

Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., June 12, 1879.

Education in Agriculture.

Chancellor Hill in his address before the Convocation of Mount Allison in suggesting a Chair of Agriculture, touched upon one of the most pressing necessities of the day, and one that has not been recognized even by those political leaders who have given these Maritime Provinces a magnificent system of free schools. Schools are established to provide special training in law, in divinity, in medicine, in commerce, in engineering, and, in fact, in the whole range of technology, but no provision whatever is made to give young men an acquaintance with the laws of stock-breeding and the formation and characteristics of breeds and families, of animal nutrition, of horse management, of drains, of the constitution of soils and their preparation for cereals and grasses, of the selection and preparation of seed, of the nutrition of plants, of insect enemies and fungi, and of the culture of roots and their relative value, of forage plants, of weeds, their growth and eradication, of the effects of air, water, heat and light on the fertility of the soil and the growth of plants, of artificial manures, of the preservation and application of farm manures, of the rotation of crops, &c.

A knowledge of these matters is not merely important, than any other branch of learning, for our farming interests are the very basis upon which the superstructure of our national prosperity is erected, and yet no provision whatever is made for even an elementary instruction in them. Unless our legislators suppose that young men commencing farming life have an animal instinct, or an intuitive perception to direct their actions in all the modifications of operations of the farm—it is difficult to conjecture why no schools have been established for training young men in the theory and practice of agriculture. Would a man be allowed to issue writs without studying law?—or to countenance a sacred debt if he had not imbibed lessons of morality and faith from the source of light and inspiration? The man who dabbles in physic or surgery without adequate preparation is denounced as a quack; but under the pleasing delusion of the operations of the farm—a field in which the people put it, but to promote the higher as well as lower Education of all the people."

The Ontario Elections and the N. P. The Reformers of Ontario in the elections of last week achieved a great victory. While 270 votes distributed around in a number of constituencies would have given the Conservatives a majority, still that assurance scarcely amounts to a fact that Mr. Mowatt's government is sustained a majority of 25. Now, the question is, how does this election affect the National Policy? Looking at the Reform victory in the light of the speeches of Sir John A. Macdonald, delivered in Toronto, and on the eve of the contest, it must be concluded that the N. P. is most unpopular in Ontario and has met with a very disastrous repulse at the hands of the people, for Sir John very distinctly asked the people to rally to the support of Meredith, in order to render the National Policy secure and permanent. From Sir John's point of view then, the people of Ontario have rejected the N. P. But was the N. P. really and truly the question at issue in the contest and which the election decided? Considering the fact that the Ontario Parliament has no power either directly or indirectly that can in any way affect the N. P.—that Mr. Mowatt appealed to the people on the strength of his own public record and on the administrative and financial acts of his government, and not as an opponent of the National Policy, no man, and least of all, a Grit, can hold in the face of Mr. Mowatt's declarations to the contrary that the elections were run on and decided the N. P. The different range of subjects dealt with under the jurisdiction of the Canadian and local Parliaments respectively and the two distinct classes of measures of which the people must approve or disapprove at the polls, renders it impossible to run a dominion election on local issues or local election on dominion issues. A bare sentiment of antipathy or sympathy between a local and the dominion administration cannot reach and affect a section of the people to a sufficient degree, to drive them into the camp of their local opponents in order to gratify the feelings of their Dominion friends. The tendency of public feeling and interest is every day more and more widely separating dominion and local contests. As an evidence of this fact, previous to the last local general elections in Quebec, the Montreal Gazette and other Conservative papers did not hesitate to tell the electors that the result of the contest would decide the fate of the N. P. in the elections that were to follow on the 17th of Sept. Well, did the local elections in Quebec decide the dominion elections? Not at all. July was sustained to the surprise of the Conservatives, and so was Sir John by a tremendously overwhelming vote. In Quebec, thousands who voted for July voted for Sir John; in Ontario, thousands who voted for Sir John voted for Mowatt, and will when the time arrives vote again for Sir John.

MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL have been in the habit of travelling on I. C. R. on return tickets purchased at one rate, but some large minded gentlemen, whose forte is evidently selling pea-nuts by the half pint, scented a great extravaganza in this, and an order has consequently been made compelling those ministers who are unfortunate enough to live away from the convenience of the line to pay full rates! If any discrimination was made at all, it ought to have been in favor of that same class!

THE UNITED STATES, though late in the field, has taken a great stride forward. In 1862, Congress gave to the several states and territories land script to the amount of 30,000 acres for each Senator the interest from which in each case to support a college, the object of which should be (without excluding scientific and classical studies) to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life. It is said by Mr. Henry Kidde, Sup't of Education of N. Y. City, that no law, state or national, has been produced

The Night Train.

The Halifax Chronicle says:—The Halifax train leaves St. John in the morning. Why is there no night train from Halifax to connect with them at the establishment all over the Union, of enterprising and well informed journals devoted to agriculture sustained by a great reading and speculative farming constituency. To day, there are thirty-one colleges in the Union devoted in whole or part to teaching agriculture and employing 300 professors and teachers. The amount of private donations to them is not less than \$5,000,000, in addition to many hundreds of thousands of State grants. A number of them are fitted with mechanical workshop or work-shops, with tools for working in iron and wood, engines, planers, turning-lathes, drilling-machines, &c., physical laboratories, 16 of which have apparatus for illustrating the subjects of mechanics, electricity, magnetism, heat, acoustics, and optics. All but two have well equipped chemical laboratories; 9 have anatomical, 15 botanical, 12 geological laboratories, 3 have greenhouses, 12 have kept careful accounts of farm receipts and expenditures. In 1876, they had over 5,000 acres devoted to experimental and practical farming, and over 480 pure bred cattle of value. Prof. G. W. Atterton in answer to President McCosh and President Elliot, who took ground against the government granting aid to institutions of superior or technical education, stated: "These institutions have a larger average of students, without a single tenth, than any of our established colleges, and are fairly occupying with them the field of higher education. They are not, however, rivals of older colleges, their graduates to a limited extent only become professional men, but, become engineers, farmers, mechanics, architects. They labor with hand and brain. They become leaders and organizers of labor." Prof. Atkinson in defending the grant said: "What is the Government domain but the property of the people and what higher education of the people put it, but to promote the higher as well as lower Education of all the people."

THE DISASTERS IN Cumberland at the recent Railway changes is quite general and in some quarters intense. The closing of the Westchester and River Philip stations appears to have been wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable. Westchester accommodates a large section of country and does more Railway business than some stations that are left untouched. River Philip station although not doing a large business, still affords an accommodation which the people in the locality cannot dispense with without sacrificing their own interests, and will not yield up without a struggle. The closing of River Philip station leaves a gap of 17 miles without telegraphic communication which a single track Railway doing the business of the I. C. R., and requiring sidings at very short distances for the passing of trains, can afford to dispense with, with safety. We hope when Sir Charles Tupper hears of the slaughtering work done by his Lieutenant down here, he will promptly countermand orders given in ignorance of public necessities, and which if continued will irritate the public mind beyond endurance.

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.—On the 6th of the case of Hannan vs. McLean was argued. The Sheriff of Cumberland, N. S., seized under an execution a horse and wagon in possession of the debtor, James Hannan. His son claimed that they formerly belonged to his father but had been sold to his brother and by the latter to himself and had been left by him in charge of the father who held it in trust for his brother. Court below held sheriff should put in evidence judgment under case of White vs. Morris so as to show that he represented a creditor, as statute 13 Elizabeth only makes fraudulent conveyances void against creditors. The Court decided that decision of Court below must be reversed; that the sale was a nullity, and property being in possession of execution debtor could be levied on and levied justified under execution without producing the judgment, no matter who the party in possession should have been left to jury. For appellants Townsend and Dickey; for respondents Wm. M. Fullerton; Stewart, Chrysler and Gormally and R. G. Halliburton, agents.

