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VOL. 16.--NO. 46. SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1886. WHOLE NO. 827.

A CLEAR HEAD.

"One year ago I was induced to try AYER'S PILLS as a remedy for **Indigestion, Constipation, and Headache,** from which I had long been a great sufferer. Commencing with a dose of five Pills, I found their action easy, and obtained prompt relief. In continuing their use, a single Pill taken after dinner, daily, has been all the medicine I have required. AYER'S PILLS have kept my system regular and my head clear, and benefited me more than all the medicines ever before tried. Every person similarly afflicted should know their value. 152 State St., Chicago, June 6, 1885.

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The Riel Debate.

Extracts from the Speech of the Minister of Justice.

Mr. Thompson (Antigonish) on on rising to continue the debate the motion of Mr. Landry expressing regret that the sentence of the law had been allowed to take its course in the sentence of Louis Riel, was received with cheers. He said:—Mr. Speaker, when the member for West Durham on Friday evening intimated that the House should hear from the legal adviser of the Government I felt, although so much had been said already, that the time had come when I should rise, if I intended to rise at all accept the hon. member's challenge, and make, late though it may appear and tedious though the discussion may have become, such a statement of the facts immediately connected with the part my department has had in connection with the transaction as it was proper to make before the debate closed. I regret more, because I am a comparative stranger in this House, that my first duty should be to complain of the manner in which this discussion has been carried on, and the way in which in has been brought before the House. (Ironical "Hear, hears.") It has been said, and the cheer from hon. gentleman opposite means a re-affirmation of the statement, that the Government has chosen the mode and the time in which this question should be discussed, and that it has framed the indictment. Even if that were true, and it is not—(applause)—I ask hon. gentlemen opposite, who have given these cheers, how they shall escape the responsiblity for the manner in which they have carried on the discussion. The hon. member for West Durham in opening his speech on Friday night condemned anything like temper or feeling in the discussion of a matter of this kind. Yet he had hardly expressed the sentiment when the declared, in a voice that rolled from end to end of this chamber, that he intended to hold the Government responsible for every dollar expended, every life lost, and every pang suffered during the rebellion. I should like the hon. gentleman to state how, after a statement like this, and how, after an assertion of a gentleman behind him, that the Government of this country is composed of greater criminals than the man who died on the scaffold at Regina, he expects this House to arrive at a judgment such as that which would be expected from a court of appeal. Not only has passion been introduced into this debate; but the hon. member for West Durham has complained that by moving the previous question the Government has prevented the introduction of other issues. If, however, the house is to decide this matter as a court of appeal, under what pretext can it be allowed that it is unfair to shut out amendments calculated to confuse the issue. Let me now direct the attention of the House for a moment to the manner in which such cases are dealt with in the assemblage which we take as our guide On July 22, 1877, Mr. Gathorne Hardy ssid in the course of a debate:—"He hoped the time would not come when the House would fail to rely on the Executive either to exercise the prerogative of mercy or to carry out the law to its full extent." He further added with reference to the discussion of such cases in Parliament:—"Were they to retry a criminal without seeing the witnesses? That was only to be resorted to when partiality or corruption was charged." Mr. Gladstone said:—"It appears to me so desirable that in a matter of this kind the prerogative of mercy should be allowed to be exercised by the crown, that only in the extremest cases should I wish to support a motion which interposes the judgment of the House for the purpose of swaying the judgment of the Crown." Mr. Gladstone therefore refrained from voting upon the question before the House. In 1870 Mr. R. M. Fowler said:—"Such cases ought to be left entirely in the hands of hon. gentlemen opposite. This house is in the nature of things one of the worst places where a question of the comparative guilt of a murderer can be properly considered, for it is a legislative assembly and not an executive body." Again, Mr. Trevelyan said, with reference to a case in which the decision of the Government was brought up:—"I regret very much the decision had to be come to. We have found oueselves bound to arrive at it. I do not consider the House the place where the case can be tried over again." Sir W. V. Harcourt also said:—"It is a very serious thing to reconsider, in a matter of this description, the deliberate decision of a judicial tribunal." Mr. Trevelyan added:—"The discussion has shown how inconvenient it is to try a case over again by the House of Commons." The member for West Durham, however, has practically tried the case over again. If a discussion is to follow in Parliament on the action of the Government in every case in which clemency is refused or granted, one can well understand what confusion will be introduced into this country. The greatest criminal will have the hope that, if his case can only be thrown into the vortex politics, "politics," to quote the statement of Riel at Batoche, "will save him." He will feel that men who fifteen years ago sought power by condemning a murderer, and today try to gain power by claiming he should have passed unpunished, will support him also. (Hear, hear.) The result will be that if an Executive is weakly supported in this House or in the country, it will seek to do not what is right, and not what is just, but what is most popular in the country, for it will know that the case will be appealed to Parliament and thence to the people at the polls I say this will be most disastrous; and what is more, we will run the risk of having not merely the administration degraded, but of hearing cries, more serious than we heard in November last, of civil war—cries which arose when similar cries had died had died away on the Saskatchewan.

