CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., MAY 15, 1884.

THE CAPE RAILWAY.

The Moncton *Transcript* is just at present in a state of excitement regarding the prospects of the Cape Tormentine Railway. It imparts the news that the Company requires one hundred and sixty thousand dollars in cash to pay for rails, and it is exceedingly troubled to know where the money is to come from. Probably with a recollection of the fate of those who signed notes for the *Transcript* it advises the directors not to raise the money on their own note. We are in a position to relieve the distress of the *Transcript* by the information that the Company will not go to the *Transcript* office for either advice or pecuniary assistance—from the financial standing of that paper one would be about as good as the other.

The Company is not ashamed to contrast the progress made with the work during the past season and that during the Grit *regime*. The Company was incorporated in 1874. At that date the Grits were in power in Ottawa as in Westmorland. What was then done? Nothing. The years slipped by—1875—1876—1877—1878—1879—1880—1881—until 1882. Up to this date not a shovelful of earth had been turned. On the contrary during these years of delays ground was lost which to-day operates seriously to the loss of the Company, for the subsidy was reduced from $5,000 per mile to one equal to $2,700 per mile!—or $2,300 per mile! The rails the Company applied for were afterwards appropriated for the Richibucto and St. Martin's and Upham Railways. In the latter year (1882), in June, Mr. Wood was elected, and new life was galvanized into the enterprise; in August, a contract with Gray & Wheaton for grading was signed and the work commenced, and in a few weeks it will be graded and ready for rails. Is not the past year and a half of progress most creditable when put in contrast with the previous eight years of obstruction and empty promises and disappointments? Every difficulty that to-day faces the Company is the direct outcome of Grit selfishness and misrule in this county—to the loss of subsidy and rails that went to other railways instead of to ours.

If the Company has to raise a large sum for the purchase of rails—"to the detriment of credit" of the directors, says the *Transcript*—does it not reflect the greatest honor on the courage and pluck, the determination and patriotism of Messrs. Wood, Black, Botsford and their associate directors? There is no ignominy in the sacrifice these gentlemen voluntarily make to accomplish a work involving the improvement and development of the country. The greater personal sacrifices they make the greater the honor they will be held in by all men who like to see public spirited and disinterested acts. If the *Transcript* people think they are injuring Mr. Wood and his associates by depicting with ill-concealed delight the difficulties of the Company, they are mistaken; they are only shewing their own innate deformity and baseness. No one, but one with the heart of a ruffian, takes pleasure in the alleged misfortunes of his neighbors.

—General Grant, the conqueror of the South, twice President of the United States, feted in Europe as a crowned head, is now figuring in New York as a bankrupt. The moralist will say, such are the mutations of fortune; the practical man will say, such are the results of greed when united with business incapacity. Grant & Ward has been one of the great kite flying firms of Wall Street. It paid marvellous rates of interest, from 2 to 5 per cent. per month, and it explained its ability to do so by its alleged relations with Government contracts and contractors and other alleged advantages and facilities which it enjoyed through the widespread influence of one of its members, Gen. U. S. Grant. Trading upon the credulity and cupidity of men who ought to have known better, but who were deceived by the plausibility of the representations made to them, Grant & Ward transacted an immense volume of fictitious business, and paid out of the capital loaned them enormous sums as interest upon the same. General Grant and his three sons were partners together with Fred. Ward and J. D. Fish, all of whom assigned on Thursday last. The liabilities are estimated at ten millions of dollars.

—After so many delays and disappointments, there appears to be good reasons for believing that the eastern portion of the Short Line Railway will speedily be completed. Last Friday, Norvin Green and Erastus Wiman, of New York, signed a contract with the Dominion Government to construct the sections of the road between Oxford and New Glasgow, and from Canso to Louisburg. The Government subsidy is said to amount, altogether, to about $20,000 per mile, and the company will take over the Eastern Extension Railway.

—The Morrison tariff bill was defeated in the House of Representatives at Washington, last week, by a vote of 159 to 155. This seems to indicate that free trade principles are not booming in the United States to the extent that some would have us believe. The Democratic party, which is said to be in favor of free trade, has a large majority in the House of Representatives, yet, in the face of a surplus revenue of some sixty millions, it was found imposeible to carry a bill which was intended to make a twenty per cent. reduction in the tariff.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

His Farewell Speech at His Ottawa Banquet.