THE Grit organs twit the Sun and other Conservative papers for their recent attacks on the Railway management. It is unnecessary to say that no Grit paper ever committed a like offence. No matter what glaring wrong, how bare-faced the jobbery—especially with reference to the I. C. R., those hide bound organs never dared open their mouths against their political masters. The battle of the tariffs was fought out and the victory won by two or three country weeklies, while the great daily organs were busy licking their masters' feet. The Conservative press has this merit—it is not afraid to speak right out in defence of the public interests, no matter who its plain speaking offends. Brydges the great, or Schreiber the small, Premier Mackenzie, or Sir Charles Tupper.

THE TRACKMASTERSHIP of the Nova Scotia Section is a good place for a man to get discharged from. Mr. Willard Hutchinson was transferred to it some time ago and put the road in capital order. When Mr. Schreiber came down here on his errand of "mussing up" things generally, he set adrift Mr. Hutchinson and put Mr. Ross in his place. Mr. Ross had hardly begun to draw his monthly pay, when he was sent off and Mr. O'Regan was put in his place. Mr. Ross was not so much as to submit quietly, so he posted off to Hon. Mr. Burpee, and as the result, we are informed that Mr. O'Regan has received his marching orders and his place is taken by Mr. Ross. Probably Mr. Ross will do as well as any other man to keep the place warm for his successor.

THE DUTCH REFORMERS at Chatham, have received letters from Mr. and Mrs. Dutcher, and have adopted a resolution of confidence in him. The Dutcher Club at Yarmouth in after the report of Mr. Jos. Burrill who made a personal examination of the case have also adopted a resolution to the same effect. An article from the daily Republican, Delaware, containing letters from Mr. Dutcher and Mrs. Watson will appear in our next.

LETTELIER MATTER.—A London despatch of June 6th says: "It is understood on good authority that the Lettelier affair is not yet decided. Messrs. Languevin and Abbott still remain here, and will possibly await the arrival of Sir J. O. Macdonald and Sir Samuel Tilley."

The Iron Works.

LONDON, June 10.—Misfortune appears to have overtaken this place. These four or five years past the addition of new blast furnaces, cooking ovens, mill, workshop, and foundry have led to an enormous influx of labor. The stream of immigration here has been almost continuous and as a result a town has suddenly grown up, new houses in every direction, new stores, hotels, and all the adjuncts of a thriving town. The flow has not fallen. The blast furnaces have been put out. The cooking ovens have stopped. During the past week, discharges of men have gone on continuously. Two hundred men, many of them having wives and families dependent upon them, have been suddenly thrown out of employment. Many of these have left, Others are going. Some, with a helpless, paralyzed look on their faces walk aimlessly up and down the roads. The four hundred men remaining employed are in almost total idleness, receiving a like amount of money to work. If it comes the ruin and distress it will entail, will be widespread and deplorable. Store keepers, butchers, etc., who have rooming accounts with the employees will be heavily affected, as not only will their business be broken up, but their buildings not worthless, but they must lose heavily by the fleeing workmen.

The cause of this trouble is a matter for which different people give different opinions. The managers are cutting the whole blame on the Dominion Government. They have demanded merely nominal rates for the carriage of pig and iron per I. C. R. to River du Loup, and because Sir Charles Tupper hesitated to give them, they claim they cannot afford to continue work. Whether this is the true cause, is a matter of opinion; many are inclined to smile at it in a doubtful way, and to ascribe the reason to a totally different cause. In point of fact, the Company was never so favorably situated to make money as at present. They have a protection of \$2 per ton of iron to River du Loup is reduced \$5 to what it was under Mr. McKenzie's Government. These are very valuable concessions, and if they were paid working expenses before, they would be very prosperous at present. The real trouble is, they have not 250,000 capital has been put into these works, and the stockholders are being called upon continuously for more money to pay the expenses. Now many persons do not hesitate to assert that money was sunk in unnecessary works and operations and that the management is expensive. The last manager erected a palatial residence for himself, which the present manager has to maintain with suitable dignity. This however is only a flea-bite to the enormous expenditure that is witnessed here in every direction. One of the Scotch directors, a very wealthy man, is expected here soon, which doubt, the affairs of the Company will be overhauled.

