be obtained? If it is to be of such wonderful benefit to Canada and if the people of the Dominion declare in favor of it, have we any guarantee that our neighbors will agree to the union?

These are only a few of the questions which will suggest themselves to the average reader, but an explicit answer to them would greatly simplify the discussion of the subject.

OPPOSED TO THE COMMISSION.

Mr. O. B. Whitten, Secretary of the Portland Fishing Exchange, has been heard from with regard to the appointment of an English commission to confer with representatives of the United States Government on the fishery question. Mr. Whitten is opposed to the appointment of an American commissioner, on the ground that the United States Government had been over-reached on a former occasion, and he fears that the experience may be repeated if they consent to another negotiation. This does not speak very highly for the boasted smartness of the Yankee nation, and the further statement that during the fourteen years previous to the abrogation of the fishery clause of the Washington treaty the American fishery fleet fell off one-third, while the Canadian fleet incresed accordingly, does not say much for the ability of American fishermen to hold their own in a fair field against all comers. It is evident from the tone of Mr. Whitten's remarks that there is not much chance for an equitable adjustment of the fishery question if his wishes are consulted in the matter. The American people are obliged to pay dearly for all the fish they consume and would no doubt gladly welcome a change, but Mr. Whitten and his associates declare that free trade with the Maritime Provinces will inevitably break up the fish trade of New England and that American fishermen had better dispense with all bait and fish privileges than throw their markets open to the Canadians. This does not look like any great anxiety for commercial union, and it affords but little hope of a speedy settlement of the fishery question, for the New England fish dealers have hitherto been able to make their influence felt in the legislation of the country.

—The Dominion railway statistics for 1886, which have just been issued, show a decided increase over the previous year in mileage, passengers, freight and earnings. The railway development of Canada during the past ten years may be summarized as follows:

Miles now in operation	10,700 (Increase, 107 per cent.)
Passengers carried	9,861,000 (Increase, 77 per cent)
Tons of Freight carried	15,760,000 (Increase, 150 per cent)
Earnings	$33,389,000 (Increase, 111 per cent.)

—Work was commenced on the New Brunswick end of the River du Loup railway on Monday. It was intended to have had the line completed this fall, but as the contractors have some twenty-five miles yet to grade, and a large number of small bridges to build, it is thought that trains will not run through before next June. The contractors have now about 800 men employed and are offering good wages for men and teams, but labor is scarce.

—Prof. E. Stone Wiggins is at it again. He predicts great gales in England about the 19th inst., and the worst of it is that the gales are to cross the Atlantic and do damage on this side. High wind in the latter part of September is a pretty safe prediction and the only Canadian weather prophet ought to hit it this time.

—The Halifax Medical College will shortly re-open. On account of the Hospital trouble last winter the course of lectures was discontinued and the school closed. Now the school has been affiliated with Dalhousie University and the course of lectures resumed under more favorable auspices than formerly.

—The Commercial Cable Company announces that on and after September 15th its tariff will be twelve cents per word to Great Britain, Ireland and France and fifteen cents per word to Germany.

Fifty Years Ago.

DEAR SIR:—There is a general drift westward of the population of the eastern States, as well as of the Maritime Provinces; but the drift from the Provinces is largely the work of sullen, selfish, disloyal, disappointed magistrates, politicians, and newspaper writers. It is not so in the States; if things go wrong, they turn on one another, but their country is held sacred.

A magistrate might be mentioned—a newspaper writer of no mean order—who cannot find language to express his hatred of his country and its institutions, or to magnify every thing American. This man, too, is now enjoying his ease, his high office, and a competency gained in the country he reviles.

While there is, doubtless, a great majority of magistrates, who are loyal, good citizens, and some a credit to the office they hold, yet the very unwise, indiscriminate choice of the incompetent legions to that high office by one local Government is largely the parent of that disloyal element that is seducing our people.

They are appointed to office for life, and thinking it is on account of their own merits, their vanity is inflated; it soon gets to be an old story, they think they ought to have a paying office, it does not come and as soon as their party goes out of office, they develope into annexationists, no matter which party is in. Then you hear them holding forth from nail kegs in groceries, or roosting on farm yard fences denouncing their country and their political antagonists indiscriminately.

There are a few newspaper editors not above it; they, with the disappointed law fostering justices, through the influence of their office are doing a monstrous evil. They pretend to know every thing; innocent people believe the slanders, get discouraged and leave the Dominion.

