CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., JULY 14, 1887.

—Sir Charles Tupper leaves Rimouski to-day for London per Allan steamer.

—The Dominion government have dispatched a special agent along the American frontier to report upon the alleged conduct of the United States customs officers in preventing Canadians from seeking employment on the American side of the line.

—The Department of Railways at Ottawa recently received tenders for the construction of the second section of the Cape Breton railway. Up to the time of closing some twenty tenders had been handed in. The result will not become known for several days.

—The Quebec *Chronicle* says: some 1,700 men are now actively at work upon the Temiscouta railway, which runs from near River du Loup to Edmunston, N. B. The road is 170 miles in length, and it is hoped that it will be completed next fall. Its completion will largely reduce the distance by rail between Quebec and St. John.

—The Queen on Saturday reviewed 60,000 soldiers at Aldershot. Her majesty was received with great enthusiasm. Many volunteers who took part in the review came from long distances and travelled all night in order to be present. The whole spectacle was very imposing. The review was a great success. The Duke of Cambridge, on behalf of the troops, presented Her Majesty with a jubilee address, the men cheering heartily during the presentation. The marching of the men was splendid, and the Guards, marines and volunteers where loudly cheered by the spectators.

—The Hamilton *Spectator* says:—A correspondent of the Duluth *Herald* writes to that paper as follows: "Will you please inform Premier Norquay, of Manitoba, if he wants the service of ten thousand men to help build a railroad to the border despite the active opposition of the Dominion government, he will find them in the Northwest. Many of them can bring their own ammunition." That shows who the people are who really desire the construction of the Red River Valley railway. The thing is engineered by foreigners; if the road is built foreign money will build it; and this foreigner, who is a little more outspoken than the rest, proposes to build it under protection of foreign bayonets.

—From tables prepared by the *Railway Age*, it is seen that in the first half of the current year more than 3,750 miles of new main line railway track were laid in the United States, a mileage exceeded in the corresponding period of no previous year except 1882, and almost equal to the work of the entire year of 1884. But it is probable that in the remaining six months of 1887, at least 6,000 miles more will be laid, so that the year's record may nearly approach that of 1882, (11,568 miles,) which has never been surpassed. The country now has 141,300 miles of railroad, or almost twice as much as it had 13 years ago. In the last 20 years the total mileage has been multiplied by three.

—The first cargo of tea from Japan over the Canadian Pacific railroad arrived in London last week in thirty and one-half days, which is ten days less time than is required by the Isthmus of Suez. Columbus believed the shortest route to the Orient was westward, and from Henry Hudson to Sir John Franklin Europe expended a vast amount of treasure in the effort to find the north west passage to China and the Indies. The present age has discovered both the existence and the uselessness of the north-west passage, and it has now demonstrated the fact that the quickest way to the far east, as Columbus rightly surmised, is over the western sea and across the great continent that rose before the early explorers who were seeking a short cut to India.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Referring to the disallowance agitation in Manitoba the *Railroad Gazette*, an American journal, points out that it was known to be "the deliberate intention of the Dominion Government to give the Canadian Pacific the monopoly of Manitoba and the North-west." The restriction, the *Gazette* thinks, was not, in view of the circumstances, unreasonable. "The financial venture was a hazardous one;" and as "the people of Manitoba knew the situation, the present view is rather unseemly on their part. It is like kicking over the ladder by which one has climbed up." And the *Gazette* adds with emphasis: "The talk of violence or armed resistance is foolishness." This it must be remembered is the opinion of a journal which would be delighted to see the railway built.

—A serious attempt is being made by the government of Newfoundland, under an act of last session, to put a stop to the smuggling from the French Island of St. Pierre. Along the coast adjacent to the Island, it cost the Newfoundland government $14,000 to collect $7,000 of duties, smugglers doing the bulk of the trade. Customs' detectives have now been placed on this part of the coast, many seizures have been made, and the revenue has gained considerably. A Newfoundland detective, placed at St. Pierre, to notify the vessels, has been sent away by the French authorities. In turn, the Newfoundland government refuses to recognize the French Consul; but in doing so it acts as if it were an independent government. Its object is to secure the right to have a representative on the Island of St. Pierre.

EXPERIMENTAL AGRICULTURE.

