

vicinity, some fine steam saw mills, but what surprised me most, was the want of light in your town. You said that a young snowball in your midst, for really it was at very great risk that I managed to find my way back to the Hotel the first night I arrived. On enquiry I find that you have a Gas Company, but why is not your town lighted up in those dimly dark night.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

To the Editor of the Advocate.
Sir, Senator Sherman in closing his speech in the Senate Chamber at Washington, on the 18th September, used the following words:—

"True statesmanship consists in an earnest effort by honest means to promote the public good. No greater good can be accomplished than by a wise and peaceful policy under which Canada and the United States are united in common government, but each preserving to each State its local authority and autonomy. This controlling principle of blending local and national authority—many in one—was the discovery of our fathers, and has guided the American people thus far in safety and honor, and I believe can be, and ought to be, extended to the people of Canada. With a firm conviction that this consummation, most devoutly to be wished, is within the womb of destiny, and believing that it is our duty to hasten its coming, I am not willing for one vote to give any measure not demanded by national honor, and will tend to promote the good time coming when the American flag will be the signal and sign of the union of all the English speaking people of the continent from the Rio Grande to the Arctic ocean."

When the United States and British Plenipotentiaries closed their labours at Washington, D. C., after having formulated the Bayard-Chamberlain-Tupper Fisheries Treaty, a great stride was made towards complete harmony of sentiment between the people of this Dominion and the neighboring Republic.

Canada, Newfoundland and the British Government confirmed the treaty, as you are aware, in good faith; but the Senate of the United States of America, venturing to make a party foot ball of this important international measure, and metaphorically kicked it out of doors. The President, up to this point, had maintained a dignified and statesmanlike position in keeping with his high office, and the whole people of Canada and indeed of the United Kingdom, looked on in true admiration; subsequently, however, Mr. Grover Cleveland snatched his reputation by his untimely and unwise retort to Congress, and from his high confidence of a wise statesman, he descended to the low level of a calculating war politician. Even his letter of acceptance of his party's nomination for a second term, written subsequently, lacks the tone of his former official writings. This letter it has now transpired has proved disappointing even to his best and warmest partisan supporters.

These facts, however one cannot but say, do not justify Senator Sherman in using the above quoted words respecting Canada; his sophistry cannot change the fact, that the other day, he himself and the other Republican members of the Upper Chamber of Congress, for purely party purposes, so far forgot the duties of the hour, as to give a partisan and unparliamentary vote for home policy, on a question of supreme international importance. The regulation of the "fisheries treaty" by the Senate of the United States, was certainly "not demanded by national honor" and whatever may be the political destiny of Mexico the people of Canada appreciate too highly their present free and unfettered political autonomy to hanker after a closer union than that of national emulation, with a people of a country whose leading statesmen seem to imagine that might is right, and that because of their "easy majority" they may with impunity dictate, change and mould the destiny of the "free nations" of the adjoining northern nation of America.

Sensor Sherman coolly says:—
"The admission of Canada into the Union divided into States and Territories upon the basis of our Federal system would be of untold advantage to both countries. Four or five States could be admitted, each with an already established autonomy, defined boundaries and a sufficient population, and the remainder divided into Territories would have the benefit of local government and become the scene of a migration only exceeded by that of the North-West Territory."

This distinguished statesman admits that Canada has already "four or five" Provinces with "established autonomy." Now our Dominion has today the Province of Ontario, with a population of 2,000,000 and an area of 181,800 square miles; the Province of Quebec, with a population of 1,600,000 and an area of 188,688 square miles; the Province of Nova Scotia, with a population of 500,000 and an area of 30,997 square miles; the Province of New Brunswick, with a population of 350,000 and an area of 27,174 square miles; the Province of Prince Edward Island, with a population of 140,000 and an area of 2,133 square miles; the Province of British Columbia, with a population of 75,000 and an area of 341,206 square miles; the Province of Manitoba, with a population of 100,000 and an area of 60,590 square miles. The above statement of facts, shows that Canada today has not "already four or five" States with established local autonomy, but that our Dominion has in this year of 1888 seven fine Provinces, each with a complete system of local home rule, fully equal to the "already established autonomy" of any State in the "United States of America." Then we have the adjoining sister colony of Newfoundland, which will one day enter the Canadian Federation. This fine Province has (exclusive of her portion of Labrador) a population of 195,000 and an area of 57,000 square miles. Canada's Territories embrace the following districts: Keweenaw, Alberta, Assiniboia, Athabasca, Saskatchewan and the great McKeuzie Basin. Each of these districts will