The people are told they are taxed to death; they do not know they would be more heavily taxed in the United States. They are told the import duties are so high that people cannot pay for the necessaries of life. I had the privilege of going over the day books of one of the largest dealers in goods, from 1877 to 1887. As near as it could be come at, at the necessaries of life sold in that store, such as farmers, millmen, mechanics, etc. use, and such as merchants themselves use, are about 12 per cent. cheaper now, than before the National Policy came into operation. Wines, rum and tobacco are higher now and I believe silks &c.

Another merchant said, that made up tweed clothing for men cost very little more than half what it cost some years ago. On being asked how that was, he said we pay no duty now, all the stuff is manufactured in the Dominion; he further remarked that it was wonderful that farmers should complain, hay is a cash article and from one to two dollars higher than a few years ago; broad leaf hay he says was sold a few years ago for from 3 to 4 dollars is now sold for from 5 to 6 a ton. Many articles of their produce—not long since—they would be glad to give for goods, they now must have money. It would be interesting to know where all the taxes are that these slanderers are corrupting our people about, and where the hard times come in for farmers.

If farmers feel the hard times, it is very strange they do not exert themselves to supply Sackville with oats, potatoes and feed; these articles are easily raised. Their great marshes give them abundance of manure, and yet car loads of provisions are imported every year and consumed in considerable quantities by the farmers themselves. This does not say much for the farmers of Sackville in the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign.

But the poor mechanics are oppressed and starved by the high duties. They buy all goods from the stores cheaper now than ever before in the history of the colonies. How then are they taxed? I saw a mechanic buy a shad in front of Mr. Ayer's store for ten cents that would have cost him twenty-five in Boston or New York. Meats, potatoes and nearly all the mechanics family would consume fresh from the farm is in about the same proportion. But the farmer does not get the benefit of high prices. Middle-men travel through the rural districts buy produce low, and sell to the grocers at a good profit, the grocers then supply the consumer at another living profit. Here the mechanics buy from the farmers themselves, and farmers get the consumer's price. This is speaking of Sackville and its surroundings. The middlemen's work, doubtless, goes on in the Dominion, but the Granges are pretty well defeating it in many parts of Ontario and Quebec.

Sept., 1887. X X

—The pilot chart of the North Atlantic Ocean for September is just out. The forecast for September indicates moderate or fair weather, with occasional gales north of latitude 35 degrees and between the coast of the United States and the Bermudas. West Indian hurricanes are liable to occur. There will be decidedly less fog in the vicinity of the banks. During the past month the weather has been generally fine, with the exception of the hurricane of Aug. 19, 20 and 21. As usual, it probably originated to the eastward of the Windward Islands and moved along a curved track toward Hatteras, thence following the Gulf Stream into the Atlantic. This month the safe route for transatlantic steamships to follow crosses the fiftieth meridian in latitude 44 degrees north. There are no late reports of wrecks on this route. The City of Montreal has not been reported since Aug. 13, and has probably gone down. A number of derelict wrecks are in the line of navigation

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." Sold only by A. Dixon, Druggist.

The Amherst Fire.

Narrow Escape of the Whole Town from Destruction.—Value of an Efficient Fire Brigade.

At a little after three o'clock, Friday morning, fire was discovered in the cellar of Moffat Smith's store, a large story building on the corner of Victoria and Church streets. An alarm was immediately given, and the fire department arrived, but notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen and citizens the large block of A. Moffat, from the corner of Church street to the new buildings of Thos. R. Black, was totally destroyed, with the greater part of the contents. The block was occupied as follows: Douglas, millinery; Arthur W. Moffat, Moffat & Smith, general store; Mrs. groceries; W. J. Moran, dry goods and groceries; Amherst Boot & Shoe Co., retail department; James S. Hickman, groceries and flour. By six o'clock the Moffat Black, three stories high, had been swept away, together with a building in rear formerly used as a factory by the Boot & Shoe Co., and lately by A. W. Moffat as a flour and feed warehouse. The one and a-half story building owned by J. S. Hickman, Esq., adjoining the Moffat Block was also burned. It was occupied by Mr. Hickman as a general store, and J. W. Hickman had his law office in the building. The buildings destroyed occupied a frontage on Victoria St. of 135 ft. Mr. Moffat also had a tenement house on Church St. considerably damaged.