Prof. William Saunders, F. R. S. C., Director of the Central Experimental Farm Station at Ottawa, has been spending a week or more in Nova Scotia with a view to the selection of a suitable farm for a Provincial or sub-station for the Maritime Provinces. He has already inspected a number of farms in the vicinity of Amherst, and at Fort Lawrence, Nappan, Maccan and other parts of Cumberland County; and he proposes to continue his investigations a while longer before reporting to the Department of Agriculture. Prof. Saunders expresses himself as well pleased with the adaptability of some of the farms he has visited, and it is not improbable that his report will recommend some farm in the western part of Cumberland as suitable for a sub-station.

Experimental agriculture in Canada is itself largely an experiment at present. Up to the beginning of the present year the only organized experimenting had been done at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, which has twenty-four acres set apart for experimental purposes. In the United States, experimental agriculture has reached a more advanced stage, and the experimental station has become a permanent institution. In 1861 Congress made provision for the support of an agricultural experimental station in every State of the Union, and in 1882 the amount invested in experimental farms had reached a total of over six million dollars. The results already obtained in the United States have proved very beneficial, and excellent work has been done not only in testing the comparative value for different sections of the various breeds of stock and the different varieties of seeds, but also in studying the habits and discovering methods of checking the ravages of the insect pests of the country.

When the Dominion Government in 1884 passed a vote in favor of establishing an experimental farm, the Department of Agriculture sought the assistance of Prof. Saunders in bringing the matter into shape. To qualify himself fully for this task Prof. Saunders visited a number of experimental stations and agricultural colleges of the United States, and corresponded with many others, and the result of his investigations was embodied in a report published in February, 1886. Since that time a Central Station has been established at Ottawa, and experimental work has been commenced. The work which it is desired the stations shall undertake may be summarized as follows:—

(*a.*) Conduct researches and verify experiments designed to test the relative value, for all purposes, of different breeds of stock, and their adaptability to the varying climatic or other conditions which prevail in the several Provinces and in the North-West Territories;

(*b.*) Examine into scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese;

(*c.*) Test the merits, hardiness and adaptability of new or untried varieties of wheat or other cereals, and of field crops, grasses and forage plants, fruits, vegetables, plants and trees, and disseminate among persons engaged in farming, gardening or fruit growing, upon such conditions as are prescribed by the Minister of Agriculture, samples of such surplus products as are considered to be specially worthy of introduction;

(*d.*) Analyze fertilizers, whether natural or artificial, and conduct experiments with such fertilizers, in order to test their comparative value as applied to crops of different kinds;

(*e.*) Examine into the composition and digestibility of foods for domestic animals;

(*f.*) Conduct experiments in the planting of trees for timber and for shelter;

(*g.*) Examine into the diseases to which cultivated plants and trees are subject, and also into the ravages of destructive insects, and ascertain and test the most useful preventives and remedies to be used in each case;

(*h.*) Investigate the diseases to which domestic animals are subject;

(*i.*) Ascertain the vitality and purity of agricultural seeds; and

(*j.*) Conduct any other experiments and researches bearing upon the agricultural industry of Canada, which may be approved by the Minister of Agriculture.

Operations at the Central Station commenced May 2nd, but previous to that some 200 samples of seeds—chiefly wheat—had been tested. A quantity of wheat has been imported from Russia, and 11,000 samples have been distributed principally in Manitoba and the North west, but some has been sent to New Brunswick. About 100 varieties of wheat, 40 of barley and 40 of oats have been sown on the farm this season, and no less than 240 varieties of potatoes are under cultivation. Large numbers of Russian fruit trees of different kinds have been planted, and also an extensive collection of standard varieties. In small fruits, 100 varieties of strawberries, 30 of gooseberries, 38 of raspberries, 20 of currants and 127 of grapes are being tested. In addition to these, 90,000 young forest trees have been planted and the seeds of about 1,000 varieties of trees, shrubs and plants have been sown. The farm contains 465 acres and at present employs from 30 to 40 men, but when the rough work has been finished the regular force will be about 20 hands. This season the farm will yield about 100 tons of hay. It is intended that the central farm shall be a supply for the sub-stations, and that the experiments made at the sub-stations shall be chiefly with a view to testing the suitability of the various cereals, fruits, etc. for the district in which the sub-station is established. The Government have been extremely fortunate in securing the services of Prof. Saunders in the work of organization.

The Chignecto Ship Railway.

