CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., MARCH 29, 1888.

—Russia denies that she is massing troops in the Crimea.

—Lord Stanley of Preston, the new Governor-General of Canada, will start for his post about the beginning of June.

—It is reported that negociations are in progress to retransfer the Government Experimental Farm purchased from Thos. Roach, Esq., Maccan, back to him again.

—The report that Mr. Blake would return to Ottawa before the close of the session, is incorrect. He has written to friends that he cannot be in Ottawa before July.

—British exports to Canada in the two months of 1888 were £849,-007 as against £1,031,200 in the like period last year. The imports from Canada in the two months were £83,285, as against £70,895 last year.

—The new legislature for the Northwest will consist of twenty four elective and the appointed members. The appointed members will probably be Lieut.-Governor Dewdney and Judges Richardson and Rouleau.

—A section of the Unionists propose to introduce into the English Parliament a bill to compromise the Irish rent arrears, by giving the judges discretionary power to decide whether the rent arrears or the whole debts shall be liquidated.

—A Fredericton despatch says that of the 107 bills introduced, only 31 have so far been disposed of in the assembly. It is not expected that the house will sit after April 5th. Many members talk of going home for Easter, not to return this session, if they can induce the government to look favorably upon such a proposal.

—M. DeLesseps writes to the Financial correspondents of the Panama Canal company that 108,-233 new obligations have been subscribed for, placing 50,000,000 francs in the hands of the company. He regards this as satisfactory but authorizes correspondents to continue to receive subscriptions. He hopes parliament will authorize the issue of a lottery loan.

—A petition was presented to Parliament on Friday for the incorporation of the Tobique Gypsum and Colonization Railway company, with power to construct a line from Perth Centre, on the New Brunswick railway, up the river St. John to Tobique river, thence along Tobique river valley—with a view to connect with the proposed Restigouche and Victoria Colonization railway.

—Sunday night's blizzard was very severe in Wisconsin,—the thermometer marked 10 to 15 below zero. Not a wheel is moving on the upper Michigan Peninsula roads except those propelling snow plows, which are nearly helpless. It is the most complete blockade of the winter in that section. The storm came so suddenly and fiercely that trains were unable to reach the next station.

—The debate on the Cartwright resolutions is resumed from time to time, and it is probable that all the members will have an opportunity of speaking on the subject before the vote is taken. The speeches of Mr. Wood and Dr. Weldon have received high praise, and are generally conceded to be valuable additions to the debate. It is generally understood that a division on the resolutions will not be taken till after the Easter recess.

—It is said that the New York blizzard has solved the problem of how to get rid of the English sparrow, but the statement must be taken with a grain of salt. The sparrow has come to stay, and it will take more than a snow storm to annihilate him. He encountered the Dakota blizzards on their native heath and bobbed up serenely after they had done their worst. It is not probable that after surviving the wild weather of the wild west he will succumb to an effete eastern snow storm.

—In response to the application of the American authorities to the Dominion Government for information as to why articles of natural produce now admitted free into the United States have not been placed upon the Canadian free list, the Minister of Customs has made a report which has been approved by the Council declaring that the Canadian Government's interpretation of the standing offer clause of the act of 1879 is that when the American Government agree to admit all articles therein mentioned, free of duty, Canada will reciprocate, but that reciprocity in natural products cannot be introduced piecemeal.

—Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the Budget in the British Commons Monday evening The total expenditure for the current year had been £87,429, showing a saving of £423,000 on the estimate, and £612,000 over the preceding year. The revenue was £80,480,000, being £1,354,000 more than the estimate. The excess of revenue over the estimate, added to the saving in the expenditures, gave a total realized surplus of £2,165,000, the greatest since 1874. He had begun the year with a balance of £5,950,000, and ended it with a balance of £7,438,000. He had decreased the liabilities by £7,601,000, the largest sum paid off during any year since 1872. The expenditure for the coming year was estimated at £86,900,005, a decrease of £512,000 compared with the present year. The revenue was estimated at £86,287,000, giving a surplus of £2,377,000.

The Fishery Treaty.