The losses and insurances are as follows: A. Moffat, buildings, $17,000, insured in the Citizens, Imperial and Queen for $7,400; Moffat & Smith, stock, $25,000, insurance in the Lancaster, Northern, Commercial Union and Phœnix for $7,000; Mrs. Douglas, stock $2,500, insurance $750 in the northern; A. W. Moffat's stock $4,000, insured for 500 in the Halifax fire and $1,000 in the Norwich; Moran, stock $12,000, insured for $3,200 in the Phœnix, the Lancashire and the Norwich. The boot and shoe company's stock was mostly saved, covered in the Citizens. Hickman's building and stock, loss $9,000, insured for $500 in Hartford. The total loss will be $65,000 and the insurance $20,650. The fire is supposed to have communicated by an open cellar window from outside.

The fire engine rendered most effective service and no doubt prevented the spread of the conflagration. Fortunately, the fire occurred at a place where the engine could be used without removing it from the engine house, and the large tank underneath furnished an abundant supply of water. The high stone wall of T. R. Black's new block prevented the fire from spreading to the southward, and although the wall was somewhat warped by the heat, it has since come back into its proper position. The lead on the roof of the new post office was melted, and the court house caught fire, but the blaze was put out with but little difficulty. During the progress of the fire a light breeze from the southward carried the cinders on to the roofs of the shops of R. C. Fuller, S. B. Andres and J. R. Lamy, and grave fears were entertained that it would be impossible to check the progress of the fire in that direction. Fortunately the citizens were able to extinguish the burning shingles, and by careful watching prevented the fire from spreading to the other buildings in that vicinity, but the charred and blackened roofs of the shops on the north side of Church St. bear witness to the narrow escape of the town from destruction. It would have been impossible for a fire to start under more favorable circumstances, as there had been a light rain during the night and it was perfectly calm, but even under these somewhat unusual conditions there is not the slightest doubt that the fire would have been much more extensive if there had not been an efficient fire department, a good engine and a large supply of water. There is a prospect that the burnt buildings will be speedily replaced with much better structures, and in the meantime the Amherst people are congratulating themselves that their fire engine has more than paid for itself and that their expenditure for fire protection has been a good investment. Their experience should be a lesson to country towns which have hitherto trusted to "luck" and neglected to provide a water supply or any other efficient protection against fire.

—Mr. Sandford Fleming, who has just returned to Ottawa from England, says the Pacific cable scheme made a deep impression on the Australian delegates, who before the matter had been discussed in the conference were unacquainted with its true object. They left England, however, having every faith in the importance of such a connecting line, and intent on doing what they could to promote its success. His company is now in correspondence with the Australian authorities.

—The Duke of Argyle in letters to papers, says that he is astonished and pained at Gladstone's speech in the House of Commons last week, on the motion in reference to the proclamation of the Irish National League and says that Gladstone's attempt, by devices of language and tricks of phrase, to minimise and excuse the detestable tyranny of the League, shows a condition of mind on which no reliance can be placed for counsel and guidance.

—Judge Palmer of St. John admits his liability for 430 shares of $100 each in the failed Maritime bank. This means a present loss to Judge Palmer of $43,000 in addition to what his stock may have cost him. Doubtless much of the stock was purchased in the first instance at less than its face value.

—The seventeenth anniversary of the battle of Sedan was celebrated throughout Germany on Tuesday with great enthusiasm.

Personal.

—The Queen directs that her Jubilee gifts be publicly exhibited in the St. James' Palace for three months.

—Mrs. Taylor, of Berwick, N. S., has passed her 107th birthday, and is undoubtedly the oldest person now living in Nova Scotia.

—Miss Sharp, who preceded Mrs. Archibald as preceptress of the Ladies' College, was recently married to a Mr. Smith, of Nebraska.

—The Pope has received contributions amounting to $140,000 to defray expenses in connection with his Jubilee mass

—Hon. Mr. Mackenzie and Mrs. Mackenzie have returned from the North-West. Mr. Mackenzie's health has improved, but he still looks very feeble.

—Mr. Chamberlain does not expect to leave for America till the middle of November. He will address a Unionist gathering in London just prior to his departure.

—The German Crown Prince is still in London. The weather is so stormy that Dr. Mackenzie fears that the Waldmer atmosphere will affect the Prince's throat injuriously.

—The marriage of a prominent Monctonian, a member of the town council, with a Prince Edward Island lady, daughter of a leading citizen of Summerside, is set down for the 14th inst.

—Rev. Donald McLeod, D. D., chaplain to the Queen, editor of *Good Words*, and a brother of the famous Dr. Norman McLeod, is making a short tour through Canada and the United States.