Compelled as public men are in the discharge of their duty to engage in the severe conflict of public life, to make bitter enemies and excite strong antagonisms, it requires the counterpoise not only of the regard but of the affection of their friends to compensate for what they suffer from the assaults of their opponents. (Cheers.) You have referred in this address to my loyal devotion to that gentleman whom every Liberal Conservative in Canada is proud to acknowledge as his chief. (Prolonged cheers.) How could any intelligent member of the great Liberal Conservative party of this country fail to be loyal to such a chieftain? (Renewed cheering.) Do we not know that for many, many long years this Canada of ours owes all those great measures of advancement and progress that have carried us step by step to the high position we now occupy, to the master mind that he boasts and the genius that he has exhibited in the management of the affairs of the Dominion? (Cheers.) There is no merit in being loyal to such a chief, it is a duty, but not less a pleasure in every event, not only, as you say, in the day of prosperity and power, but also in the hour of his adversity, to stand by such a chief—(cheers)—and to show to our public men that all that all that a statesman requires to draw around him the support and confidence of his fellowmen is to discharge his duty to his country. (Cheers.)

You have referred to faithful Cumberland. There is no word in the English language that would excite more emotion in my mind than the term faithful applied to Cumberland. As long ago, if I should live to the 22nd day of this month, as 29 years, that county did me the great honor to elect me to a seat in the Legislature of my country. (Cheers.) For 29 long years they have continued, in eleven different elections, to elect me as their representative. I need not tell you that that county has been the battle ground of

THE FIERCEST STRUGGLES OF PARTY

for fifty years that have been known to any section of this country, and at this moment I have received a telegram from Hon. C. J. Townshend, which I will take the liberty of reading to you. He says:—

AMHERST, N. S., May 8, 1884.

"SIR CHARLES TUPPER—You will be gratified to learn that the Municipal Council before adjourning to-day unanimously passed an address to you expressive of their strong appreciation of your great services to the country, and tendering their congratulations on your appointment to the office of High Commissioner. The majority of the Council present were your opponents. Great regret felt by everyone here at your resignation. When will you be in Amherst?"

But I am bound to the County of Cumberland by a tie still closer than that of birth, or of political support. Thirty-seven years ago I took a girl with the bloom of Cumberland upon her cheeks to be my wife. Gentlemen that bloom is on my heart now, for I am only doing justice to my own feelings if I say that I have been enabled to render my country any service, I owe it in a large measure to the unvarying support, the wise counsel, and the advice I have received from that estimable woman. (Cheers).

MR. SNOWBALL, ex-M. P.—Three cheers for Lady Tupper.

You have said, Sir, that in 1867 I was the sole representative in favor of the Liberal-Conservative party sent from the Province of Nova Scotia to the Parliament of Canada. That is quite true. When my right hon. friend the Premier, and the late hon. George Brown, and the ever-lamented Sir Geo. E. Cartier and others met in conference in 1864, in Prince Edward Island, and asked my co-operation in accomplishing the union of British North America, I, with all the energy and ability God has given me, committed myself to that great work. I believe that in doing so I was consulting not only the interests of all Canada, not only the interests of British North America, but the interests of the Province of Nova Scotia. I regarded the preservation of British institutions here as the first duty I owed to myself, my fellow countrymen, and to the country. (Cheers.) I did not stop to enquire how my conduct would affect my popularity in my province. I knew, however, right well that there is no question on which you can excite the minds of the great masses of the people more readily than that of

YIELDING UP THE AUTONOMY OF THE PROVINCE,

and committing it to a great people out-numbering them. But I believed then, as I know now, that Nova Scotia would be perfectly safe in the hands of confederated British North America. (Cheers.) I was not appalled at the opposition with which I was met. I felt the conviction strong within me that if defeated in a righteous cause the day would soon come when the verdict would be reversed—(cheers)—and I was not mistaken, for to-day I have the satisfaction of knowing that as the leader of the Nova Scotia delegation to Parliament, I have the hearty and independent support of fifteen out of the twenty-one members representing the province. * * * * * * * * *