There is reason to fear that the violent objurgations of a portion of the Opposition press concerning the surrender of Canadian rights by the British fishery commissioners have been entirely wasted, for the indications are that there is very little chance of the fishery treaty being ratified by the United States Senate. The treaty is admitted by thoughtful men on both sides of the border to be a fair settlement of a long-vexed question which has caused much trouble and ill-feeling in the past and may lead to graver consequences in the future, but it seems impossible for the Senate to rise superior to party politics and consider the matter fairly on its merits. *Harper's Weekly*, in an able and dispassionate review of the subject, says:

"The opposition to the ratification of the treaty, however, will not be based upon its merits so much as upon the exigencies of party, and the argument will be evidently not a clear and conclusive statement of wrongs done to us so much as an appeal to the jealousy and hatred of England. This is an old and familiar trick and it has been sometimes very effective. The easiest and most obvious course for those who wish to prolong the situation or to exasperate it is to insist that our poor, feeble, British-ridden negotiators have been out-witted and bamboozled into a surrender of American rights by a clever and wily Englishman."

If this view of the situation be correct, there is grave reason to believe that the enact the ratification of the treaty may have on the presidential election will have more influence on the decision of the Senate than the merits of the treaty or the importance of settling the fishery question.

The Exodus.

The Grit papers are producing their annual jeremiads concerning the exodus from the Maritime Provinces to the United States, and, judging by their reports, it is really a wonder there is any one left to emigrate. The *Transcript* joins the sad refrain with the announcement that the exodus to the States is "unusually large," and grows pathetic over the deserted farms, "and the scores of farms, on which the old folks linger, deserted by all their children." Fortunately, the *Transcript* has a panacea ready, and kindly informs its readers that "unrestricted reciprocity is the sole cure for the evils which curse these provinces;" but unfortunately it neglects to explain why there are so many deserted farms in New England, when that country enjoys free trade, unrestricted reciprocity and commercial union with the United States.

—The Quebec resolutions were carried without debate in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly last Thursday by a vote of twenty-two to eleven. The incidents attending the passage of the resolutions are thus described:—Premier Fielding moved the resolutions in a two hours speech. When he concluded some wag shouted "question." It was exactly 6 o'clock and every one expected a night session. Premier Fielding was momentarily engaged in replying to a question from one of his supporters while a few humorous members shouted "divide," "divide." A moment later the speaker put the question and before any one realized what was being done a faint aye was followed by a roar of nays and a division was called for. Attorney-General Longley shouted "hold! hold!" but it was too late, the names were being recorded. In less than a minute, without any discussion and, therefore, without any detailed knowledge of the question, the majority had passed the Quebec resolutions. The members who have for a month past been preparing elaborate speeches are furious with rage. The funniest part is that Mr. Fielding only skimmed the question in his speech, reserving many features to be elaborated by his co-delegates, Mr. Longley and Mr. McGillivray. Three Government men voted with the Opposition.

PERSONAL.

—Chief Justice Waite, of the United States Supreme Court, is dead.

—Queen Victoria arrived at Florence Saturday. The populace accorded her an enthusiastic reception.

—A decree is to be issued empowering the Crown Prince William to transact public business in the event of the Emperor becoming disabled.

—Dr. R. C. Weldon, M. P. for Albert County, has disposed of his Halifax property, the price being $4000. Mr. Congdon, county school inspector, was the purchaser.

—Mr. Mobhane, commissioner of public works for Quebec, has resigned in the provincial cabinet. He felt called upon to take this step pending the result of the proceedings to disqualify him.

—The Metropolitan will leave early in June to attend the Pan Anglican council, which meets in Lambeth in June next. His Lordship will be accompanied by the Rev. Canon Medley, who will perform the duties of chaplain or private secretary The bishop coadjutor will leave in May to attend the council.

—The late emperor's will shows his total savings did not exceed $12,000,000. A larger portion of the property is left to increase the crown treasure or general fund of the crown, established by his father. The remainder is divided among the Empress Augusta, Emperor Frederick and grand duchess of Baden. Babelsburg castle and Coblentz palace are bequeathed to the Empress Augusta.