There is a feature of this case which in my humble opinion stamps his criminality as of the deepest dye—that is his incitement of the Indians, not merely to be allies of his in the sense in which they were allies in the cases mentioned by the hon. members for West Durham, not mearly for the purpose of cooperating with him and under his command, but to attack peacful settlers, to attack weak garrisons, to plunder, burn and destroy. We know that they obeyed his command and that not only the lives of the settlers and Government officers, but the lives of missionaries, precious in the sight of God and man, were laid down on the prairie as the result of the behests which he scattered among the North West Indians. Well might the leader of the Opposition say in his London speech:—"The rebellion is aggravated by the incitement of the Indians to rebel;" though how he came to omit such a statement in his speech to Parliament I cannot comprehend.

There may have been times past when differences of opinion existed on this question. The hon. gentleman knows that when the Indian allies were co-operating with the forces of Great Britain the action was defended on the ground that it would be far safer to have them so employed than under their own leader. The halls of Parliament then rang with denunciations of such outrages, and a change in public sentiment brought about a change in public law, and now it is not only against public sentiment but against public law to have Indian allies. Speaking for myself only as the Minister who is charged with the duty of advising with regard to the clemency of the Crown in such cases, I say the man who undertakes in the North-West to incite the Indians to rise and commit war and depredation on the settlers, takes his life in his hand, and if he appeals to me for mercy he will get justice. The evidence of the priests was strongly against the prisoner, although they did their utmost to help him. Bishop Grandin affirms that Riel entirely deceived the half-breeds, while Father Fourmond has put his opinion on record to the following effect:—"Louis David Riel in his strange and alarming folly fascinated our poor half-breeds as the snake is said to fascinate its victims, abusing, for his own ends, the great confidence that all the half-breeds reposed in him.

In his deposition in the case of Joseph Armond, Father Andre says: "I must solemnly declare from my own personal knowledge, that with the exception of Gabriel Dumont, Napoleon Neault, and Damase Carriere, now deceased, not one of the other half-breeds had the least idea or suspicion that there was any probability or danger of rebellion until they were so completely involved in the toils of Riel, and he led them on until they were so compromised that there was no escape for them. They were made to religiously believe that they had no mercy to expect at the hands of the soldiers, police, or from the Government of Canada—it taken prisoners or wounded. They were told nothing but death with unpitying torture awaited them at the hands of the soldiers and police, and their wives, daughters and sisters would be dishonored before their eyes, their children hacked to pieces, and all their earthly property utterly destroyed, and their whole nation exterminated by the British soldiers."

If we look at the condition of the country in which this crime was committed we see peculiar reasons why we should hesitate before saying that the crime of high treason should not be punished here. The reasons why in older countries the Executive can afford to be liberal in its extension of clemency to public offenders are explained by the differences between the past and the present, and by the fact that these countries are well settled, and that the Governments are strongly established and supported by standing armies and great bodies of police. But here it is different. The population is sparse and the police necessarily few. The country besides is distant, and it has an immense frontier, offering advantages to those who, from a desire to inflict an injury upon Canada, might at any moment cross the border and commit depredations. For these reasons this Government should be a Government with a strong hand—and for these reasons it would be unwise, in relation to the crime of high treason, for the Executive to declare that political offences, in the widest acceptation of the term, shall always be met by executive clemency. A good deal has been said in this discussion as to the conduct of the United States authorities during the civil war. It seems to me that no comparison less parallel could possibly have been suggested. That country was not only a country in which civil war had raged for years, but it was a country in which the Government had from first to last extended the rights of belligerents to the rebels, and had enforced their rights as against belligerents. But when we come to deal with other cases of political offences in the United States we know how the offenders have been dealt with. We know well that the offence for which John Brown was executed was far more a political offence than was that of Louis Riel. We know, too, how justice was meted out to the murderers of President Lincoln, and we know the statements made in public by the highest authorities in the United States in regard to the necessity for enforcing in relation to this offence the highest penalties of law against high treason in the United States.