Never in the history of the world has a country made such gigantic strides as ours has made under the British North American Act. No human laws are perfect, and it would be a marvel indeed, if there was no friction. If you want to know what our trade has been under Confederation, ask the Minister of Finance, and he will tell you that it is to-day a hundred million dollars greater than it was the day Confederation was organized. (Cheers.) It has gone up from $131,000,000 to $231,000,000. If you want to know whether the condition of the masses of the people has improved ask my hon. friend, and he will show you by the deposits in the savings banks of the country, those indicators of the wealth of the people, that the deposits have increased from one and a half millions seventeen years ago to twenty-eight millions to-day. (Cheers.) Ask the Postmaster-General what indications his department gives of

THE PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY,

and he will tell you that whereas the number of letters mailed in Canada in 1867 was 18,000,000, to-day it is 75,000,000. The Minister of Immigration and Agriculture, too, ask him what the records of the department over which he so ably presides, indicate as to the standing of the country abroad, and he will tell you that in 1867 14,666 people came to this country, that in 1883 the immigration swelled to 98,673, that including those coming in by the Customs it reached no less than 133,624, and that this year, so rapidly is Canada gaining in favor and reputation, our immigration is larger than it was last year, notwithstanding that the immigration into the United States is smaller than it was last year. You will be glad to learn that we have not overestimated the attractiveness of the country, when I tell you that the largest emigration over leaving England in a single day left a month ago for Canada, and that in that emigration was comprised more Germans and Scandinavians coming to Canada in one day than came during the entire previous year. In 1867 the products of the fisheries of Canada amounted to four millions of dollars. In 1883 these were swelled to no less than seventeen millions. (Hear, hear.) Then I must refer for a single moment to the address presented by Mr. Acer, on behalf of the cattle trade of this country. There is no more gratifying indication of the progress Canada is making than the fact that

THE EXPORT OF CATTLE HAS GROWN

from 7,000 in 1877, which was practically the first year of the trade, to 55,000 last year, and has reached in value not less than $8,250,000. The fact that there is no cattle disease in this country gives us the great advantage over the great republic to the south of us, that we are not scheduled, that we are not obliged, as they are, to slaughter our cattle on their arrival in England. I am understating the fact, I believe, when I say that the advantage of being able to land cattle alive in Great Britain and to send them alive to the best market gives them an increased value of not less than £2 sterling per head.

Mr. ACER—£4.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER—I always like to be under the mark, as my right hon. friend knows. (Cheers.) That represents to Canada an advantage in its trade last year of over $500,000. I may take this opportunity of saying that there is some misapprehension amongst our friends connected with the cattle trade, who ought to be better informed in regard to the legislation that is now in progress in England. The Duke of Richmond's bill, when it becomes law, will make Norway, Denmark, and Canada the only countries in the world from which cattle can be exported alive at all, or even slaughtered on their arrival in England. The advantage of that to this country is incalculable. I am advised by an officer of the Emigration Department in England that a case of pleuro-pneumonia has exhibited itself in an animal from Norway, and very soon Canada will be the only country from which live cattle can be imported into England.

During the past five years we have experienced a prosperity that has never been exceeded even by the wonderful, the gigantic progress that has been made by our friends to the south of us. We have attained with marvellous rapidity

A POSITION OF WHICH EVERY CANADIAN MAY JUSTLY FEEL PROUD.

(Cheers.) It was said that it was impossible to do that without exciting the bitter animosity of our great neighbors. There is room for the Republic beside us, and we wish it all prosperity. We have no unfriendly rivalry with it. * * *

In 1881 I was engaged with my colleagues fighting the contract for the construction of the Canada Pacific railway through Parliament. My friend Mr Blake, unhappily for me, carried the warfare from Parliament out into the centres of population in the country. My colleagues felt that charged as I was with dealing with that especial question it was my duty to meet Mr. Blake. I went out and addressed large assemblages of people at Toronto, London and Montreal. In the effort which I then made my health suffered severely, and I believe when the vote came on in the House of Commons on the subject I was sick in bed at my house. The result was I was unable to attend the rest of that session of Parliament. My right hon. friend came down to see me. He said you have great confidence in Dr. Andrew Clark.