eventually become a Province of Canada, with its own local autonomy, similar to the now Provinces of the Dominion. The aggregate area of Canada, exclusive of the water colony of Newfoundland, is 3,610,257 square miles, quite equal to the area of the United States of America. The Dominion of Canada is today, the fourth or fifth ship-owning nation of the world; and with her 12,000 miles of railway, has a transcontinental road which as a "great through route" between the United Kingdom, China, Japan, India, and Australasia, has at least an advantage of 500 miles over either of the "great through routes" of the United States of America.

Canada's mines and minerals are today an unknown quantity; but the present development is quite sufficient to justify the statement that the Dominion, in this regard, shall in the future prove no mean rival to the Republic at her southern border. The fisheries of Canada—including those of the Pacific Coast and Newfoundland—are more valuable than are the fisheries of the United States of America. The grain fields of Canada promise to rival those of the adjoining republic, and as a home for the farmers, Canada has nothing to fear in competition with her Southern rival.

The assets of the Banks of Canada now aggregate \$229,241,494. The United States of America has no bank which can claim to be the peer of the Bank of Montreal.

In the money centres of the world the bonds of our Dominion rank at a rate not exceeding three and one half of one per centum per annum.

The total imports and exports of Canada at the close of her second decade were \$3,714,194,038; compare these figures with the total imports and exports of the United States of America for the first 20 years of her national history.

In view of the above mentioned facts as well as of others of a like character, which might be hunted, did space permit, one may fairly claim that Senator Sherman ought, in justice to himself, to retract the following statement:—

"Our whole history since the conquest of Canada by Great Britain in 1763 has been a continuous warning that we cannot be at peace with each other except by Political as well as Commercial Union." The Senator should remember that it takes two to make a quarrel, as for Canada, she with the aid and support of her sister colonies, and dependencies, and of the mother land, will doubtless, aim to peacefully work out her national destiny, and the above prediction will be taken even by the citizens, when Senator Sherman imagines he represents, "our race said."

In the Ashburton Treaty of 1842, a Province of Canada wrongfully lost the Ashcroft country, contrary to international law or equity, yet it was the result of a treaty, therefore, this people of New Brunswick, manfully submitted to the verdict. So in the "Alabama" award, England cheerfully paid the exorbitant figure, and to-day the United States has appropriated millions of that award locked up in her coffers and yet the Republic grumbles because she was called upon to pay five million dollars, as the result of the Halifax fishery treaty. Canada to-day is not the "British North America" of 1842; and therefore, one may safely predict, that no matter what may be the outcome of the non-ratification of the "Fisheries Treaty" by the Senate of the Republic, the Dominion will continue to work out her national destiny, either with or without the friendship of the prosperous community to the south of her boundary line.

One thing is certain: that the recent action of the Republic has given an increased impetus to the idea of an Imperial Zollverein including a comprehensive protective tariff around the whole Empire of Great Britain and her dependencies.

Sensor Sherman treats his brother Senators to a piece of ancient history and then inter-alia adds:—
"Spain held Florida, France held all west of the Mississippi, Mexico held Texas west to the Pacific, and England held Canada. The United States held, subject to the Indian title, only the region between the Mississippi and the Atlantic. The statement of this government early discerned the fact that it was impossible that Spain, France and Mexico should hold the territory then held by them without serious detriment to the interests and prosperity of the United States, and without the danger that was always present of conflict with the European powers maintaining Governments in contiguous territory. It was a wise policy and a necessity to acquire these vast regions and add them to this country. They were acquired and are now held." Precisely the same consideration apply to Canada, with greater force.

"A denial of that intercourse, or the withholding of it from them, rests simply and wholly upon the accident that a European power one hundred years ago was able to hold that territory against us; but her interest has practically passed."

New Advertisements.

SELLING OFF. SELLING OFF.
Full Stock of Dry Goods to be sold off at startlingly low prices. I have a very large stock and am prepared to offer special inducements to Cash customers.