A recently published pamphlet makes a strong case for the Chignecto ship railway. On two or three points the argument is conclusive. In fact it needs no argument to show that the scheme is practicable. The marine slip may be seen in operation any day, and so may the hydraulic ship lift. There is nothing in the working of this ship railway project which is not found in these. Nor is there any question that the ship railway would if constructed and put into satisfactory operation, be of great service to commerce. The mere fact that it shortens the distance from the Gulf ports to New England and bay of Fundy ports by 500 miles at the least and some 800 miles at the farthest, reducing the distance by from fifty to ninety per cent. of proof of this. Shippers will, other things being equal, take the shortest, quickest and safest route.

It is now sixty-six years since the first survey was made, looking towards a course for vessels across the Isthmus of Chignecto. Three surveys were made before 1830. The canal project was condemned at length on the strength of a stupidly inaccurate report of the chairman of the commission of 1873. This railway scheme has come in its place. According to the proposition made to the government and accepted by them, with the subsequent approval of parliament a subsidy, of $170,000 for twenty years is available for the work, all the risk of its success being taken by the company constructing. It was believed that a company then formed would construct the road on these terms, but for some reason no progress has been made up to the present time. The real difficulty has not been made known and there is no explanation in the pamphlet to which we have referred. Mr. H. G. C. Ketchum, who represents the company here and who is the chief promoter of the enterprise, is full of energy and persistence. He deserves to succeed. If he can do what has puzzled statesmen and engineers for nearly a century, namely, obliterate the portage between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy, the public of the maritime provinces will hold him in high honor, and will not grudge him all the money he can honestly make out of it.—*St. John Sun.*

Crop Reports

—Mr. S. J. Calhoun, of Hopewell Hill, Albert Co sends the following report for Hopewell:—The root crop promises to be above an average. Grain is looking very well particularly oats and barley. The hay crop upon the upland is abundant everywhere. The grub which proves so destructive to our English marshes last year, appeared in increased numbers this season and cut off the grass upon hundreds of acres. They have disappeared and the marshes are again green, and farmers are hopeful that a fine crop may be gathered.

—Hon. Hiram Black, of Amherst, writes as follows:—Respecting the crops, I have to say that the upland hay will be a fair average crop. The English marsh is very short; an unusual amount of winter kill. The wet and cold weather during the last part of May also checked its growth, probably 20 per cent. less than an average. The spring was very propitious for work until the 18th May, when a cold, wet spell set in, which made spring's work very trying and backward to farmers with damp land. The grain and roots as well, were consequently got in late, and often in soil not fit for the seed. Early sown grain looks well. I look for late grain and vegetables to be only middling at best. Turnips doing well, but only a linimited area is sown with the root. It appears as if cherries, in fact fruit generally, will be almost an entire failure. The coarser grasses promise a fair crop. The late dry, hot weather is making rain very much needed: crops are suffering.

Literary Notes.

—The July *Wide Awake* has an interesting article on what sort of a boy George Washington was, with another hatchet story as good as the cherry-tree story—and more human.

Charles Egbert Craddock's story begun in the June number halts at a coon-hunt. The other story-tellers stop to take breath as they can.

There is more of what goes on inside of a bank, a peep at the Harvard Annex, a boy misses his Fourth of July, and a picture-story of animals and their animal friends.

Wide Awake is as bright and full and solid and good as ever. $2.40 a year; but there isn't a boy or girl that can't get it for work.

Send five cents for a sample copy to D. Lothrop & Co., Boston; and there will come with it a primer about the other Lothrop magazines.

—The *Turf Field and Farm* says: "A. A. Bonner has sold to J. R. Lamy, of Amherst, Nova Scotia, his fine bay mare Lyra, 2.28¾. by Antenor, dam by Peacemaker; second dam by Seely's American Star. She is richly bred, as Antenor was by Messenger Duroc, out of Lucy Almack (dam of Mattie, 2.22¼), by young Engineer. All the lines are performing lines. Mr. Lamy also purchared the bay colt by Lyra's side, a son of Nutbourne."

—The St. John *Globe* says: Arrangements have just been concluded between Mr. Furness and the Anchor line company, whereby the steamships British Crown and British Queen will hereafter run under the Furness flag.

—The St. John *Telegraph* says:—One of the grandest sights ever seen in the river St. John can be witnessed now at Grand Falls, where there are 15,000,000 feet of logs jammed. The water will have to rise considerably before the jam can be broken.

—Mr. W. E. Caiger, Advertising Agent for the Toronto *News*, says—I was induced to try Nasal Balm for a severe and troublesome Cold in the Head. Once using it literally washed out the clogged secretions, and left my head clear as a bell.

THE VALUATOR MATTER.