YOU MUST GO TO ENGLAND

and consult him. I took the Premier's advice and left by the next steamer. I saw Dr. Clark and he said to me, "If you value you life you must leave your labor. I came back feeling that I owed it as a duty to my family to observe that advice. Just at this crisis the office of High Commissioner became vacant, and my right hon. friend, with that unvarying generosity which has ever distinguished him, at once said to me, "Here is the very thing for you, and you can serve your country in England," and my right hon. friend said, "We are going to have a general election, and you must see me through." I said, "Certainly." I went down to the province and had the satisfaction of coming back with a noble band to support the Administration. Then the Premier said you had better see us through the next session. We will make it easy for you. Sir Hector Langevin will help you with your work, and you can get away early. My health was somewhat improved. Then my hon. friend said: "I think until the Canada Pacific railway is advanced another stage you will have to come back." I said: "How can I do it?" But with that variety of resources for which you know he is always distinguished he said:—"If you will take the office without salary there is nothing to interfere with your seat!" Again unable to resist the voice of the charmer I went. Although objection was taken to this by gentlemen on the Opposition side of the House, by hon. friend was enabled to carry me safely through that difficulty, and with the enthusiastic support of the party to remove any obstacle. (Hear, hear.) I cannot conclude these remarks without saying that during ne session of my parliamentary life have I been treated with greater kindness and courtesy than by the Opposition during the present session. I do not hesitate to say that in taking the exception they did to the position I occupied, they pursued very likely the same course I would have pursued had I had one of them at the same disadvantage; but it was ne small satisfaction to me to find when the decisive vote came on that my friend Mr. Blake, in looking around him, found a great many of his cohorts vanishing through the doors. I say I had the kindness of the Opposition during the session as well as that of the Government and my supporters.

Government Stock Farm.—Proposition to the Government.

Sir; Wise as Governments are and capable of carrying great measures, I am impressed with the belief that Farmers knew almost as much about agricultural pursuits as the gentlemen who rule us at Fredericton, and that they are almost as well adapted to run a farming business and make it a success. Without challenging the management of the stock farm, I can only say that the project in the beginning was political rather than agricultural, engineered at the start from a "stump" stand point and carried on without the farmers as a body having any lot or part with it. Its successes (?) illustrate how much better qualified our professional politicians are than farmers to carry on a work for which the latter are trained and disciplined. As long as the stock farm remains to be dealt with by politicians it will be a source of useless waste of money, that could be expended with greater advantage on the Roads or for Schools.

The question may be asked how the matter be dealt with by and for the farmers. I answer simply enough. I offer

To take the Government stock, give bonds to keep it, subject to Government regulation and in a condition to meet at all times the approval of the Board of Agriculture.

The Government shall hold its sales as usual and retain the proceeds.

The Government shall pay me the cost of keeping the cattle.

I guarantee that such cost shall not create a deficit of more than one-half of the deficit now occurring under Government management. Let the stock farm be given up.

A FARMER.

["A Farmer" is one of the most successful agriculturists in this Province, and able to back up his contracts with hard cash.—ED.]

The Anglo-Saxon Drink Habit.

The trade returns of Great Britain, United States and Canada are not very reassuring as to lessening power of old king alcohol. Canada, let us congratulate ourselves, is more sober than either country, as the following table shews:

	G. B.	U. S.	C'da.
Distilled spirit per head, gals.	2	2	1¼
Fermented liquors, gals.	27½	15	3¼
Cost per head:			
Liquor	$17.65	$18.00	$6.33
Bread	10.00	11.11	4.31
Meat		6.74	5.00
Butter, cheese and milk	5.56		
Iron and steel		6.65	6.00
Woollen goods	6.57	5.30	4.70
Sawn lumber		5.25	4.37
Cotton goods	2.00	4.67	3.00
Boots and shoes		4.35	4.00
Sugar and molasses		3.44	2.15
Education	1.57		1.77
Missionary work		10	11½

—Mr. A. C. Fairweather, of Fir Shade Farm, Rothesay, Kings Co., writes as follows to the St. John *Sun*:—

"While overturning the manure piles at Fir Shade Farm, preparatory to putting in the spring crop, my farm manager discovered a valuable ring, which can be had on application and proving property. As the manure came from the Centennial Exhibition grounds, the ring in all probability belongs to some stock breeder of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island. Should the press of the Maritime Provinces copy this notice, the owner may observe it and thereby regain his property."