The abundance of iron and coal here, the facilities for manufacturing, and the very heavy sun already expended, are guarantees that the works will not be ultimately abandoned. Yours, X.

FROM HILLSBORO. DEAR SIR.—The Poor comes regularly to hand with its items of interest from different parts of the country and none of them are of more interest to us than those which relate to this County. The dry weather which has prevailed so long and has given such a fair opportunity to the farmers, to get in their seed and has conducted materially to the speed of forest fires, has changed to daily showers. Your Narry correspondent whose items are of so much interest to us when confined to his own little sphere, gets quite unreliable when he attempts to give anything outside of it; the items in this week's Post are an example. Mr. N. Steeves barn was not burned, and I am reliably informed that coal was being ordered for the engine of the Albert Railway instead of wood during the progress of the fire referred to; and further, that some at least, of the most extensive fires in the vicinity of the Albert Railway were not kindled by the engines; probably, one or two hundred cords of hard wood cut for the use of the railway were destroyed. Two vessels have been loaded this week at this place for Boston with some from the New Brunswick Preston Company's quarries at Curryville. The Albert Brick, Lime and Cement Co. are carrying on quite an extensive business near Curryville Station. The lime manufactured by this Company is said to be of superior quality; considerable quantities of it has been sent already to different parts on the I. C. R. The Albert Manufacturing Co. are sending large quantities of their calcined and land plaster to different parts of Ontario and Quebec, by rail. They are also shipping their plaster to the United States. The Albert Mining Co. are also shipping their valuable coal at their wharves. A train runs daily carrying it from the mines to the wharf. The Hillsboro Branch Railway Co. are at work ballasting the track and the plaster quarry which he has been quarrying through the winter, and notwithstanding the dulness of the lumber market, quite a large quantity of lumber is being shipped from this place.

MANITA, JUNE 10.—Another dyke on River Po has burst and waters pouring through the break has done immense damage in the Province of Manita. Inundation took by surprise upwards of twelve communes. Inhabitants are completely destitute and encamped on dykes. Scenes of distress are heart-rending.

It is believed in London that Lord Dufferin will be appointed Governor of Assiniboia, transferring him from his post at St. Petersburg. The reforms needed in Assiniboia necessitate the employment of a master mind, and he is credited with having received the appointment.

Amherst.

Mrs. Page, relict of the late James Page, an old and respectable resident of this place, died on Friday last, aged about eighty years; and on Saturday Mrs. Hamilton, wife of the proprietor of the "Terrace Hotel" died after a lingering illness of many months. Mrs. Hamilton was widely known and respected for her many sterling qualities. A meeting of the Amherst Rural Deacons was held here this week, quite a number of clergymen were present, including several from Westmorland County. Work is being rapidly pushed forward on the new refreshment rooms at the Station. Several new buildings are going up. While the Commissioner of streets is doing what he can towards inducing people to "mend their ways" it would be well to keep an eye on the sidewalks, or some one will be laid up with broken limbs. Mr. Pidgeon, Postal Clerk on the Intercolonial, delivered a very interesting address before the Reform Club on Tuesday evening. The Club is in a flourishing condition. The Supreme Court, Judge Wessley presiding, commenced its June sittings next Tuesday.

From Spring Hill. A brakeman named Salles met with a serious accident on the branch a few days ago by jumping from the cars while in motion. There are several cases of diphtheria at the Mines and two children are very low with the same disease at the Junction. The Mining Company are erecting a fine residence for their Manager, Wm. Hall, Esq. Considering the amount of money that is monthly paid here times are called "very hard." In fact there are too many merchants and rum shops. Coal shipped from Spring Hill Junction since January 1st, 1879:

Table with 2 columns: Month, Tons. January 4438, February 3554, March 4070, April 4690, Total ending June 7th 19558.