A History of the Case.—A Nice Little Bill.—"Ratepayer's" Opinion of Mr. Hanington.—"Millions for Defence."—Mr. Emmerson's Opinion of Himself, of the Supreme Court, and of the Council.

MR. EDITOR:—I can assure you that I have not the least desire to find fault with the editorial in your last issue headed "Who is Afraid," and yet you will allow me to say that you have been largely misinformed about the "Valuator matter," and that after I have placed the circumstances fairly before you, you will agree with me that the Municipal Council of Westmorland is not to blame.

Chapter 99 of the Consolidated Statutes of New Brunswick enacts that "no person shall be eligible to be appointed to any County office unless he is a ratepayer upon real or personal property in the County." Mr. Gallagher after his appointment to the office of valuator, and before he had acted in that capacity ceased to be a ratepayer, and the question submitted to Messrs. Hanington and Emmerson was, did his ceasing to be a ratepayer disqualify him from retaining the office: in other words could a man hold an office when disqualified from being appointed, when the disqualification took place after his appointment. The two legal gentlemen were called on by the Council, and as far as they could be employed, were employed to give their advice on the question, and did severally give their advice, one in the negative the other in the affirmative. For this advide the Council expected to pay, but Mr. Hanington in the exuberance of his patriotism declined the preffered fee, and Mr. Emmerson had to follow suit, or appear less patriotic.

The plea that Mr. Hanington could afterwards take a hand against the Municipality because he had not been paid is rather lame, as a counsel in strict law is never supposed to be paid, and yet is prohibited from ever acting against the party he has advised in matters connected with the subject about which he has given the advise. I will quote for your benefit the law governing counsel; A counsel is to be considered not as making a contract with his client, which he is incapaciated from doing, but as taking upon himself an office or duty in the proper discharge of which not merely his client, but the court in which his duty is performed, and the public at large have an interest. On this it is not necessary to make further remarks, save and except that the counsel fee is a mere gratuity, and the counsel is as much bound when he gives his advice without, as when he receives it, and having once given his advice he never can without violating the express principles under which counsel are supposed to act, accept a retainer from the opposite party in the same matter.

The proceedings before the Supreme Court sn the Gallagher matter were duplex,—proceedings against the Municipality to quash its action in displacing the valuator, and proceedings against Mr. Kay to compel him to shew by what authority he held the office. The order of the Municipal Council was quashed, the *quo warranto* proceedings were never carried beyond their initiatory stage.

In January last an account was handed to the Secretary of the Council by Mr. Teed, one of the firm of Hanington, Teed, and Hewson, made out against Mr. Gallagher. It may not be trespassing on your space too much to give the items of this little bill, which reads as follows. To retainer in matter of valutorship $25. Mr. Teed attending at Moneton, getting information, and affidavits sworn to, &c, and expenses, $10. Attending Court at Fredericton, and moving for rule nisi, $25. Messenger to Salisbury to serve Early Kay, with rules, and expenses, $5. Messenger to Sackville to serve Mr. Ogden with rules, and expenses, $5. Attending court at Fredericton, and argument of rules two days, and expenses, $60. Messenger to Salisbary to serve Kay with rules, and expenses, $5. Do. to Sackville to serve Mr. Ogden, and expenses, $5. Attending at Fredericton to move for rule nisi to quash, $25. Messenger to Salisbury to serve Mr. Kay with rule nisi, and expenses $5. Do. to Sackville to serve Mr. Ogden, and expenses $5. Attending court on argument on rule nisi to quash, $25. Attorney's costs of certiorari $103.30. Att'y's costs of *quo warranto* $45.50. —$318.80. Municipal Council was asked to pay this nice little bill for Mr. Gallagher, with an intimation that if they refused it would be worse for the ratepayers of the County of Westmorland. It will be seen that the bill does not contain a taxable item, or one that Mr. Gallagher could in law be compelled to pay

Now, Mr. Editor, when you say "Mr. Hanington had his revenge" do you not do that gentleman an injustice? Can it be possible that to be revenged on the Councillors he would want to take $318.80 out of the electors of the County, who have without fee or reward been heaping honors upon him for more than twenty years. It is true, that, Mr. Hanington, or rather the firm of Hanington, Teed and Hewson did offer as a solace to Mr. Gallagher's wounded feelings to take from the ratepayers the $318. It is true that had the council consented to pay the little bill it is hard to see how Mr. Gallagher would have been benefitted, save and except the moral gratification that he had made the ratepayers of Westmorland enrich the firm of Hanington, Teed and Hewson that much. Mr. Gallagher might indeed be able to say I have had my revenge, and Mr. Hanington, I have made you ratepayers pay dearly for electing men who preferred another lawyer's advice to mine, "only that and nothing more."