—The St. John Railway bridge is to be opened in October. The cost is about $600,000, of which $500,000 was loaned by the Dominion Government. The superstructure is of steel, of which 2,000 will be used. One pier is 95 ft. high, the other 45 ft., the distance across 400 ft. Hon. T. R Jones and Mr. J. Murray Kay are the leading promoters; Mr. P. S. Archibald the engineer, and Mr. G. Brown, the resident engineer.

—It is said that one result of the conflict between the Laborers' Union and the employers of labor at Halifax will be the use of donkey engines on the wharves, which will do away with the greater part of the manual labor. Employers say that the demands of the laborers cannot be conceded; but it is probable that a compromise will be effected, as both sides seem desirous to end the present unsettled condition of affairs.

—Messengers who have been carrying letters to Khartoum report that they were unable to reach that place; they state dense masses of Arabs surround it. Gordon attacked the rebels on the White Nile between the 13th and 15th of April. They were building huts for shelter, and were driven out of their encampment.

Personal and Political.

—Mr. William McDonald, M. P., Cape Breton, has been appointed a Senator.

—Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, wants to marry Princess Victoria, second daughter of the crown prince of Germany.

—Mr. McKim, M. P. P., who figured so prominently in the Toronto bribery scandal, has been arrested for forgery.

—Charles O'Conor, the eminent jurist, died at Nantucket, Mass., last week, aged 81 years. He first came prominently before the world as the legal defender of Andrew Jackson when he was impeached in the Senate. Mr. O'Conor was an able and eloquent advocate and his income from his legal practice reached as high as $70,000 per year.

—Hon. James Fraser, member of the Nova Scotia Legislative Council, died at New Glasgow on the 9th inst., aged 82 years. He was born in Scotland, but came to Nova Scotia when quite young. When the "Clan Fraser" organization was started in Canada some years ago Mr. Fraser was elected chief.

—The London *Times* of the 16th ult. contains a brief notice of the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Bickersteth, Bishop of Ripon. Dr. Bickersteth was a man of more than ordinary ability. He belonged to what is known as the evangelical party in the English Church. Dr. Bickersteth possessed a good deal of influence outside his own church among other Protestant bodies in England.

Trade and Industry.

—Melanson & Bourque, Shediac, attribute their troubles to losses of about $12,000 last season on eggs and fish, and $1,000 on potatoes, etc., besides a large amount on bad debts. They have also lost by the unprofitable operations of the lobster factories. The total liabilities are $24,300; their stock is valued at $10,000, and they have debts due estimated to $10,000 in time. The offer of the firm is 75c. on the dollar, as follows; 22c. in for months, 22c, in eight months and 21 cents in twelve months, the second and third payments secured by good endorsements.

—With respect to the decline in prices the London *Daily News* has the following:—Low as the prices of raw material and produce have sunk, and they have fallen continuously during the past four years, suspicion and fear are still felt lest prices should fall lower still in the markets for primary articles. In the iron trade affairs are in a specially miserable state. But when we look at such articles as cotton, wheat, sugar and other necessaries, or almost necessaries of life, the position is less intelligible. There is no obvious cause of ebb and flow in the consumption of necessaries—the food and clothing which mankind must have or die—as in that of iron. We can live for a long time without extension of iron roads, iron ships, bridges and other engineering works; but the daily consumption of staple food and drink, and of indispensable clothing, can vary little beyond the variation of population, which continually increases. Apparently the supply increases at a greater rate, for the markets for produce have fallen under the influence of offers of steadily superior force to the demand.

The Scott Act in Westmorland.

In Westmorland two cases were tried before Commissioner Sharp on the complaint of Inspector Colpitts. Netis McCaie, of the Lake House, one of the defendants, pleaded guilty and was fined $50 and costs. The other was rather an exceptional case—against a medical man, Dr. Bowser, for illicit selling. The Doctor stated when the complaint was read over to him that he had administered intoxicating liquor in his practice and on one or two occasions had sold alcohol to painters and others for mechanical and other purposes, and, while pleading guilty to the complaint to that extent, he would prefer that the case be proceeded with to vindicate his character. Mr. Powell, Chief Inspector, who was present, stated that he would examine the witnesses and if no offence was proved beyond what the Doctor admitted the conviction would entered up with the understanding it should not be collected. The case was proceeded with and no sale proved beyond the Doctor's admissions. Mr. Powell stated that he had to regret to ask that the conviction be entered up, and Justice Sharp did so.