I propose now to refer to the argument presented to the House on the subject of this insanity of the convict. I was struck, as most members of the House were, for the moment, by the argument of the hon. member for Rouville, (Mr. Gigault) in reference to the case of Lord George Gordon. There seemed, until one recalled the facts of that case, from the violence which followed the errors of that man, ground for believing that his offence called for the extreme penalty of the law unless executive clemency were interposed: there seemed indeed to be a parallel between his case and that of Riel, only that the case was stronger. A moments reflection, however, must convince the hon. member for Rouville that there is a slight difference in the two cases The difference is that Riel was convicted, while Lord George Gordon was acquitted. There is this further difference that Lord George Gordon was not defended on the ground of insanity. He was defended an acquitted on the ground that the only purpose proved against him was the purpose of presenting, by a monster meeting, a petition to Parliament, and that there was nothing in his conduct or his words that would justify his condemnation for the acts of violence committed by men who had attended the meeting. Having been acquitted on these grounds, there was no question of insanity in his case; nor was the executive clemency exercised regarding him. With regard to what might have been done, one section of hon. gentlemen opposite said this man should have been condemned to imprisonment for life as a great criminal, but not so great as to be outside of executive clemency. Another class of hon. gentlemen said Riel was totally mad and that he should have been put into a lunatic asylum. If the Executive were to act on the principle that because this was only a political offence clemency should have been extended to him, it would not have been consistent with that judgment that he should be kept long in prison. And if, on the plea of insanity, he has been incarcerated in a lunatic asylum, how long would he have remained there? He knew where to find his senses when he wanted them, and with the power to control his action and recover his balance how long would it have been deemed just by the humane sentiment of the country to keep him in confinment? And if he walked abroad under the report that he was cured, and that he was no longer mad, as could be established whenever he thought fit, what would be the security for life and property in this country? I think, sir, that as the rebellion of '69 was not a patch on that of '85, both together would not have been a patch on the rebellion he would raise the next time. Let me ask the judgment of the House on another question, the fact that the Indians whom this man incited to rise perpetrated some cruel murders, and that the scenes at Frog Lake called loudly for the extreme penalty of the law against the Indians engaged in that massacre, not only on the ground that they had committed great crimes, but because it was absolutely necessary to deter them from doing the like again. But I should like to ask how the Frog Lake murderers could have been dealt with if the man who incited them to rebellion, the "arch-conspirator," the "arch-traitor," this "trickster," was allowed to go free, or to repose in a lunatic asylum until he got rid of his delusion?

Cardinal Taschereau.

His Grace Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec, who has been elevated to the position of Cardinal and Prince of the Church, is the first Canadian Cardinal, and the second in a British Colony—the first being Cardinal Moran, of Sydney, Australia. The ceremony of enthroning Cardinal Taschereau will take place at Quebec in June next, and will be one of great splendour and interest. It will be presided over by a Papal Nunico, delegated by His Holiness for the purpose, and who will convey to His Eminence the Cardinal's hat.

—Swedish papers announce the coming betrothal of Crown Prince Oscar, of Sweden, and Princess Louise, daughter of the Prince of Wales.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(For the Post.)

What Was It?

One sometimes reads an account of the unexpected and impalpable presence of people who are supposed by their friends to be far away. I am not superstitious and I am not going to tell a ghost story, but I think I have not read anything stranger than was an experience of my own a short time ago. It was when we were living in California. One of our farm hands, a man nearly sixty years of age, a "forty-niner," and one whom I judged had been roughing it all his life-time, failed in health. He was advised to quit work and take care of himself, but he refused, apparently unwilling to leave a place where he could feel that he had a home. However, the disease—bronchitis—gained on him, and he was obliged to go into the county hospital for treatment. My husband, whose business frequently compelled him to remain in town three and four days at a time, often called at the hospital to see Peter, who always sent some kind message to let us know he had not forgotten those who had been kind to him. One night during one of my husband's prolonged absenses in town, I was taken with an attack of neuralgia in my face. Not wishing to disturb the rest of the family, I rose and made up a fire myself, in order to do something to relieve the pain in my face. It was then eleven o'clock. In a little more than half an hour, my face better, I returned to bed leaving a fire brightly burning in the small fire-place, which was in my sleeping room. I may have fallen into a light sleep, I cannot say, but the door appeared to open and I heard just as distinctly as I ever heard anything, the words in Peter's voice: "Well, good bye, Mrs. H.," and I seemed to see him standing there just inside the door. I sat right up in the bed quite expecting to see him, and wondering what he meant, but there was nothing to be seen. Just then the clock struck twelve.