Now, Mr. Editor, a word in defence of the Municipal Councillors who have not allowed themselves to be "bulldozed" into taking from the County treasury $317 to pay a claim which they have been advised by three counsel paid for the advice that they are neither in right nor honor bound to pay I think I express the conclusion of all the ratepayers of Westmorland, when I say that they endorse the action of their municipal representatives in not opening a door for such raids on the County Treasury and that they would rather pay hundreds of dollars in defence of a principle that protects them from such unjust attempts at extortion, than one cent to encourage others to make similar attempts.

RATEPAYER.

July, 5th, A. D., 1887.

Editor Chignecto Post.

SIR:—There has been so much written in the newspapers respecting the Gallagher Valuatorship matter, and my opinion given thereon, that I feel constrained, after long silence, to explain my connection with it. Your very readable and amusing, if not altogether just, article of last week, *anent* the subject urges me to this action as the version therein presented seems calculated to injure me professionally. The facts are briefly as follows: In January, 1886, I was called upon by Warden Ogden and Councillors J. R. Foster and Stephen Mills (if my memory serves me as to the *personnel*) and requested to give my opinion of the interpretation to be given the statutory provisions respecting the qualification of a Valuator; it was stated that the Council did not wish to give a fee in the matter. I gave my opinion—an opinion given just as honestly as if the request had been accompanied by a fee—and, with all respect to the Supreme Court of this Province, I have not as yet had presented to me any argument that has shaken that opinion. I still adhere to it, although bound to bow with humble deference to the authority of the Supreme Court. Members of the legal profession well know that it is no unusual thing for lawyers and judges to differ, and honestly so on the meaning to be given to the provisions of a statute; such differences of opinion are constantly occurring. There are certain legal principles about which lawyers cannot well differ, but the reading of a statute is much like reading the scriptures, wherein theologians differ as to the interpretation to be given certain passages and texts. According to the decision of the Supreme Court at Fredericton, my interpretation of the statutory enactments relating to Valuators was faulty, but what guarantee has anyone to say that my opinion would not have been sustained had the case been carried on appeal to the Supreme Court at Ottawa? In the Scott Act election case, cited as *Ex parte* Rand, I gave an opinion respecting the construction of a statute allowing a re-count of votes on the Scott Act election held in this county. Judge Botsford sustained my view, but the case was carried on appeal to Fredericton, and the Supreme Court there set aside his judgment, thus differing from the opinion I had given. Had the case remained as thus decided my opinion would have counted for naught, but fortunately the case was carried by the Westmorland Prohibitory Alliance on appeal to the Supreme Court at Ottawa, where judgment was given in favor of the opinion advanced by me, and sustaining the judgment of His Honor, Mr. Justice Botsford. The judgment of the Supreme Court at Fredericton was thus set aside. Who will assure the County that a like result would not have followed an appeal of the Gallagher case to Ottawa? I give this merely as an illustration that Courts as well as lawyers differ in opinion. Am I therefore to be condemned and ridiculed because of the result of Mr. Gallagher's *certiorari* proceedings. I do not feel that I have been fairly treated by the Council or their committee in this matter. I have been assailed professionally and politically because of the opinion so given, without fee or reward, but I was not given a chance to strive to have that opinion sustained by the courts—indeed other lawyers were employed and *paid* to do that. The Council knew that my lips were sealed after giving the opinion, and that I could not be employed on the other side. Since giving the opinion, I have not in any way been engaged or employed by the Council in the matter, and while outside Counsel are engaged to defend the case arising out of the matter, I am passed over. I do not complain of such action. The committee had a perfect right to employ whom they thought proper, but I do not consider it fair play that all the blame of an opinion should be thrown on me, and no opportunity given me to aid in having that opinion sustained. I do not complain of not getting a fee—that was my own look out. Some of the more unscrupulous of the party newspapers have sought to make political capital against me on account of this matter, alleging that politics animated the movement. Surely no one will charge Warden Ogden or Councillor Mills (both faithful Conservatives) with having been instruments in my hands to serve any party ends for me or the party which I have the honor to serve. Beyond the opinion thus casually given when requested I did not take the slightest interest in the Valuator question. I certainly had nothing, either politically or otherwise, against Mr. Gallagher; indeed I never know, until the recent election, on which side of politics he leaned. We have always been friends (as far as I was concerned at least), and I trust will so continue. I did nothing to induce Mr. Gallagher's removal, beyond giving a general opinion respecting the qualification of Valuators, and that was not given for the purpose or intent of injuring him. Thanking you and your readers for bearing with me in this explanation, believe me,

Respectfully yours,

H. R. EMMERSON.

Dorchester, July 11, 1887.