From Petticoat. Hurr! Barnum is coming! Such is the cry here, and the folks are jubilant over the prospects of seeing the greatest show on earth. Mr. John Brown is now engaged in moving the freight and tank house. The freight house will be placed on the north side of the track where the tank house formerly stood. The weather has come out milder at last after a very cold spell. On account of a heavy rain the 4th of June it was prophesied that it would rain 40 days, but indications of the failure of this sign are prevalent now. The crops around here are looking very well considering their chances, as the cold weather has been hard on them. The grass is looking exceedingly well. The people are about done sowing oats. Some of the potatoes are about ready for eating. The news here is very limited as there is not much going on. A siding from the track to the new wool factory is about to be built, and Mr. B. Tucker has the contract. This factory will no doubt make times a little more brisk than usual.

Letter from Mr. Barnum. Boston, May 29, 1879. Sir,—You will say by the Boston papers of to day that I am turning away from my present show for a night for want of room, that has been my experience in nearly every town we have visited since I left New York. Those who attend in the afternoon find my show so vastly superior to any ever before exhibited, their representations induce their friends to go in such throngs at night as to overflow my tents, and as I never sell more tickets than I have good seats many persons are unable to get in at all. This disappointment can only be avoided by all going to the afternoon exhibitions who can conveniently do so. As that time the performers and animals are fresh and precisely the same entertainments are given to those in the evening.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY COURT.—The case of Alvah Andrus vs. Stephen Andrus was concluded on Friday. A verdict of \$50 for the plaintiff was rendered. W. W. Wells, Esq., for plaintiff; Hon. D. L. Huntington, for defendant. On Saturday, Allen vs. Allen was tried. Verdict for defendant. Esm. Johnson & Read for plaintiff; Hanmer & Wells for defendant. Monday, afternoon the special Docket was disposed of, the first case tried being Moses Goval vs. Maxim Goode; verdict for plaintiff for \$76.76. R. A. Borden, Esq., for plaintiff. Smith vs. Matanson was next tried and verdict found for plaintiff for \$62.27; H. Gilbert, Esq., for plaintiff. Snow vs. McGowan was also disposed of, resulting in a verdict for plaintiff for \$120.21. C. A. Steeves, Esq., for plaintiff. Peter McDougall vs. Wm. J. Gilbert was called on Tuesday, resulting in a nonsuit. R. B. Smith, Esq., for plaintiff; W. W. Wells, Esq., for defendant. Charles E. Knapp vs. Stephen Garland followed; verdict for plaintiff for \$43.57. R. B. Smith for plaintiff; no defence. John B. Foster vs. John A. Matheson was being tried on Wednesday. W. W. Wells, for plaintiff; H. Gilbert for defendant.

New Advertisements.

FLOUR! FLOUR! JUST RECEIVED: 100 Barrels Flour, Assorted Qualities. 50 Barrels Corn Meal, "Gold Dust." FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICES. J. L. Black.

SUMMER STOCK! WE ARE NOW OPENING OUR USUAL STOCK—Seasonable Goods, in Staple and Fancy Lines. And now offer our customers a full and well Assorted Stock to select from. Prices very low for prompt payment. J. L. Black.

Paint, Oil, &c. 3 CASKS BOILED OIL; 3 CASKS RAW OIL; 2000 Lbs. BEAR WHITE LEAD; 2000 Lbs. ASSORTED PAINTS; TURPENTINE; JAPAN; FURNITURE VARNISH; CARRIAGE VARNISH; GOLD LEAF; PAINT DRYERS; DRY PAINTS; BRUSHES, &c. J. L. Black.

WALL PAPER! 2000 Reels Wall Paper, Full Assortment in Patterns. Price from 6 cents to 75 cents per Reel. Also large Assortment Paper Bordering. J. L. Black.

SEED WHEAT, &c. 25 BUSHELS "FIFE" WHEAT, clean, for seeding; 80 Bush. TIMOTHY SEED; 12 Bush. RED CLOVER SEED; 200 Lbs. ALSIKE CLOVER SEED; 200 Bush. LARGE WHITE OATS; 1000 Bush. OATS. For Sale Low. J. L. Black.

Hats! Hats! JUST RECEIVED: 2 Cases Hats, Completing Full Assortment. FELT HATS, For Men, Boys and Youths. J. L. Black.