—The sale of Government horses takes place at Fredericton to day. The sale is likely to be largely attended.

—The annual Oxford-Cambridge boat race was rowed last Saturday and was won by the Cambridge crew.

PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, March 23rd.—Minister Thompson moved the first reading of the bill to ratify the fishery treaty.

Sir John moved that the speaker withdraw his warrant previously issued for the Kent county election, and on motion of Sir John the House then ordered the issuance of a new writ. This course was pursued in consequence of the speaker having gone beyond his powers in issuing the writ in December last.

Mr. Kenney, Halifax, then resumed the debate on Cartwright's resolutions in one of the most practical speeches of the session. He said the balance of trade in favor of the United States was eight millions, and asked could Canada secure a better balance sheet under the new scheme. We at present export sixty-seven million dollars worth of goods to the United States, of which eleven millions are already on the American free list and the proposed American readjustment under the measure now before congress would place nine millions more on the free list, leaving sixteen millions of their import from Canada on which Americans would still levy duties. Now taking these classes of goods remaining dutiable, the United States purchases from Canada within $1,600,000, of the aggregate demand for those articles, so that if unrestricted reciprocity be obtained and Canada secure entire control of the American importations of these products, her export trade would only increase by 1,600,000. All other increase of trade would simply consist of exchange between border districts of the two countries which would not materially increase the wealth of either country. In other words, unrestricted reciprocity merely signified a net increase of less than two millions in Canada's export trade. What would Canada lose? First, seven millions of revenue to be made up by direct taxation, but while Canada imports eight dollars per head from Great Britain the United States imports only two dollars per head. Under unrestricted reciprocity Canada would import no more per head from Great Britain than the United States does at present. This would mean an additional loss of seven millions of the customs revenue or an aggregate loss of fourteen millions, to be made up by direct taxation. Mr. Kenny then dealt at length with the fishery, coal and farming interests, showing that the United States was not the chief market for Nova Scotia's products and that under the scheme proposed the advantages obtained would not compensate for the very obvious advantages.

In the evening Mr. Beausoliel, Government, and Mr. Dupont, Opposition, spoke in French. Mr. Patterson, of Brant, followed in favor of the resolutions.

MARCH 26.—The debate was resumed to-day by Rykert (Lincoln) who spoke four hours. In referring to the statement made in Tuesday evening's debate by Mr. Paterson (Brant) that at the international board of trade meeting at St. Louis in 1874 a resolution had been moved by the Hon. Thomas White and seconded by Adam Brown, now member for Hamilton, substantially favoring such a measure of unrestricted reciprocity, Mr. Rykert showed that they favored the same measure of reciprocity as the present Government were willing to agree to at any time. He also read from speeches of White and Brown this session to show that they had expressed sentiments exactly the same as those they had embodied in the resolution of 1874. Mr. Paterson having also read from the evidence given by the manufacturers before the trade depression investigating committee of 1878, for the purpose of proving that these manufacturers, etc., are in favor of unrestricted reciprocity. Rykert had telegraphed these parties for a statement of their views at the present time, and the majority of them most emphatically deny that they are at all favorable to unrestricted reciprocity. "In fact," said Mr. Rykert, "Mr. Laurier, the acknowledged leader of the Opposition has not yet in the House or elsewhere endorsed the scheme of unrestricted reciprocity, and he (Rykert) doubted that the Opposition had nailed their colors to the mast, but that they would be found trying some new expedient at an early date.

Mr. Taylor (South Leeds) followed and exposed the Opposition's barley argument. He stated that he and an American had been in the barley business for a number of years, and that there had practically been no difference in the price paid in the United States from that paid in Canada until, during the past year, he had actually paid one cent or two per bushel more in Canada than his partner had paid in the United States.

Mr. McMullen, then took the floor till midnight in favor of Cartwright's resolution.

Sir John presented a petition to the London Methodist conference asking an extension of the franchise to women.