Personal.

—Prof. Bell, of telephone fame, is summering at Cape Breton.

—Mr. Lewis Carvell has been appointed president of the Charlottetown Board of Trade.

—It is said that Hon. Mr. Royal will be appointed lieutenant governor of the Northwest.

—Mr. P. McQuaid, formerly of the Charlottetown *Examiner*, is to assume editoral management of the Charlottetown *Herald*.

—Hon. Mr. White, Minister of the Interior, and family have gone to Dalhousie, N. B., where the latter will spend the summer,

—The death of Lieutenant-Colonel Henri Jules Duchesnay, member of the House of Commons for Dorchester, Quebec, is announced.

—Helen Kennedy, the Scottish vocalist, who was married at Edinburgh to Mr. S. Campbell, of Halifax, will reside with her husband at Halifax.

—W. A. Lawson, son of the editor of the Yarmouth, N. S, *Herald*, is editor of the *Daily Appeal*, a paper published at Marysville, Cal.

—Mr. George J. Clarke has retired from the editorial management of the *St. Croix Courier*. Mr. Clarke has been a clever and successful journalist.

—Dr. W. H. Munroe, for 30 years a resident of Boston, Mass., died July 1. He was born at Bathurst, N. B., Oct. 1, 1807. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

—Mrs. Thompson, mother of the Minister of Justice, died at the residence of her son-in-law, Collector Sargent, at Barrington last Saturday. She was in her 87th year.

—Mr. Spooner, formerly editor and proprietor of the Grand Manan *Press*, will shortly issue the first number of the Kings county *Record*, a weekly newspaper, to be devoted the interests of Kings and adjoining counties.

—Mrs. McLeod, of Bucklands, Boularderie, N. S, died at her residence on Tuesday evening, July 1st, at the very advanced age of 108 years. She was a native of Scotland, known by everybody in Boularderie, where she was much respected.

—Mr. John Livingstone, formerly of St. John, N. B, is to be editor of the *Empire*, the new Conservative paper in Toronto. Mr. Livingstone takes very high rank among the newspaper men of Canada and the *Empire* in his hands will undoubtedly be a power in the land.

—The president of the United States has forwarded to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, a gold watch to be presented to Capt. George Ritchie, of the Yarmouth barque Bachelors, as a recognition of his service in rescuing the passengers and crew of the steamer Sargossa last March.

—Governor James H. McDonald, of Michigan, will visit his relatives in Cape Breton and P. E. Island this month. Governor McDonald was born at North Uist, Scotland, in 1830, but when 2 years of age was brought out to this country by his parents. He amused a fortune in the early days of mining, and at the last Michigan State election was elected governor. One of his brothers is in Australia; another in Canada. He is a tall, military looking man, of fine appearance, and has a wife and three children.

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

New Advertisements.

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20 HEIFERS,

3 years old and upwards, not in calf, for which I will pay cash.

One Draft Horse,

weight about 1,200 lbs., not over 7 years old, sound and true to haul.

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165 M. Sawn Cedar Shingles No. 1,

Clear and Extra Clear Quality.

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350 BBLS. { Pure Patent, Stockwell, Gold Coin, Phago,

Barrels Oatmeal, Tons Wheat Middlings.

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300 Bushels P. E. I. Oats,

FOR SALE AT RETAIL.

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SALT--IN STORE!

1500 Bags Liverpool Salt,
150 Bags Dairy Salt,

Wholesale, very low; Retail, $1 per Bag.

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4 Tons Porto Rico Sugar,

Choicest Quality;

3 Tons Halifax Refin'y Sugar.

The P. R. Sugar is worthy of special attention.

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PLAIN WOOL DRESS GOODS,

Checked and Striped Wool Dress Goods, Bl'k Cashmeres, Colored Cashmeres, Fancy Dress Muslins, Swiss Checked and Spotted Muslins, Victoria Lawns,

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Checked Ginghams—a full Assortment, Hamburgs, Laces, Edgings, Fringes, Jet Trimmings and Laces, Black and Cream Lace Flouncings,

CHUDDA SHAWLS—ALL SHADES,

Black and Fancy Sunshades, Gloves—all kinds, Corsets, Buttons, Trimmings, Black and Col'd Silks and Satins,

3 dozen Trimmed Hats,

Handsome and Cheap;

Sun Hats, Plumes, Flowers, and Trimmings, &c.