NEW CLOTHING! JUST RECEIVED: A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Ready-Made Clothing, of good Style and Excellent Value, for Spring & Summer Wear. FOR SALE LOW. J. L. Black.

New Advertisements.

WOOL WANTED! CASH PRICES! C. A. BOWSER, LATE Southampton Manufacturing Co. THE subscribers respectively inform the public that they have purchased the Woolen Manufacturing and property situate at Southampton, in this County, lately owned and conducted by and under the name of "The Southampton Manufacturing Company," and that the same is now in FULL OPERATION, and the business of which is conducted by them under the name, style and firm of AVARISON, SMITH & CO., the firm are prepared to manufacture and finish Cloths, Blanketing, Yarns, and all kinds of Woolen Goods, such as are usually produced and required, on a liberal credit, and also attend to the Fulling, Dyeing and Dressing of Cloths, and country work generally, at short notice, and at prices consistent with the times, taking in exchange therefor Wool and other articles that they can make available. They also wish to purchase a large quantity of Wool at current rates. As this is especially adapted to meet the requirements of the country, the firm trust they may be favored with a share of the public patronage, and feel confident that both in quality and price their customers, after giving them a trial, will express themselves fully satisfied and pleased. Representing Firm of AVARISON, SMITH & CO., Southampton, May 27, 1879. j212

Insolvent Act of 1875, and Amending Act. In the Matter of RUFUS O. WEY, An Insolvent. THERE will be sold at Public Auction, at or near the premises formerly owned by said Insolvent, at WY'S CORNER, so called, in COLICURE, in the County of Westmorland, on THURSDAY the 14th day of AUGUST next, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon: All the Insolvent's right, title, and interests in the following described LANDS and PREMISES, that is to say, all that certain piece or parcel of land and premises situate in the Parish of Westmorland, bounded northerly by lands of Rufus Coates, easterly by lands of R. W. Hewson, southerly by the Cross Roads leading from the Point de Buce road to Jollicure, and westerly by the Post Road leading through Colicure to Bay Verte, containing two acres more or less. Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent. cash upon receipt of property, balance of purchase money to be paid in three and six months with interest at 7 per cent., secured by good approved promissory notes. Also, at the same time and place, there will be sold at Public Auction, all the Debts due said Insolvent's Estate, said Debts will be sold separately, printed lists of which may be seen at the office of the Assignee at Dorchester. For further particulars apply to John Ford, Lower Sackville. CHARLES OUTHOUSE, Wood Point, Sackville, June 10, 1879. j212 W. W. WELL, Assignee.

Cottage for Sale. THE subscriber offers his HOUSE and PREMISES for sale with two acres of highly cultivated LAND. The house is finished throughout, with a water tank in the kitchen, and a never failing well of good water in the yard. Possession given immediately. For further particulars apply to John Ford, Lower Sackville. CHARLES OUTHOUSE, Wood Point, Sackville, June 10, 1879. j212

Horses for Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale a span of BAY MARES, at a bargain—having no use for them, will sell separately if required. CHAS. FAWCETT. j211

THE SALINA HERALD, the oldest paper in Central Kansas (now in its 19th year) gives full news from all parts of Kansas, crop reports, new settlements, etc. \$2 per year, \$1 for six months, in advance. Address A. G. STACEY, Salina, Kansas. j211

SEND TO F. G. RICE & CO., Portland, Me., for best Agency Business in the World. Expensive Outside Free. \$5 a day selling CARDS, Novelties, Ac. Terms So. Toy Steam Engines Free. A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S. \$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. \$5—Outside free. SHAW & CO., Augusta, Maine. \$777 A YEAR and expenses to Agents. Send 100 copies, no return. F. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. An advertisement of 4 lines inserted 1 week in 100 newspapers for \$10. Send 10 cents for 200 papers gratis. G. F. BOWELL & Co., New York.

New Advertisements.

THE GREAT SHOW! NOT T. BARNUM, BUT GEO. E. FORD'S GREAT SHOW! Of New and Fashionable Goods! Bargains in Everything and for Everyone! Come one, come all, come great and small, for 'tis my wish to see you all. june12 GEO. E. FORD.