MARCH 27.—The Northwest Government bill was introduced to-day by Sir John Macdonald. It provides for a legislative assembly of 25 members, to be elected on a household and income suffrage for constitutencies not yet determined. As there are not likely to be any legal members in this assembly at first, it is proposed that the Dominion Government shall nominate three legal experts to advise the assembly. These would have the right to sit and take part in discussions, but not to vote.

On motion of Mr. Laurier, the speaker was authorized to issue warrants for a new election in Russell county.

Hon. John Carling laid upon the table the annual report of the department of agriculture.

Mr. Mills made a motion of adjournment, to give himself an opportunity of arraigning the Government for not having brought down measures promised in the speech from the throne. He claimed that it was due to the members that they should know what these measures contained, in order that during recess they might consult their constituents about them.

Hon. Mr. Thompson ridiculed such a reason as this being advanced. He was sorry that the mere circumstance that Mr. Mills could not spend Good Friday and Easter day in studying the franchise and other promised bills should have been made the occasion of the attack he had just made on that bill, on the National Policy and a variety of other subjects unconnected with that which he rose to discuss. He pointed out that of the nine measures promised in the speech from the throne four had already been laid on the table, and so far from the House being delayed for want of the other five, it had not yet had time to commence the consideration of a single one of those already presented.

Cartwright followed in the line taken by Mills and held that the Government's procrastination would result in the session being unreasonably prolonged, inasmuch as there was every likelihood of a long discussion on the budget (which he thought would indicate a large increase in expenditure), on the Newfoundland matter, and on the subject of Manitoba's railway grievance.

The motion for adjournment was withdrawn.

The debate on unrestricted reciprocity was resumed by Ferguson (Welland.) Becard and Hadspeth, also spoke.

Local Legislature.

FREDERICTON, March 21—Several local bills were committed and Mr. Killam presented the petition of John Calder and 749 others, praying that aid be given to Shediac and Cape Tormentine railway. The Speaker said as the matter involved a charge on the public revenue the petition would have to receive the authority of the governor before being received. Mr. Killam withdrew the petition and said he would bring it before the Government.

MARCH 22.—The greater portion of the time was taken up in discussion of a bill for the incorporation of the River Counties Railway Company, which led to some sharp personalities between Mr. Killam and Mr. Tweedie.

MARCH 23.—Mr. Humphrey committed the bill authorizing the exemption of the Moncton Cotton Manufacturing Company from taxation. The bill was vigorously supported by Messrs. Humphrey, Hanington, Killam and Black, and was opposed by Mr. Hetherington in a lengthy speech, in which he denounced all such legislation as fraught with danger to the country's interest. Hon. M. Blair moved an amendment excepting county school rates. The amendment was lost on division by a vote of 18 to 14.

MARCH 24.—Mr. Lewis, of Albert introduced a bill further amending the law relating to county courts, and intended to change the date of holding the County court in Albert Co. The Government bill relating to mines and mining leases was agreed to, Mr. Hanington supported it.

MARCH 26.—The bill relating to attachment, one of the law commission's bills, was under discussion all the afternoon. It was vigorously opposed by Hanington, Black, Killam, Tweedie and others and finally progress was reported.

MARCH 27.—Hon. Mr. Blair gave notice of the introduction of the Government railway bill on Thursday.

Provincial Secretary McLellan submitted the following supplementary estimates:—

To provide for the importation of stock	$20,000
To provide for new departmental building	25,000
To provide for opening up new lumber lands, Co. of Northumberland	5,000
Total	$50,000

Scott Act Notes.

—Since June last over seventeen thousand dollars has been collected for Scott Act fines in Addington county, Ontario.

—Robert O'Neil, of Sydney, C. B., who was convicted last week of a first offence against the Scott Act and who gave evidence in his own case, was tried on Monday before Stipendiary Mosely for perjury and was committed for trial in the Supreme Court.

—Judgment was delivered last week in the recent liquor prosecutions at Truro and the following fines imposed: E. Lockett, for selling and exposing for sale, $70; W. A. McKim, for exposing for sale, $20; Simon Fraser, for exposing for sale, $10; Thomas Dickie, Lower Village, for selling, $20. The convicted parties have, through their solicitor, given notice of their intention to move the cases to the supreme court by certiorari.