Goods must be sold regardless of Cost.
It is impossible to enumerate but customers can rely upon getting the very best value for their money, and at lower prices than ever offered before. Call in and get some bargains.

B. FAIREY'S,
Newcastle.
October 15, 1888.

away and Canada has become an independent Government to all intents and purposes, as much now Texas was after she separated herself from Mexico."

One, I opine, may venture to say to the wealthy people of the United States, that this Canada of ours is not for sale; but, that conjointly with the United Kingdom, this new nationality shall continue to develop her vast resources, and to extend her trade and commerce, in every direction. There is to-day, a consensus of feeling, by the people of Canada from Cape Breton to Vancouver, to continue in harmony with the adjoining nation, yet at the same time, to work out separate and apart, our national history."

The extension of our railway system, in future years along the Northern shores of Quebec and Lake St. John to the Straits of Belle Isle, and thence via a tunnel (9 miles) to Newfoundland and across the Island to Saint John's. This will give to Canada an all rail route from New Westminster, B. C. to Saint John's. From thence a steamship sail, of the things to Liverpool, is one of the things to hope for.

The speedy completion of the Railway Bridge, over the St. Lawrence near the City of Quebec, will doubtless be hastened in consequence of the uniformly re-iteration appeal of Grover Cleveland.

Canada has a system of Canada and has yet inland seas which are the admiration of the world, and a system of Federal Government more democratic and subtle than that of the United States of America.

The contemplated railway to the Hudson Bay, will afford a cheap and direct means of transport to Europe of a portion of the surplus grain of the interior of the great North-West, and will doubtless prove of material advantage to the farmers of that fertile region.

A glance at the map will exhibit the fact before alluded to, that the Canadian Pacific Railway, has in point of distance, a material advantage, over either the Northern, Union, or Southern Pacific, as transcontinental railway routes from Liverpool to Yokohama or Shanghai.

The relative distances from Canadian and United States sea ports to Liverpool, also show a large mileage distance in favor of Canada. For example, from New York the mileage is 3013 miles, from Boston 2823, from Portland, Me., 2782; whilst, from Chatham, N. B., the mileage is 2251 miles, from Quebec 2615 miles, from Halifax 2469 miles, from St. John, N. B., 2718 miles, from Louisbourg, N. S., 2409 miles. The ports of Halifax, St. John, and Louisbourg being open all the year round, Canada, with her transcontinental railway may fairly claim that the enforcement of the retaliation measure of Premier Grover Cleveland would not prove an unmitigated evil to the trade and commerce of the Dominion.

I am, faithfully yours,
ROBERT MARSHALL.
October 5, 1888.

New Advertisements.

DENTAL NOTICE.

To patrons in Newcastle.
Dr. Cates has returned from his trip North and will occupy his
Newcastle
office for a number of weeks before visiting elsewhere.
Newcastle, Oct. 15, '88.

Salter Brick Store.
The Stock of Fall and Winter
Staple Goods
of all kinds at the
Salter Brick Store,
is complete, and for quantity, quality, variety and cheapness defies competition on the island.

MIRAMICHI.
If any person doubts the above statement I invite him or her to call and put it to the most severe test.

JNO. FERGUSON.
Newcastle, Oct. 15, 1888.

Wanted. Wanted.
2000 Cords of White Birch.
Contracts can be made with the undersigned for any portion of the above named quantity of white Birch.
JOHN FERGUSON.
Newcastle, Oct. 15, '88.

Notice to Trespassers.
All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on the wood land belonging to the estate of the late Jas. Johnston. Mr. Wm. Reid has authority to prosecute offenders.
T. G. JOHNSTONE.
Newcastle, Oct. 14, 1888.

Stoves. Stoves.
The Subscriber has on hand a quantity of Cooking Stoves, Star, Niagara, and Box Stoves, as illustrated on post of the Stove business. Will sell them at cost.
Newcastle, Sept. 10, '88.

Mail Contract.
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on 2nd November, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, three times per week each way, between Newcastle and Redbank from the 1st January.

The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle drawn by one or more horses subject to the approval of the Postmaster General. The mails to leave Newcastle on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week at 8 a. m., reaching Redbank in three hours after despatch. Returning to leave Redbank same days (after retaining one hour) reaching Newcastle in three hours after despatch. Further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Newcastle, North Ek Boom and Redbank and at this office.