In Dorchester, Inspector Wallett on Wednesday visited the different hotels and saloons and requested the proprietors to close up their bars, which they have done and the "Devil's Half Acre," for the first time in its history, was that evening brought into line with advanced temperance sentiment, and for sobriety would have gladdened the heart of Neal Dow himself. One prominent citizen of Dorchester, seeking what he found not that evening, remarked "by—d— this is the first time I could not raise a drink in Dorchester. If they only keep this up it will be worth $1,000 a year to me."

In Salisbury, Inspector Simpson has "sheathed his sword for lack of argument." The hotel bars and liquor shops are all closed. Shutters up and they wear a dry and mournful look.

—The Toronto *Globe* has sent a commissioner to New Brunswick to investigate and report upon the working of the Scott Act in this Province, and his first letter, written from Moncton, has already been published.

—The Halifax coal mining company, of Stellarton, has mortgaged all lands, railways, mining rights, etc., to the Merchant's Bank, as security for advances to the extent of $150,000.

—The attention of Hon. Mr. Blair is called to the letter in to-day's issue of a "Farmer."

New Advertisements.

SEED!

75 BUSH. PRIME NORTHERN Timothy Seed;
1000 lbs. Red Clover;
250 " Alsike Clover;
100 " Rawdon Clover;
200 " Sweedish Turnip Seed;
200 " Mangold Seed.

☞ The Turnip and Mangold Seed we have procured with much care, and they are warranted "mammoth" size under suitable condition of soil and culture.

Garden Seed.

Full assortment of Beans, Peas, Squash, Pumpkin, Cucumber, Beets, Parsnip, Carrots, Celery, Cress, &c., &c.

ap30 J. L. BLACK.

Painters, Attention!

10 Casks Boiled & Raw Linseed Oil;
2 " Spirit Turpentine;
2 Tons Best White Lead;
1½ " Red, Yellow, &c., Paints;
Varnish in Heavy Coach, Elastic, Damar and Furniture quality;
Full Stock Massury's Coach Painters' Colors; Victoria Colors;
Alabastine and Calsomine;
Gold Leaf, &c.; Brushes, all kinds.

☞ Please note that for large lots we will make special prices, and no one in the trade can undersell us.

ap30 J. L. BLACK.

Carpets. Carpets.

New Stock just Received and now on Sale at very Low Rates:

16 Pieces Tapestry Carpet;
12 "Union, Wool, & Three Cord;
1 Dozen Hearth Rugs—to match.

ap19 J. L. BLACK.

WALL PAPER.

5,000 Rolls from 5c. to $1.00.

Full Assortment Bordering.

25 Rolls Paper Blinds.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.

ap19 J. L. BLACK.

Table & Floor Oil Cloth.

Floor Oil Cloth,

3, 4, 4½ AND 6 FEET WIDE.

12 Pieces Table Oil Cloth,

Newest Designs and Colors.

For Sale Very Low.

ap19 J. L. BLACK.

Carriage Builders Stock

WHEEL RIMS,
SPOKES, HUBS,
SHAFTS, SEATS,
DASHER LEATHER,
BOOTHING CLOTH,
SPRINGS, AXLES,

Dashers, Malleable Iron, &c.

With all the Smaller Articles required by the Trade. At Small Profits.

ap19 J. L. BLACK.

Spring Stock.

Gents, Attention.

New Cloths and Tweeds.

New Hats—American Styles.

WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF

Cloths and Tweeds,

Some 75 Pieces in all.

Which we think the Largest and most Attractive Stock ever offered in this town.

Also: 4 Cases

Containing 18 dozen of New and Fashionable

Soft and Hard Felt and Fur HATS.

FOR SALE AT LOWEST RATES.

mar6 J. L. BLACK.

FLOUR

We are now Receiving:

375 Barrels Flour:

125 Bbls. Forest City Mills,
125 " Snow Drift,
80 " Major—Pat. Process,
45 " Pic-Nic—Best.

☞ Please Note—We have for some months past been selling Choice Brands of Flour, and will not be UNDERSOLD for prompt pay or 30 days' time. Come, learn our prices.

feb13 J. L. BLACK.