—A Charlottetown despatch of the 22nd inst., says:—William Millman, the young man under sentence of death at Charlottetown, made a desperate effort to escape from jail last night. He was notified yesterday that Governor-General Landsdowne had refused to commute his sentence, and that the last hope had vanished. This nerved him to make a desperate attempt to break jail. At half-past six Jailer Harvie entered the condemned cell with a basket of provisions which had been sent to the condemned youth. Just as the jailer stepped inside the cell, the prisoner suddenly dealt him a heavy blow on the side of the head with a bottle which he had concealed behind his back. The jailer was momentarily stunned, but grappled with his murderous prisoner. The struggle lasted but a few moments, when Millman shook off the jailer and flew from the cell to the jail yard. By this time the jailer had recovered from the effects of the blow and raised an alarm, when Millman was promptly recaptured and heavily shackled so that he will have no further opportunity to indulge in his murderous propensities. He says he cannot account for his assault on the jailor.

—The *Library Magazine* for March comes out in a new dress which is highly creditable to the high-class literature which it embodies. It is certainly a very extraordinary dollar's worth of literature, the nearly 2,500 pages per annum which his Magazine gives to its subscribers. Those who see it are not surprised at such very emphatic endorsements as given, for example, by Prof. Perry, of Williams College, in a recent letter to the publisher: "I do not know when my subscription to the *Library Magazine* expires. Please renew it. I do not intend it shall expire at all so long as I am able to read."

"From the Past to the Future."

The lecture on Friday evening was delivered by Prof. Smith, with Prof. Tweedie in the chair. The chairman commented upon "the excessive modesty" of Prof. Smith in the past, and expressed a hope, which all who heard the lecture will re-echo, that we may henceforth permanently include Prof. Smith among our public lecturers. Unfortunately the audience was not so large as it ought to have been considering the reputation of the speaker for learning and culture. The subject of the lecture was "From the Past to the Future." The conditions of society about a century ago were compared with those of the present, the advances estimated, and out of this arose some considerations concerning the prospects and direction of future advance. The lecturer referred in commencing, to the ordinary division of advancement into material, intellectual and moral and remarked by the way on the fact that the division was rather practical than philosophical, since the groups were not mutually exclusive. Thus during the last century the average length of human life has increased some nine years, and this one fact implies advance in all three directions. The lecturer limited his field to the last two, simply referring to the other for a passing illustration. The political life, the drinking and gambling habits, and the superstition of our forefathers, were graphically portrayed and illustrated by many striking and entertaining facts and anecdotes. A hundred years ago England was the leader of the slave-trade. Even a prominent Missionary Society was an owner of slaves and refused to allow its slaves to be taught concerning the Scriptures. That worthy minister, Newton, the friend of Cowper, said he had never enjoyed such blessed hours of communion with God as on his two last trips to Guinea when he was the captain of a vessel in the slave-trade. The horror which such a sentiment now excites shows how great has been our progress. Literature is purer. Men and women are more modest and refined. But we are still far from the ideal. Though civilization has made enormous strides since the days of our great grand-fathers, we are yet but imperfectly civilized. Brutalizing prize-fights still command columns in our daily papers. People are in ignorance of the primary laws of health, and bestow nothing like due attention on the body. The old monasticism, which regarded care for the body as sinful, dies hard, but die it must, since the mind and body are so interdependent, and the weak body prevents the mind from doing its best and complete work. The man of the future will probably live longer, and with his more perfect body accomplish more. There is a great hope of progress when a knowledge of the elementary principles of science becomes general, and men instinctively act upon them. But the body is only the animal part of the man, and useful so far as it helps his soul to manifest itself. There is possibly a good time coming when people will be as careful to feed their mind as they now are to feed their bodies. To the perfect man one is as essential as the other. In these days of cheap books it is easy to get some knowledge of "the best that has been said and done in the world." Culture has become more possible for the many than ever before. With healthier bodies and more educated minds why may not each generation improve on the preceding? The eloquent peroration was a stirring appeal for each to battle manfully in the struggle. We may be "little and unknown," but who can say what is small or great? When the Lord of the vineyard cometh who knoweth whether he that toiled in some humble sphere may not be rewarded above him who lived in the blaze of fame?