The next day my husband returned from town, and his first words upon entering the room were: "Poor Peter's gone." I asked when he died. He said "at twelve o'clock last night." I felt just then as if someone was pouring cold water down my back.

"E NOMINE."

(For the Post.)

DEAR EDITOR:—There are doubtless many pigturesque spots in New Brunswick, but we doubt if any affords a more pleasing prospect than is to be obtained from the high grounds near friend Clarke's store, Wood Point. The muddy waters of Cumberland Basin lie in unruffled repose at our feet this beautiful March morning, and we wonder if there ever existed a period when the verdant forests waved their giant branches to the breeze and the antlered moose found ample feeding grounds where now Fundy's deep rolling tide holds undisputed sway, ere that subsidence began that gave to us our wonderful marshes and even now threatens to tax intensely the ingenuity of owners to hold those rich acres against its undoubted encroachments.

On the Nova cotia side the view is grandly diversified by marsh, field, forest and the gray outline of the majestic hills, as they rise skyward with the columns of smoke ascending from its numerous mines. Even the location of the Spring Hill mines may be made out from its murky vapours curling lazily upwards.

Amherst flashes back the rays of the setting sun from its churches, stores and factories, giving it the appearance of a much larger town than it really is. Forts Lawrence and Beau-se-jour are seen to advantage, each alike being rich in historic association. Colonel Lawrence, under the directions of Governor Cornwallis, built a fort at the former, and here General How lost his life, through the treachery of some Indians, while advancing to hold a parley with one who appeared to be a French officer, as he, How, was anxious to redeem some English prisoners from the hands of the Indians. The latter was for a time the headquarters of the detested Abbe de Soutre, and one of the important strongholds whose fall determined into whose hands the destinies of this country should be given. And we have often thought that greater care should have been taken to preserve intact this memento of by-gone period. Those old guns should have been kept on their carriages as if ready for active service, instead of being sold to grace the front yard of a gentleman's grounds in a neighboring town.

Yours &c., B.

March 18th, 1886.

MONKER POST:—You see i never try to rite to de news papper before dis time; i not try now but i see most ebery french peple she rite in de papper. so i tot when i see dat feller rite in your papper last time, and talk bout Jonas for run de lection for de local assembly, i tot i jist say, Jonas, you not try dat, for mabe you not have Tilmo to do de ting for put you in like he did when you get de french peple for vote for you. becuss she come mad after dat tother french man, becuss she not want to come on dis side for have his nominaton. You no, Jonas, she promise to give all de peple hoffice dat vote for him, but he forgit all dat, for when he make hoffice feller he start first wide his hone boy; he tink hese more smart dan his honkle Charl for make de sess; den all de rest of de Tayler she have an hoffice, and she make one for his brother-law Lewis; he try to starve all de poor peple, becuss she poor; de poor cant help dat, every place have poor peple. de french peple she not try to do dat, dey feel his will. Jonas, hese like de feller wid de ass, he try to please all de peple, den he loose his-self and his ass too. dat feller what rite bout Jonas he say dare is one religious tramp in de place what have his Bible, what talk about de deep water; he say he is scare to go where de water is shole. i tink dat feller not believe much in de Bible when he talk de way he make his piece in your papper you no dat shole water, as he calls dat, not belong to him, dats not belong to de catolic church, and dat peple have no rite to use dat, dats not belong to them; dat tramp wid his Bible is rite, de deep water she's rite; dem peple dat use dat steal dat shole water from de catolic church. i tink dat feller better read at 3 chapters of Matthew, 16th verce. i tink dey must be out door when dey do dat. den read 1st chapter of Mark's Gospell, 10th verce; se what de Bible say dare about de shole water; den read 8th chapter of Acts, 38th verce; den 6th chapter of Romans. 4-5 verses; Colossians, 2nd chapter, 12th verse.

now, when dat feller read all dat, i tink he say dat tramp is all right, wid his Bible and de deep water.

OLE FRED.

Chute-Sack, March 20, 1886.