—R. Prefountain, M. P., has entered an action for criminal libel against *Le Monde*, which accused him of using his position of Crown Prosecutor to aid his political friends accused of bribery in the La Prairie election to escape from justice.

—Hon. William Hamilton, M. L. C., died at Dalhousie Thursday morning aged 76 years. He came from Arran, Scotland, to New Brunswick in 1844; was the first merchant in Dalhousie. He was a Conservative in politics.

—Nothing further has been learned regarded Bishop Perry's acceptance or refusal of the bishopric of Nova Scotia. He is still on the continent, and will not be in London till 16th October, so that it is not probable that a definite answer will be received for a month yet.

—The Halifax *Recorder* says Prof. C. F. Fraser and W. B. Reynolds are about taking steps to raise $5,000 for the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Hon. Joseph Howe. The intention is to have it placed in the northern area of the provincial building.

—It is said that Hon. Wilfred Laurier, will form a partnership with L. O. David, M. P. P., and will reside in Montreal. Laurier has come to this decision at the request of his friends who think it would be more in the interest of his party if he lived in Montreal, where he could be easily communicated with.

—Miss Harriet Smith, daughter of the late Rev. William Smith, was married at St. John on Tuesday to A. H. Eaton, formerly of that city, but now a resident of Baltimore. She was a graduate of Mount Allison Ladies' Academy and was afterwards a popular and competent teacher in the institution.

—Rebecca Chiniquy, daughter of the celebrated Father Chiniquy, was married at St. Ann's, Kankakee, last Saturday, to Rev. Joseph Morin, pastor of the French Church, Lowell, Mass. Father Chiniquy delivered an address in which he stated that this is the first instance in America of the public marriage of the daughter of a priest.

—The papal envoy in reply to an address presented to him by the people of Tipperary, said: "The Pope loves Ireland, knows her sufferings, and feels the deepest sympathy with her people. He sent me to tell you of his love and sympathy, and moreover that he intends to do a great and real good for Ireland. When he raises his voice is never raised but in truth and justice. He will do all in his power for the future prosperity of Ireland."

—Henry Taylor, ex-president of the Bank of London in Canada and president of the Ontario Investment Association of London, was arrested on the 1st inst., on a capias issued by Judge Davis at the instance of R. M. Meredith. There are various causes assigned for Taylor's arrest, the one generally accepted being that funds entrusted to him for investment by Meredith were not invested. But still there is a strong feeling that the real cause is being suppressed.

In Brief, And to The Point.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. Is is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy meals and be happy.

Remember:—No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy five cents.

—The mail bag, lost early in June last, has been found empty floating in the river between Calais and Robinston, near the American frontier. The bag had contained registered letters to the amount of $600 for Grand Manan *via* St. Stephen.

A Fact Worth Remembering.

Mr. Jas. Binnie, of Toronto, states that his little baby when three months old, was so bad with summer complaint that under doctor's treatment her life was despaired of. Four doses of Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry cured her, she is now fat and hearty.

CATARRH CURED, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. Sold only by A. Dixon, Druggist, Sackville.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth. Sold only by A. Dixon, Druggist.

New Advertisements.

NAILS.

50 Kegs Steel Nails,
100 do Iron Nails.
JUST RECEIVED.
aug10 J. L. BLACK.

Dry Goods!

New Shirtings,
New Tweeds,
New Cashmeres,
New Grey and White Cottons,
New Coating,
New Fancy Goods,
New Fresh Stock every Day.
aug10 J. L. BLACK.

SALT--IN STORE!

1500 Bags Liverpool Salt,
150 Bags Dairy Salt,
Wholesale, very low; Retail, $1 per Bag.
june29 J. L. BLACK.

SUGAR

4 Tons Porto Rico Sugar,
Choicest Quality;
3 Tons Halifax Refin'y Sugar.
The P. R. Sugar is worthy of special attention.
may25 J. L. BLACK.

NEW GOODS!

MAY 10TH, 1887.