—A despatch from Oporto, Portugal, dated March 21st, says:—While a performance was in progress at the Banquet theatre last night, an explosion of gas occurred. The theatre took fire and was destroyed. The house was full of spectators and a number of lives were lost. Ten bodies have been recovered from the ruins. Many persons were injured. A later despatch says:—Eight bodies have been taken from the ruins. Most of those burned were in the third tier of boxes and the galleries, where whole families suffered. A terrific struggle took place at the doors when the spectators tried to escape. Large numbers were suffocated and trampled upon. Many on reaching the street were so seriously injured that they vomited blood. Nearly all the victims were spectators.

Puttner's

Has obtained a widespread popularity as a cure for *Coughs, Influenza, Catarrh,*

EMULSION

Scrofula, Skin Deseases, Nervous Prostration, Consumption, Impoverished Blood,

OF COD LIVER OIL

and the many deseases of the Throat, Lungs, Blood and Brain.

WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Puttner's Emulsion is made from the purest material, is very palatable and can be taken and retained by the most delicate. BROWN BROTHERS & Co., Chemists, Halifax, N. S.

—The freight traffic on the Burlington road is again at a standstill, owing to the strike of 200 switchmen employed in the Burlington yards at Chicago. The company had received no notice from the switchmen. No grievance has yet been presented, nor has any demand been made by the switchmen's union. It is thought that the switchmen have been taken into the fold of the brotherhood in consideration of their going on strike. Railroad officials will move no freight until this second strike is settled.

How to Gain Flesh and Strength.

Use after each meal Scott's Emulsion; it is as palatable as milk. Delicate people improve rapidly upon its use. For Consumption, Throat affections and Bronchitis it is unequalled. Dr. Thos. Prim, Ala, says: "I used Scott's Emulsion on a child eight months old; he gained four pounds in a month." Put up in 50c. and $1 size.

—Mrs. Minnie Leibkurchner, of New York city, poisoned her three children on the 22nd. Two of her children aged 9 and 7, are dead, and the other aged 4, cannot live. The mother is also suffering from the effects of the poison.

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS

ARRIVING DAILY TO

Replenish Stock

—IN—

ALL DEPARTMENTS

At J. L. BLACK'S.

OATS! OATS!

IN STORE:

1000 Bush. Oats,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

J. L. BLACK.

Tailoring Department.

We have this week received our new Spring Stock of

CLOTHS,

CONSISTING OF

Black and Blue Corkscrews, Bl'k Diagonals, Black and Mixed Worsteds, Fancy Tweeds, Treuserings, Vestings, &c., &c., &c.

Which we are prepared to have made up in Latest and most Fashionable Styles.

First Class Tailor. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

J. L. BLACK.

HATS! HATS!

JUST OPENED:

New Stock Hats for Spring,

English and American Stiff Hats, English and American Soft Hats

In Black, Brown, Nutria and Grey.

Tweed Helmets, Silk Caps, &c.

J. L. BLACK.

FLOUR

125 Bbls. White Granite,
125 do Gold Coin,
125 do White Eagle,
} Full Roller Process.

50 Half-bbls. Silver Spray,
50 Bbls. Silver Spray.

Best made in Dominion. Cheap, Wholesale or Retail.

J. L. BLACK.

SUGAR

JUST STORING:

2 Casks BEST BRIGHT PORTO RICO Sugar;

40 BBLS.

Granulated and Refined Yellow.

BOTTOM PRICES.

J. L. BLACK.

Pork, Hams and Bacon.

FIVE TONS.

Cured with special care, Smoked or Dried.

J. L. BLACK.

Mill Oil, Files, &c.

NOW IN STORE:

8 Casks Mill Oil,

No. 1 Spindle Oil,
XY Machine Oil,
Engine Oil,
Cylinder Oil.