DEAR SIR:—In my last letter to you from Farlington, Crawford County, Kansas, I promised to write you, which promise I will now try to fulfil. I left that city on the first of March, the weather being fine, wheat green, and farmers ploughing. I arrived in Kansas City and among the improvements on our Eastern cities, was the way the street cars are run, they being run by an endless chain, the machinery being worked by steam, underground. No horses are used on the street cars, as the country is so hilly they would be of little use, not being able to do the work. I found in the city an old acquaintance, whose name was Margaret Joice, formerly of the Parish of Botsford, but who is now married to a man by the name of Sir McIntire, and is very comfortably settled. Kansas is a very pretty city, but a very wicked one. I left Saturday morning and made my way to Chicago, arriving there Sabbath morning. When the bells rang for church, I went to hear the great Southern preacher, Sam Jones. I was informed I would have to go early to secure a seat One hour before service commenced every seat was filled. He preached in Rev. Mr. Moody's church. After church I attended communion, there being about five hundred communicants, and then went to a Chinese Sunday School, about fifty scholars being present. Not much Sabbath here—theatres, saloons, and all such places being run in full the same as any other day. I left Chicago in the morning for Boston, arriving there I found my old friend, I. Winchester and family all well. He is still in the employ of the McGee Furnace Company. On his birthday he was taken by surprise by a number of the employes presenting him with a fine crayon of himself, elegantly framed, with a suitable address, to which he responded.

I am as well as usual, but very tired after my long journey.

Yours truly,

JOHN BELL.

Boston, March 11th, 1886.

DEAR SIR:—In last week's issue of the Moncton *Transcript* there was a piece containing information of which there was but very little truth about my building a boat for some parties in the United States. It said that I had received a check for fifty dollars, which is as false as the one who wrote it, and that when the boat was complete I was to have fifty dollars more. These boats sell from ten to twelve dollars. If the *Transcript* will not publish the truth in political matters, I should think that it might in business notes. By inserting this in your paper you will oblige WELLS GOODWIN.

Bise Verte, March, 24, 1886.

Why do we Have Eggs at Easter.

Easter is observed among all Christian people as the anniversary of the great event of the resurrection of Christ. He was dead, but returned to life. The egg is taken as emblematic of a return to life. It is to all appearance dead, but we know that if placed under proper conditions, life will come forth from it. The use of eggs at Easter was adopted from an usage older than our era. It was the custom in every early time to celebrate the return of spring by making presents of eggs.

"Why does not Easter always fall upon a fixed day. Christmas is always on December 25th, why should not Easter be fixed with equal certainty?" Easter must always be on Sunday. It is not a particular date that is observed, but a particular Sunday. How to decide upon the Sunday, gave the very early churches much trouble, and there were differences on that account, but the matter was settled at a council held at Nice, in the year 325 The rule was adopted that: "Easter day is always the first Sunday after the full moon, which happens upon or next after March 21st, and if the full moon happens on a Sunday, Easter day is the next Sunday after. This gives Easter day a wide range of dates, as it may occur on any Sunday from March 22nd to April 25 h. —*American Agriculturist for April.*

—Of the one hundred and one theories as to the cause of the loss of the "Oregon," not one seems to be a perfectly satisfactory explanation of the disaster. Only the sworn report of an expert diver to the contrary will be accepted by very many as a proof that the great holes in the side of the big steamship were not made by an explosion, perhaps of some infernal machine. One of the latest and most plausible theories is that the "Oregon" ran into the stern of schooner sailing on nearly the same course as the steamer, hence the absence of lights on the schooner until the moment preceding the collision.

—The new British Admiral has given orders to the commanders in the Chinese stations to have their ships painted grey instead of white. Various colors have been tried in past years—black, yellow, and white having all been experimented with. Grey is said to be the most enduring and least conspicious colour; it is this colour that most of the Chinese men-of-war are painted.

—Freight traffic on the New Brunswick Railway has increased of late. Five carloads of manufactured cotton and one carload of confectionery were forwarded from St. Stephen to Montreal in the first week of March. Last week 2,500 bushels of potatoes were forwarded to Boston.

—Several well-known British scientists have consented to form a commission to enquire into the Pasteur anti-hydrophobic treatment.

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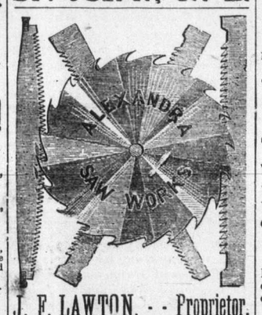
UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK, June 27, 1859.
This is to certify that W. K. French passed three years in Medical Colleges—1847 and 1848—at this institution. Besides College attendance, he has spent more than three years in medical studies.
JOHN W. DRAPER, M. D., President Medical Faculty.
Diploma Registered by Provincial Secretary, May 20, 1867.
CHARLES TUPPER.
HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 1, 1876.
W. K. French Registered in the Provincial Medical Register. T. R. ALMON, M. D., Registrar Prov. Med. Board.
m11tf

Machinery & Iron Goods.