Tobacco. Tobacco.

15 BOXES CHALLENGE, 12's;
50 CADDIES LITTLE SERGENT;
30 CADDIES BLACK HAWK;
10 CADDIES MAGGIE MITCHELL;
20 CADDIES YELLOW BIRD.

For Sale Very Cheap.

nov1 J. L. BLACK.

New Advertisements.

House and Land FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and 8 acres of good Land at Westcock. Apply to

may14 tf JOHN FORD.

Seed Wheat.

70 BUSHELS White Russian Wheat, perfectly clean, for sale at $1.70 per bushel. Apply to

ALFRED B. DIXON.

Sackville, May 15, 1884. 1i

Banquet to Sir Charles Tupper.

GENTLEMEN desirous of attending Sir Charles Tupper's Banquet can procure Tickets at this Office on Monday afternoon and Tuesday forenoon next only. The number is limited.

may14 E. WOODWORTH.

FOUND.

PICKED up adrift at Rockport, N. B., a STEAM INJECTOR attached to a piece of timber, which the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses.

MARTIN WARD.

Rockport, May 12, 1884. 2i

N. B. & P. E. RY.

Annual Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Railway Company will hold its Regular Annual Meeting in the Office of the Company (CHIGNECTO POST Building) on TUESDAY, 3RD JUNE NEXT. at 9 A. M., for the purpose of electing Officers and transacting such other business as may come before it.

W. C. MILNER, Secretary.

Sackville, May 14, 1884.

Seeds! Seeds!

IN STORE:

PRIME TIMOTHY SEED;
CHOICE RED CLOVER SEED;
CHOICE ALSIKE CLOVER SEED;
MAMMOTH MANGOLD SEED;
BEST P. T. S. TURNIP SEED;

And a general variety of GARDEN SEEDS, all fresh this season, and at very lowest prices.

may7 J. F. ALLISON.

New Felt Hats!

3 Cases American Felt Hats

In all the Leading Styles of Hard and Soft Felt.

Call and examine the Finest Stock I have ever shown.

mar25 J. F. ALLISON.

COTTON GOODS.

3000 yards Grey Cotton,
30 pieces New Spring Prints,
1000 yards White Cotton,
10 pieces New Cretonnes,
3 pieces Brown & Plaid Duck.

mar25 J. F. ALLISON.

Ready-Made Clothing!

ONE CASE

SUITS.

Comprising a Fine Assortment, at all prices.

A few Boys' Suits, at low prices.

mar25 J. F. ALLISON.

GROCERIES!

1 CASK CHOICE BARBADOS MOLASSES;
DRIED APPLES, PRUNES;
RAISINS and CURRANTS;
CHEESE, SPICES;
CHOICE TEA and COFFEE, &c.

Our Stock of Groceries will always be found complete, and as low in price as any in the trade.

mar25 J. F. ALLISON.

CUSTOM

Clothing. Clothing.

1884.

I TAKE pleasure in announcing to the public of Sackville and vicinity that I have received the greater part of my

Spring and Summer Stock of

CLOTHS,

Comprising a Large and Varied Assortment of the Best

Scotch, English, French, and Canadian Fabrics.

Perfect Fit Guaranteed. New Spring and Summer Styles received.

mar25 J. F. ALLISON.

NOTICE.

New Brunswick and Prince Edward Railway Company.

A CALL of ten per centum on the Capital Stock of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Railway Company having been ordered by the President and Directors of the said Company, Notice is hereby given that the Subscribers or Shareholders in the said Company are requested to pay an assessment of ten per centum on the amount of Stock or Shares by them respectively held in said Company to the subscriber at the office of Josiah Wood, M. P., in Sackville, in the County of Westmorland, on or before the 12th day of JUNE next.

Dated at Sackville the 10th day of May A. D. 1884.

C. B. TRUEMAN, Treasurer.

may14

The Eureka Washing Machine

TOOK the Highest Premium awarded at the New England Fair held in Providence, R. I., September, 1878.