Low Quotations by Barrel.

20 dozen Mill Files,

6 Inches to 12 Inches;

HORSE RASPS, SMITHS' FILES, H. S. FILES, &c.

J. L. BLACK.

Carriage Builders Stock

IN WOOD STOCK WE HAVE

30 sets Sawen Wheels,
100 sets Bent Rims, 1 to 1½ in.,
60 sets Spokes, 1 to 1½ in.,
10 dozen Pairs Bent Shafts,
40 sets Hubs,

WITH A FULL STOCK OF

Iron H. P. Axles, Steel H. P. Axles, Heavy Axles, Springs (all styles), and Gen'l Carriage Hardware.

J. L. BLACK.

IRON,

Steel & Chain.

30 Tons Londonderry Iron,

3 Tons Shoe Steel,

From ⅝ to 3 inches Wide;

Horse Shoe Caulk Steel, Blister Steel,

1 Ton Proof Coil Chain,

1-4, 5 1-6 and 3-8 inch.

Bottom Prices. Wholesale and Retail.

J. L. BLACK.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

THREE NEW MILCH COWS. Apply to
mar28 3i GEO. W. TOWSE.

DRESS MAKING.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 2ND,

MISS LOWERISON

WILL OPEN A

Dress and Mantle Making

ESTABLISHMENT

In C. Pickard's Trunk and Carpet Store.

Leave your orders early to avoid the rush. mar28

Roller Mills Flour.

A New Brand.

Roller Patent Flour

FOR $4.75.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

Also those well-known Brands "Danube" and "Crown of Gold," which always give complete satisfaction, and will be sold at a small advance above cost.

CHARLES FAWCETT.

Sackville, March 28, 1888. 4i

New Meat and Provision Store.

To the People of Sackville.

WE take this opportunity of thanking you for the liberal patronage with which you have favored us while we have carried on the Oyster Business. We have now much pleasure in informing you that we are about extending our Business by adding a full line of

Meats and Provisions.

Hereafter our patrons can rely upon getting from us Choice Meats of all kinds, thoroughly dressed and carefully cut up

Fresh Beef, Fresh Lamb, Fresh Fish, Game and Poultry,

When in season, will be kept constantly on sale. We will give our personal attention to putting up choice CORNED BEEF cured by the most approved methods. Good SUGAR CURED HAMS and SHOULDERS, smoked or unsmoked, sold whole or sliced for the pan. DRIED BEEF in quantities or nicely shaved ready for the table. In CANNED PROVISIONS we will keep a full line, fresh and reliable. SAUSAGES of our own manufacture always on hand. OYSTERS by the peck or bushel, or shelled by the pint, quart or gallon.

We have Telephone connection, and orders by Telephone will be promptly attended to. Our wagon will deliver Goods to all parts of the town. Soliciting your esteemed patronage,

We are yours very truly,

mar28 H. W. KNIGHT.

Tenders for Painting.

JOGGINS RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received by the subscriber until THURSDAY, 5th APRIL next for the Painting of the following Buildings:

(1) Maccan Engine House.
(2) River Hebert Station House and Freight Shed.
(3) Joggins Engine House and Freight Shed.

Materials will be supplied by the Company.

None but experienced painters need tender.

W. C. MILNER.

Railway Office, Maccan, N. S., March 28th, 1888.

N.B.&P.E. RAILWAY.

THE Monday morning Regular Train (No. 1 on Time Table) from Sackville to Cape Tormentine will be cancelled from this date. Instead of it a Special Train will run to connect with Ice Boats for P. E. Island. The return from Cape Tormentine to Sackville will be as usual.

JOSIAH WOOD, President.

Sackville, March 28, 1888.

Notice of Sale.