GEO. E. FORD HAS RECEIVED HIS STOCK OF Spring and Summer Cloths, For Neatness, for Variety, AND FOR VALUE They are not excelled in the Market. The Prettiest of Fancy Vestings, the Neatest Patterned Patterns, and the Best Coatings. Are in his Store; a personal examination is the best of its value; he has the Largest and Most Attractive Stock. It has been his pleasure to offer all purchased early, and at Lower Values than ever before touched in the history of the trade; under the new tariff these Goods would probably cost 25 per cent. more to replace. Blue and Black Worsted Suits, made to order, for \$18 and \$20. Blue Serge Suits, made to order, for \$12 and \$14. Best Scotch and West England Trowsers, made to order, for \$5, worth \$7.50. Domestic Homespun Suits, all colors, cheap. june11 GEO. E. FORD. SPECIAL! I AM receiving weekly during the season fresh supplies of Boots, Shoes and Slippers. For Ladies', Gents' and Children's wear. These Goods I purchase from the best Houses, and at very low prices. I guarantee to sell any thing in this LOWER than they can be purchased for at any other house in Sackville. Customers will find it to their advantage to call and inspect my Stock. june11 GEO. E. FORD.

NEW GOODS! WE are opening weekly NEW GOODS in every department. Our Stock this season surpasses anything we have yet shown in variety, style and variety, and notwithstanding the increased duties, are selling at LESS THAN OLD PRICES. Millinery, Dress Goods, Straw Hats, Bonnets, &c. Extra good value in PRINTED COTTONS, only 1/2 cents per yard. june11 GEO. E. FORD. NEW LINES USTERS, very cheap; NEW LINEN DUSTERS; NEW SUITS FOR BOYS; NEW PANTS AND VESTS, &c. These Goods are entirely new, bought in the best markets, and are offered at extremely low prices. A splendid Pair of Pants for \$2.25. june11 GEO. E. FORD. Butler Crocks, &c. Butter Crocks, Milk Basins, Flower Pots, &c. Which will be sold very low to clear out the lot. june11 GEO. E. FORD. Fashionable Goods. I HAVE now open and on show a Large Stock of New Goods, personally selected, including the Newest Goods of the markets afford, purchased regardless of the present value, which I offer at prices which must command a ready sale. An inspection of my Stock will convince any person of the fact. New Dress Cashmires, New Dress Goods, New Mantle Cashmires, New Prints, New Linen Hamburg & Fringes, New Silks and Satins, New Dress Linens, New Gaiters, Stripes and Checks, &c. Parson's, Umbrellas, Ladies' and Children's Sun Hats, White and Colored Hosiery, Black Spanish Lace for Scarfs, White and Colored Scarfs, Spotted Netts, Illustrations, Kid Gloves, Cuffs, &c., &c. june11 GEO. E. FORD. WARNING! PARTIES are forbid from fishing in my mill pond or otherwise trespassing on my premises. G. W. MILTON.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received until Monday, 16th June, For the Election of a Coal Shed and Trestle at Truro. Plans and Specifications may be seen on and after June 10th, at the Engineer's Office, Moncton, and at the Station Master's Office, Truro. Tenders will not be noticed unless made out in accordance with the form appended, and if they must be marked on the outside "Tender for Coal Shed and Trestle, Truro." D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent, Railway Office, Moncton, June 7th, 1879. j211

THE GREAT SHOW! GEO. E. FORD'S GREAT SHOW! OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS! BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING AND FOR EVERYONE! COME ONE, COME ALL, COME GREAT AND SMALL, FOR 'TIS MY WISH TO SEE YOU ALL. june12 GEO. E. FORD.

THE GREAT SHOW! GEO. E. FORD'S GREAT SHOW! OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS! BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING AND FOR EVERYONE! COME ONE, COME ALL, COME GREAT AND SMALL, FOR 'TIS MY WISH TO SEE YOU ALL. june12 GEO. E. FORD.