We have now in Store
A Complete Stock of New Goods in all Departments,
And would especially invite the attention of the Ladies to the following Lines:
PLAIN WOOL DRESS GOODS,
Checked and Striped Wool Dress Goods, Bl'k Cashmeres, Colored Cashmeres, Fancy Dress Muslins, Swiss Checked and Spotted Muslins, Victoria Lawns,
Cream & Fancy Seersuckers,
Checked Ginghams—a full Assortment, Hamburgs, Laces, Edgings, Fringes, Jet Trimmings and Laces, Black and Cream Lace Flouncings,
CHUDDA SHAWLS—ALL SHADES,
Black and Fancy Sunshades, Gloves—all kinds, Corsets, Buttons, Trimmings, Black and Col'd Silks and Satins,
3 dozen Trimmed Hats,
Handsome and Cheap;
Sun Hats, Plumes, Flowers and Trimmings, &c.
—ALSO WE HAVE FOR—
House Furnishing:
Carpets in great variety in Tapestry, Wool, Union and Hemp; also Oil Carpets, all widths; Lace Curtains in White and Cream, Fancy Screen Curtains in Sets, White and Cream Curtain Net—by the yard, Table Covers—all sizes and colors, Cretonnes, &c.
☞ PLEASE CALL AND INSPECT. ☜
may11 J. L. BLACK.

Builders' Materials.

NOW IN STORE:
150 KEGS CUT NAILS; 50 kegs Steel Nails;
10 boxes Clinch Nails;
100 " Window Glass; 1 ton Putty;
2 tons White Lead;
1 ton Paint—Black, Red and Yellow;
Carriage Builders' and Painters' Materials—full stock;
Mixed Paints in small packages—full line;
Barrels and half-barrels Mixed Paints for house painting—on sale per gallon;
6 casks Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil;
2 " Spirits of Turpentine;
Japan and Varnish—full assortment;
Paint, Varnish, Whitewash and Camel Hair Brushes; Gold Leaf;
Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, &c.;
Farmers' Barn Door Hinges and Rollers.
apl28 J. L. BLACK.

TAILORING!

OUR Tailoring Department is still under the supervision of MR. PETTERSON, whose fits are unsurpassed. We have just opened a handsome line of
CLOTHS.
Worsted Coatings, in Diagonal, Corkscrew, and Fancy Patterns—Black, Blue and Brown; Tweeds in great variety; Spring and Summer Overcoatings; Fancy Vestings, Corduroys, &c.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Please give us a trial.
mar17 J. L. BLACK.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION ON
Saturday Next, 10th September,
At three o'clock P. M., near Station Road: About TWENTY ACRES OF BROAD-LEAF GRASS on "Keillor" Marsh, in Dorchester.
Terms easy, on approved Notes.
D. L. HANINGTON.

Notice to Contractors.

SAULT SAINTE MARIE CANAL.

CONTRACTORS intending to tender for works of construction of the Canal proposed to be formed on the Canadian side of the Saint Mary's River, are hereby informed that Tenders will be received about JANUARY next, and that the most favourable time to examine the locality will be between the present time and the early part of November next.

When plans, specifications and other documents are prepared due notice will be given. Contractors will then have an opportunity of examining them and be furnished with blank forms of tender, etc.

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 24th August, 1887.

Intercolonial Railway.

Tender for Wooden Snow Sheds near Isle Verte and St. Arsene Stations, and Snow Fences between St. Flavie and Levis.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside as follows:
"Tender for Isle Verte Snow Shed,"
"Tender for St. Arsene Snow Shed,"
"Tender for Snow Fences,"
will be received until WEDNESDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER, for the construction of about half a mile of Wooden Snow Sheds near Isle Verte and St. Arsene Stations, and about one thousand rods of Snow Fences between Ste Flavie and Levis.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, and at the Office of the Station Master at Isle Verte, where forms of tender may be obtained.

Tenders must be made on the printed forms supplied.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 3rd September, 1887.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Tender for Masonry under Crossing at Bathurst, N. B.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tender for under Crossing" will be received until SATURDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER, for the construction of a Stone Masonry Crossing under the Railway Tracks at Bathurst, N. B.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, and at the Office of the Station Master, at Bathurst, where forms of tender may be obtained.

Tenders must be made on the printed forms supplied.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 2nd September, 1887.

Intercolonial Railway.

Tender for Brick Blacksmith Shop at Moncton, N. B.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tender for Blacksmith Shop" will be received until SATURDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER, for the construction of a Blacksmith Shop of Brick at Moncton, N.B.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, on and after Saturday, 3rd September, where forms of tender may be obtained.

Tenders must be made on the printed forms supplied.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 30th August, 1887. 2i

N.B. & P.E. Railway.

Tenders for Passenger Station and Freight Shed at Port Elgin.

TENDERS will be received at the Company's Office until 6 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, SEPT. 10TH, for the erection of a Passenger Station and Freight Shed at Port Elgin, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Office of the Company.