In the matter of the Estate of JOSHUA CROSSMAN, an absconding or concealed debtor.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction, at or near the residence of CHARLES CROSSMAN, Esquire, in WOODVILLE, in the Parish of Sackville, on

Friday, the 13th Day of April Next,

at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon:—

All the right, title, property, interest, claim and demand which the said Joshua Crossman had on the 24th day of November, A. C. 1887, in and to all that certain Farm and Tract of Lands and Premises situate in said Parish of Sackville, in the County of Westmorland, described as bounded southerly by the Copper Mine road, so-called, easterly by the Beech Hill road, northerly by lands of the late Sir Albert J. Smith, and westerly by lands of Charles Crossman, Esquire, containing seventy-five acres, more or less, with all the Buildings and Improvements thereon. Also all other Lands of the said Joshua Crossman wheresoever situate and howsoever described in the said County of Westmorland.

Also the following Personal Property: 1 Carriage, 1 Pung, 1 Harness, 1 Sewing Machine, 1 Cooking Stove, Clock, Stove, Chairs, Table, 5 or 6 cords of Wood, 30 or 40 Logs, and other articles. Also all the Book Debts due the said Joshua Crossman on said date.

Terms Cash.

Dated the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1888.

FREDERICK C. PALMER, MURRAY R. DOBSON, EDWARD V. TAIT, } Trustees.

SACKVILLE

Drug Store

Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Diamond Dyes, Combs, Brushes, Rasors, Shaving Mugs, Spectacles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

A. DIXON, Druggist.

feb15

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS!

We have now in Stock and are daily Receiving at our

Stores in Baie Verte and Port Elgin

In addition to our usual Assortment of General Goods:

Ready-Made Clothing,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

A very Choice Assortment of Wall Papers.

Steel Nails, Paints, Oils, Sheathing Papers, Sheet Zinc, Shelf Hardwares, Tar, Pitch, Oakum, Boat Nails, Rope, Herring Nets, Salt, &c., &c.,

All of which we will sell at Low Prices for prompt pay.

E. C. GOODEN & CO.

Baie Verte, March 26, 1888.

Book & Variety Store,

Music Hall Block.

Room Paper! Wall Paper!

Full Width, Cheap and Good Quality.

Experienced Workmen supplied for Paper Hanging, per Roll or per Day. Inside and Outside Painting done by the day or by the contract. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Constantly on hand: Latest Styles in

Bibles, Hymn Books, Prayer Books and Albums of all kinds.

Staple and Fancy Stationery; Music and Musical Instruction Books; full line of Artists' Materials;

Elegant Articles of FANCY GOODS, SILVER PLATE and JEWELLERY, and WATCHES, etc., etc.

CURTAIN POLES, any length; CORNICES, MOULDINGS. Wholesale and Retail; PICTURE FRAMING done Promptly and Cheaply.

SPORTING GOODS—Paper and Metal Cartridge Shells, 10 and 12 Gauge; Primers, Closers, Cappers, etc.

All for sale at most POPULAR PRICES. No occasion to Buy out of Town, if you call on

mar21 CHARLES MOORE.

WANTED

1 MAN,

First-Class Coat Maker.

1 WOMAN,

First-Class Machinist.

3 Good Pantmakers.

NONE BUT SKILLFUL HANDS NEED APPLY.

GOOD WAGES

—AND—

Steady Employment.

LUSBY & STEELE,

AMHERST, N. S.

Dunlap, Fowler & Co.

Merchant Tailors,

AMHERST, N. S.

LOOK OUT FOR ADVERTISEMENT FOR

SPRING GOODS

Now Arrived,

Which we will be Opening in a few days.

feb22 DUNLAP, FOWLER & CO.

1888.—New Importations.—1888.

Ex. Steamship "Sarmatian."

My Spring and Summer Stock of

CLOTHS

IS NOW OPEN.

New Designs in SUITINGS, TROUSERINGS, COATINGS, &c., &c.

An Inspection will repay. Prices moderate. Good Trimmings & Workmanship.

THOMAS J. HORSLER,

Merchant Tailor,

Chignecto Hall Block.

Sackville, N B, March 22nd, 1888.

Apples! Apples!

IN STORE:

100 Bbls. Choice Baldwin Apples.

feb28 JAMES R. AYER.

Feed. Feed.

Just Received and in Store:

20 Tons Heavy Feed.

feb28 JAMES R. AYER.