S. J. KING,
P. O. Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
St. John, N. B., Oct. 4, 1888.

COAL. COAL.
To arrive per schooner "Elizabeth Ann," 280 Tons Sidney House Coal. Parties who have not received their winter's supply will oblige by sending in their orders at once.
Newcastle, Oct. 5, 1888. R. R. CALL.

New Advertisements.

Wanted.
For a family of four—one Lady and three Gentlemen—living in the suburbs of St. John two Protestant girls, one a cook, washer and ironer, wages \$1 a month, one a housemaid, wages \$2 a month. Must be trustworthy and tidy. References. Address
Mrs. THOS. A. TEMPLE,
St. John, Oct. 15, '88.

Grand Division, S. of T.
The Annual Session of the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, of New Brunswick, will be held in Woodstock on
Wednesday, 17th October.
Excursion tickets at one first class fare will be issued at all stations on the New Brunswick and Northern Western Railways. Representatives travelling on the Intercolonial Railways will obtain certificates from the Grand Division which will entitle them to return free of charge. All tickets good to return up to and on the 25th Oct.

D. THOMSON,
Grand Secy.

Mail Contract.
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on 2nd November, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, once per week each way, between Grandfield and North Renos from the 1st January.

The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle drawn by one or more horses subject to the approval of the Postmaster General. The mails to leave Grandfield on Friday of each week reaching North Renos in time to connect with mail courier from Renos Bridge. Returning to leave North Renos same day immediately after arrival of courier from Renos Bridge, reaching Grandfield in one hour from hour of despatch.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Grandfield and North Renos and at this office.

S. J. KING,
P. O. Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
St. John, Oct. 4, 1888.

SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL.
Notice to Contractors.
THE WORKS for the construction of the Canal, above mentioned, advertised to be let on Wednesday, 17th October, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, three times per week each way, between Grandfield and Redbank from the 1st January.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office and at Sault Ste. Marie on and after
Wednesday the 24th day of Oct. next
By Order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 27th September, 1888.

Intercolonial Railway.
Tender for about 750 lineal rods now fencing on the St. Charles Branch.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tender for now fencing," will be received until WEDNESDAY, 17th October, for the construction of about seven hundred and fifty lineal rods of now fencing on the St. Charles Branch.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, and at the office of the Station Master, Lewis, P. Q., 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. FOTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.,
Oct. 6th, 1888.

Charles J. Thomson,
Barrister, Proctor for Estates,
Notary Public, &c.
Claims Promptly Collected, and Professional Business in all its branches executed with accuracy and despatch.
Engine House, Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

Final Notice.
All persons indebted to the Estate of the late William Monahan, of Nelson, are requested to settle their accounts prior to the 15th October next, as after that date the accounts will be placed in the hands of a Justice for collection.
J. P. BURCHILL,
Executor.
Nelson, Sept. 15, 1888.

Stoves. Stoves.
The Subscriber has on hand a quantity of Cooking Stoves, Star, Niagara, and Box Stoves, as illustrated on post of the Stove business. Will sell them at cost.
Newcastle, Sept. 10, '88.

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By Order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 27th Sept. 1888.

E. C. COLE,
MERCHAND TAILOR
—AND—
Gentlemen's Outfitter,
Palmer Block, Moncton, N. B.

Our Mr. C. Cole will start on his fall trip, Nov. 1st, to St. John, with a stylish fast road of Fall and Winter Suits, Trousers and Overcoats.
Moncton, Aug. 27, 1888.

Mail Contract.
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All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.
The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.
D. FOTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.,
Oct. 6th, 1888.

PORK SAUSAGES
WHOLESALE.
Bologna.
JOHN JOPKINS,
Newcastle.
185 Union St., St. John
Sept. 11, '88.

Horse for Sale.
The subscriber offers for sale a handsome bay gelding, rising 6 years of age, thoroughly sound, free to drive, and a stylish fast roadster. Weight about 1000 lbs. Can be seen at any time.
A. MILLER,
Merchants' Bank of Halifax.