Any information required will be furnished on application.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOSIAH WOOD,
President.
Sackville, Sept. 1st, 1887.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he has resumed operations at the old stand, where he shall be happy to attend all orders in his line.

J. W. DOULL.
Sackville, Sept. 1, 1885. tf

New Advertisements.

CASH!

OUR NEW STOCK
—OF—
DRY GOODS
HAS ARRIVED,
And as these Goods were bought very close for CASH, we are in a position to sell FAR BELOW the regular prices.
Our expenses are very light, and we are determined to give the public Goods at the prices they should have them at, and any person favoring us with a call will be convinced, as soon as they examine the Goods, that
Our Prices are Far Below Anything in Town.
It is impossible here to go over the list of Goods received, but we will be happy to show our Goods, as we know that our prices and superiority will sell them on sight. We have the
Choicest Patterns of Prints
in town, and they will all go in a few days, so, if you want something really nice, it will pay you to call early. We will sell prints 10 per cent. below anything in town, notwithstanding the rise of 2 cents in these Goods since we bought.
Please Call and Satisfy Yourselves.
G. B. ESTABROOKS & SONS,
Opposite the Brunswick House.

Notice. Notice.

Just Received: The following
GOODS
Which I will sell at the LOWEST LIVING PRICE for cash or its equivalent.
TEAS, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Oil; Raisins, Currants, Apples; Onions, Ginger, Cloves, Cassia; Alspice, Mace, Summersavory; Pepper, Mustard, Pickles; Corn Starch, Cream Tartar, Soda; Rice, Candy in abundance, Tapioca; Coffee, fresh ground or by package; Broma, Prepared Dessicated Cocoanut; Gelatine, Hops, Sago, Split Peas; Beans, Cranberries, ½-bbls. Shad; ½-bbls. Herring, Soaps, Stove Polish; Canned Fruits, Canned Mackerel; Canned Beef, Canned Blueberries; Canned Squash, Maccaroni, Tamarinds; Frosting Sugar, and other small articles too numerous to mention.
Useful Articles for Every Day Use:
Coal Hods, Oil Cans, from 1 gal. to 4 gal., Jugs, Wash Basins, Pans, all sizes, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Pints, Dippers, Brooms, Pails, Brushes, in Stove, Shoe and Scrub, Hay and Manure Forks, the celebrated A. H. Hins Axe, and other makes, Hinges, Tacks, and other small wares.
C. W. KNAPP.

MEN'S and Boys' Hard and Soft HATS AND CAPS of all kinds at cost.
C. W. KNAPP.

WANTED—Eggs, Butter, Pork, Turkeys, Geese, Chickens and Ducks, for which I will give the highest price.
dec16 C. W. KNAPP.

New Goods!
New Goods!
JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK
—OF—
NEW FALL GOODS,
Bought direct, and will be Sold on the
Smallest Margins of Profit.
☞ Call and learn prices, and save your money by buying a Good Article at the Lowest Figures.
W. J. MAHONEY.
Baie Verte, Aug. 24th, 1887.

THE MATCHLESS
"Ivers & Pond" Pianos
"Dyer & Hughes" Organs
AND "DAVIS" SEWING MACHINES.
The above Goods are positively the cheapest on the market, when quality is considered, and on easy terms.
HORSE HAY FORKS or PITCHERS, DOUBLE PULLEYS, best made.
MUSIC BOOKS and STOOLS.—Wholesale and Retail.
C. E. FREEMAN,
aug3 Amherst, N. S.

Received per Schr. Endeavor from Boston:
250 BBLS. ROSEBUD CORNMEAL;
50 BAGS FEED FLOUR.
BY RAIL AND IN STORE:
CLASSIC, ANCHOR AND STOCKWELL FLOUR, TILSON OATMEAL, MIDDLINGS.
aug30-3i M. WOOD & SONS.

PAPER BAGS
20,000
Paper Bags, all Sizes,
For sale very Cheap
At Office of Chignecto Post.

TO RENT.

THE HOUSE recently occupied by Mr. McDougal. Apply at once to
septl 2i C. PICKARD.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
For Biliousness, Constipation.
It cools the Blood; it gives delight,
It sharpens up the appetite,
It aids the liver do its part
And stimulates the feeble heart.
For Sick Headache, Dyspepsia.

WANTED.

A CUSTOM SHOEMAKER. Apply to
CYRUS E. BLACK,
2i Point de Bute.