—ALSO WE HAVE FOR—

House Furnishing:

Carpets in great variety in Tapestry, Wool, Union and Hemp; also Oil Carpets, all widths; Lace Curtains in White and Cream, Fancy Screen Curtains in Sets, White and Cream Curtain Net—by the yard, Table Covers—all sizes and colors, Cretonnes, &c.

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NOW IN STORE:

150 KEGS CUT NAILS; 50 kegs Steel Nails;
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2 tons White Lead;
1 ton Paint—Black, Red and Yellow;
Carriage Builders' and Painters' Materials—full stock;
Mixed Paints in small packages—full line;
Barrels and half-barrels Mixed Paints for house painting—on sale per gallon;
6 casks Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil;
2 " Spirits of Turpentine;
Japan and Varnish—full assortment:
Paint, Varnish, Whitewash and Camel Hair Brushes; Gold Leaf;
Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, &c.;
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BAIE VERTE and neighboring Sabbath Schools intend having an

EXCURSION

Over the N. B. & P. E. Railway to the Cape, on

MONDAY, 18th INST.

Train will leave Baie Verte at 8 a. m. Procure Tickets at once of the different Superintendents.

Tickets:—Scholars under 14 years, free, from 14 to 20, 20c.; Adults, 40c.

PER ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

Baie Verte, July 12, 1887.

Sale of Grass.

THE Annual Sale of English Grass, by the subscriber, will take place on

Saturday, the 23rd Inst.,

Commencing at the Thompson Lot, West Marsh, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Terms:—Approved Joint Notes, payable 1st Jany., 1888.

Should the weather prove wet on Saturday, the sale will take place on Monday, or the first fair day after.

E. COGSWELL.

Sackville, 13th July, 1887. 2i

SACKVILLE

Drug Store

POTATO BUGS,

Currant Worms and House Flies.

PARIS GREEN,

White Helebore,

DALMATION INSECT POWDER,

Fly Paper,

Sticky Fly Paper.

Sackville Drug Store.

A. DIXON,

july12 DRUGGIST.

ROAD SERVICE.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction the

REPAIRS

of the Great Road between Bay Verte and Cole's Island on

Saturday, 16th Inst.,

Commencing at Bay Verte at 9 A. M.

S. F. WELLS,

1i Supervisor.

JOGGINS RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO LAND OWNERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Land Plans of the location survey of the Joggins Railway, and Books of Reference of the same, both duly certified, have been deposited in the Office of the Department of Public Works, Halifax, and in the Office of the Clerk of the Municipality of the County of Cumberland, for the inspection of Land Owners.

Dated 11th July, 1887.

W. C. MILNER,

4i Secretary.

The Annual Meeting

OF THE SPRING HILL MINING CO. will be held at the Offices of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Co., Spring Hill, N. S., on

Wednesday, the 27th Inst.,

At 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed for ten days immediately before and inclusive of the day of the Annual Meeting.

By order,

W. E. VROOM,

July 11, 1887. 2i Sec'y Treas.

JUST RECEIVED

PER Brig Westerbotton from Liverpool: 1½ Ton Genuine White Lead; 1½ Ton Zinc Lead, 5 Casks Linseed Oil. For sale low for cash.

MARTIN LOWERISON.

Mount Whatley, July 12, 1887. 2m

OATS FOR SALE.

ABOUT six hundred bushels Heavy P. E. Island Oats for sale. Apply to the subscriber,

HARVEY PHINNEY.

13th July, 1887. 2i

New Brunswick, County of Westmorland, S. S.

(L. S. Copy.) To the Sheriff of the County of Westmorland, or any Constable within the said County, Greeting:—

WHEREAS, Thomas A. H. Mason, Agent of The Halifax Banking Company, has applied to me for letters of administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, which were of JOHN C. SINCLAIR, late of Sackville, in the said County, Engineer, deceased, a Debtor of the said Company: You are therefore required to cite the said Thomas A. H. Mason, and all others interested, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my Office in Dorchester, within and for the said County, on the FIFTH DAY OF AUGUST next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to attend to the granting such administration, or to show cause why such administration should not be granted as prayed for.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 7th day of June, A. D. 1887.

(Signed) A. R. OULTON, Judge of Probate, County of Westmorland.