I have now in stock a large assortment of the above Machines, which I offer low at wholesale or retail. Full direction given with every Machine, which can be seen at my Wareroom. Call and see them.

W. J. WOODS, Corner Main Street, Lower Sackville, N. B.

ap22

New Advertisements.

AUCTION.

THE subscriber will sell by Public Auction, on his Premises at Cookville, on

Saturday, 17th of May Inst.

at 10 o'clock a. m, the following Personal Property:

1 yoke Steers three years old, 1 yoke yearling Steers, 1 Grade Durham Cow with Calf, 1 farrow Grade Durham Cow, 1 Colt three years old, 1 Heifer three years old, 1 Heifer two years old, 1 yearling Heifer, 4 Sheep, a lot of Geese and Hens, 1 Truck Wagon, 1 Riding Wagon, 1 Pung, 1 Plow, 1 Harrow, 3 Sleds. Also a lot of Household Furniture, consisting of Chairs, Tables, Lounges, Stoves, Crockery, and a number of other articles.

Terms: Nine months credit on approved joint notes with interest on all sums of $5 and upward; under that amount, cash.

DANIEL LUND.

A. E. WALL, Auctioneer.

Cookville, May 1, 1884. 2i

AUCTION.

THE subscriber will sell by Public Auction on

Monday, 26th May Inst.,

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.:

THE FARM

On which he now resides, consisting of 20 acres of Upland, situate in Middle Sackville, with new House and two good Barns. The Household Furniture will also be sold; also Carriages, Harnesses, Sleighs, Robes, and a large number of other articles. Terms made known at sale.

WILLARD HICKS.

Middle Sackville, May 7, 1884. 2i

Combination Sale.

To be sold at Public Auction on the premises of

J. E. PAGE, AMHERST, N. S.,

—ON—

Saturday, 31st May, 1884,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON:

60 head of Cattle, consisting of Oxen, Steers, Milch and Dry Cows; also
1 Mare six years old, 1300 lbs., in foal;
1 Horse, 4 years old, 1100 lbs.;
1 Horse, 8 years old, 1200 lbs.;
2 Second-Hand Buckeye Mowers;
2 " " Plows;
6 " " Driving Carriages;
1 " " Horse Rake;
3 " " Ox Carts;
1 " Separator and Fanning Mill;
2 Sets Double Harness;
1 " Cart Harness.

J. S. DELANEY, Auctioneer.

May 12, 1884.

P. S.—Most of the above Cattle are in good order and well made, would make beef with little feed. 2i

Marsh for Sale.

I WILL sell by Public Auction, at or near the Four Corners, in Sackville,

On Monday, 26th Inst.,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

A Piece of Marsh Land

Situate in the Great Marsh Body, near Reuben Wheaton's residence, and formerly occupied by Edward Thompson as a pasture—the said piece of land containing about six acres. Terms made known at sale.

JOSIAH WOOD.

Sackville, May 7, 1884. 3i

Sugar. Sugar.

JUST RECEIVED:

1000 Lbs. Bright Maple Sugar;

1 Hhd. Bright Porto Rico Sugar;
5 Crates New Bermuda Onions;
2 Boxes Lemons;
30 " Steinson's Biscuits;
2 Cases Valencia Oranges;
2 " Assorted Jelleys;
3 " Assorted Syrups;
1 " Assorted Toilet Soaps;
1 " Assorted Perfumery;
1 Bbl. Dried Apples;
20 " Crown of Gold Flour;
1 Pun. Bright Barbadoes Molasses.

Low for Cash.

G. J. TRUEMAN, No. 4 Music Hall Block.

may14

NEW

SPRING GOODS!

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Glassware,

Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, &c.

Bargains! Bargains!

DOWN TOWN VARIETY STORE.

C. W. KNAPP.

THE

Sackville Book Store

IS THE PLACE FOR

CHEAP ROOM PAPER

ALL NEW STOCK OF

English, American and Canadian, Choice Designs.

Fast Selling Paper.
Great Bargains Given.
Paper Hanging done at short notice.
Leave your Orders early.

Curtain Poles, Mirrors, Glass.

The Finest Line of Frames and Mouldings yet imported. Frames Made to Order. Also Embroidery Stamping done on the Premises, at short notice.

G. O. FULTON,

Truro, N. S. and Sackville, N. B.