Intercolonial Railway.
Tender for Iron Rail Scrap.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tender for iron rail scrap," will be received until OCTOBER 24th, 1888, for the construction of about seven hundred and fifty lineal rods of now fencing on the St. Charles Branch.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office and at Sault Ste. Marie on and after
Wednesday the 24th day of Oct. next
By Order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 27th Sept. 1888.

GUNS. GUNS.
We have the most complete Stock of Breech and Muzzle Loading Guns, and would ask intending purchasers to inspect our stock, or send or ccs.

We have some Special Good bargains. Hazard's Cartridge Powder. Elzey's Cartridge Cases, Wads, etc.

W. H. THORNE & Co.,
Market Square,
St. John, N. B., Sept. 17, 1888.

FLOUR.
Just landing ex schr. "Glad Tidings"
125 Bbls. RIVERSIDE, Med. Patent.
125 " " WHITE EAGLE, Choice Patent.
125 " " GOLDEN'S PEOPLE, do.
For sale low by
A. J. BABANG & CO.
Moncton, Aug. 27, 1888.

C. P. Curtis & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
176 Atlantic Avenue,
Boston.

Consignments Solicited of Hay, Potatoes, Eggs, Poultry of all kinds, (Alive or Dressed), and all kinds of Farm Produce, also all kinds of Fish in their Seasons. (Fresh and Salt). Correspondence promptly answered and Price Lists furnished. Prompt returns. Charges moderate.

NEW GOODS.
Prices Low! Prices Low!!
New Clothing.
MEN'S, YOUTH'S, and BOYS',
A T. enormous Stock.
NEW DRESS GOODS.
New Prints. New Seersuckers.
New Gingham, New Shirtings.
The stock will be found complete.
NEW JERSEYS, NEW CORSETS.
By those that have seen them, they are said to be the nicest goods ever shown in town.
New Gloves.
New Hosiery.
New Sunshades.
I have a fine assortment in the above. On examination you will find it so.
New Boots.
New Shoes.
Having bought my Boots and Shoes in large quantities I am in a position to sell them very low.

NEW TRUNKS,
NEW VALISES,
CHOICE TEAS,
FINE TOBACCOS.
New Goods arriving all the time.
The Cheap Cash Store.
JAMES BROWN.
Newcastle, May 30th, 1888.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. J. BROWN, 60 & 62 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, ST. JOHN. Newspaper Advertising Bureau (20 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

Window Glass.
In St. ck.
1000 Bxs. Assorted Window Glass
Which added to Stock makes good assortment in sizes.
MINERS' SHOVELS, STEEL HAY WIRE,
Heavy and Light Hardware.
CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,
60 & 62 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, ST. JOHN.
St. John, Sept. 17, 1888.

INTERESTING.
We are unloading thousands of dollars worth of
Dresses, Prints,
Grey Cottons,
Household Goods,
AND
General Drapery,
at clearing out prices
Bargains can be had now.
SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN.
Newcastle, July 25th, 1888.

GREAT BARGAINS
—IN—
READY MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, GENTS' FURNISHINGS &c.
I have just opened a Large Assortment of Clothing, which has been purchased VERY LOW, and will be sold at small Advance on Cost.

MEN'S SUITS, \$6.00 to \$18.00
YOUTH'S " 3.75 to 6.75
BOYS' " 3.00 to 4.25
CHILD'S " 2.50 to 3.50
Call and see for yourselves the best value ever handled.
D. MORRISON,
Newcastle, May 22, '88.
Head of Commercial Wharf.

SPRING AND SUMMER.
Dunlap, Fowler & Co.,
MERCHAND TAILORS, Amherst, N. S.
Cutting Department,
under the supervision of Mr. J. A. LUNDSTROM, late of New York.
Mr. G. W. COOKE is now on the road, and will call at the different towns. Place your orders early and avoid the rush.
DUNLAP, FOWLER & Co.
Amherst, March 19, '88.

GOOD WORK
AND
FAIR PRICES!
W. C. ANSLOW.

NEW GOODS.

Prices Low! Prices Low!!
New Clothing.
MEN'S, YOUTH'S, and BOYS',
A T. enormous Stock.
NEW DRESS GOODS.
New Prints. New Seersuckers.
New Gingham, New Shirtings.
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I have a fine assortment in the above. On examination you will find it so.
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Having bought my Boots and Shoes in large quantities I am in a position to sell them very low.

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