(Signed) CHAS. E. KNAPP, Registrar of Probate, County of Westmorland. 3i

Builders' Materials.

DOORS, SASHES AND FRAMES

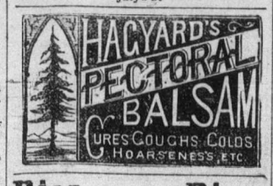
On hand and Made to Order on short notice. Also:

Metallic Roofing Paint

In any Quantity, for sale by

Frank H. Morice.

july6 3i



Rice. Rice.

RECEIVING THIS WEEK:

25 Sacks Choice Clean Rice.

For sale low by

apl20 A. J. BABANG & CO.

CASH!

OUR NEW STOCK

—OF—

DRY GOODS

HAS ARRIVED,

And as these Goods were bought very close for CASH, we are in a position to sell FAR BELOW the regular prices.

Our expenses are very light, and we are determined to give the public Goods at the prices they should have them at, and any person favoring us with a call will be convinced, as soon as they examine the Goods, that

Our Prices are Far Below Anything in Town.

It is impossible here to go over the list of Goods received, but we will be happy to show our Goods, as we know that our prices and superiority will sell them on sight. We have the

Choicest Patterns of Prints

in town, and they will all go in a few days, so, if you want something really nice, it will pay you to call early. We will sell prints 10 per cent. below anything in town, notwithstanding the rise of 2 cents in these Goods since we bought.

Please Call and Satisfy Yourselves.

G. B. ESTABROOKS & SONS,

Opposite the Brunswick House.

LOOK AT THIS!

In addition to a full Stock of other Goods,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Watches, Plate and Jewellery

WILL BE FOUND AT THE

Sackville Book Store.

Prices to Suit Purchasers.

N. B.—REPAIRING of Watches and Jewellery promptly and thoroughly executed by Skilled Workmen at best rates.

—ALSO—

TWO WOODEN FRAMED SHOW CASES, suitable for displaying Small Wares in Country Store, for sale very cheap.

july6 CHAS. MOORE.

JUST RECEIVED.

WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK:

Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Herring Nets, Rope, Oil Clothes,

WHITE LEAD,

(Warranted), Drop Black and other Paints, Boiled and Raw Oils, best quality of VARNISHES, in Japan, Furniture, Oak Gearing, Rubbing, and best Finishing. A full stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats and Caps.

WALL PAPERS,

House Furniture in Bedroom Suites, &c. To arrive: Timothy, Clover, and Garden SEEDS.

We respectfully invite inspection.

E. C. GOODEN & CO.

Baie Verte, April 12th, 1887.

R. S. Fordham

PHOTOGRAPHER,

Gallery over "Gazette" Office, next Baptist Church,

AMHERST, N. S.

IT affords us much pleasure to know that the work of our well known gallery is ever coming to the front, from the fact of our constant increase of business and the numerous flattering testimonies we receive from all parts of the country. Customers can rely on having the best of attention paid to their orders, both in pose, finish and style.

A sample show case of our pictures can be seen at Mr. G. J. Trueman's Grocery Store, Music Hall Block.

Our stock of Picture Frames and Mouldings is large. Wholesale or retail at catalogue prices. feb10

The Pure Bred Horse

LORD CLYDE

WILL leave Kingston, Kent Co., about the 24th inst., or before, if possible, coming through Buctouche, Shediac, Memramcook, and Dorchester. Will insure a number of mares at very reasonable terms.

Also, have a span of general purpose HORSES for sale—6 and 7 years old. Apply to owner,

july5 2i BLISS ANDERSON.

Harness. Harness.

AS the subscriber is determined not to be undersold, he offers his stock of Harness, &c., at very low prices. We quote:—

X C Driving Harness, from $10.00 up.
Nickle " " " 11.25 up.

Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES R. AYER.

Sackville, Oct. 13, 1886.

Lard. Bacon.

Leaman's Pure Leaf Lard in pails, 14c. per lb. No charge for package.

Leaman's Choice Bacon,

At 10c. per lb.

25 hf. bbls. No. 1 Labrador Herring,

At $3.50.

JAMES R. AYER.

Jan. 26, 1887.

It soon brings into healthy play
The torpid liver day by day
And Regulates the System through,
From crown of head to sole of shoe.
It cures the Piles, it opens pores,
Lost appetite it soon restores,
Wise families throughout the land
Keep TARRANT'S SELTZER near at hand.

FOR SALE.

A SURVEYOR'S COMPASS. Apply at this Office.