The St. John Bolt and Nut Comp'y,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Track Bolts, Car Bolts.
Machine Bolts, Bridge Bolts, Sleigh Shoe Bolts, Turnbuckles, Lagscrews, Fishplates, Washers, Carriage Rivets, Boiler Rivets, Wharf Spikes,
Hot Forged and Pressed Square and Hexagon Nuts,
ALL KINDS OF
Railway, Mining and Builders' Supplies.
Factory: ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.
dec19 1y

Nails, Tacks and Brads.

S. R. FOSTER & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CUT NAILS:
ALL KINDS OF
Shoe Nails, Tacks & Brads.
Office, Warehouse and Manufactory:
Georges Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.



J. F. LAWTON, - - Proprietor.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

OXFORD FOUNDRY
And Machine Shop.

MANUFACTURERS OF
All kinds of Engines and Steel Boilers, Rotary Saw Mills with Improved Board Guage, Turbine Wheels, Machine Castings of all kinds, Wrought Iron Bed Posts, etc, etc. jan27

Dorchester Drug Store.

THE subscriber has opened a Drug Store in Hickman's New Building, next door to Merchants' Bank, and will keep on hand a Choice Stock of
Pure Drugs,
Patent Medicines,
Fancy Goods,
Toilet Requisites, &c.
J. W. McKAY.
Dorchester, June 10, 1885.

JOSEPH WARREN,
AUCTIONEER,
DORCHESTER, N. B.

Hotels.

Lamy's Hotel,
AMHERST, ... N. S.
James T. Ward, Proprietor.
Free Coaches to and from all Express Trains. june10

AMHERST HOTEL,
AMHERST, N. S.
GEO. McFARLANE, ... PROPRIETOR.
ENTIRELY renovated and newly furnished. Good rooms, good table, and good attendance. First-class Stabling on the premises. june10 1y

Clifton House,
74 PRINCESS & 143 GERMAIN STREETS,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
A. N. Peters, Proprietor.
Telephone Communication. Heated by Steam throughout. sep3 '85

SACKVILLE DINING ROOMS
—AND—
Oyster Saloon!
H. W. KNIGHT, - - Proprietor.
Meals and Lunches served at all hours. Transient Boarders accommodated.
Suppers served in good style at short notice.
A choice stock of Pickles, Sauces, Canned Goods, Confectionery, etc, constantly on hand.
Good Stabling on the premises and a careful groom in attendance. dec3-1y

Railways, &c.

N. B. & P. E. RY.

Winter Arrangement.

TRAINS will run, until further notice, as follows:—

Leave Sackville for Port Elgin daily at 2 P. M. (Standard time).

Returning, leave Port Elgin at 4 P. M., for Sackville.

W. C. MILNER, Secretary.

Railway Office, Sackville, January 1st, 1886.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1885 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1886

ON and after Monday, 16th November, 1885, the Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE.

Express for Halifax and Pictou	5.42 a. m.
Accommodation for Moncton	8.23 a. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou	12.56 p. m.
Express for St. John	1.53 p. m.
Spring Hill Accommodation	7.20 p. m.
Express for St. John and Quebec	8.48 p. m.

WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER:

Express for Halifax and Pictou	5.13 a. m.
Accommodation for Moncton	9.10 a. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou	12.27 p. m.
Express for St. John	2.20 p. m.
Spring Hill Accommodation	6.38 p. m.
Express for St. John and Quebec	9.15 p. m.

All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 11th November, 1885.

Boots and Shoes!

THE subscriber offers to his customers and the public generally a large and well selected Stock of

Boots and Shoes

Of every Description and at very Low Rates.

As I purchase these Goods in large lots, I am enabled thereby to offer Extra Inducements to my customers. Wholesale customers liberally dealt with.

JAMES R. AYER.
Sackville, May 23, 1885.

If you want a clean and easy shave,
As clean as barber ever gave,
Just call on me at my saloon,
At morning, eve, or afternoon.

I'll cut and comb your hair with grace
To suit the contour of your face;
To you I'll give a good shampoo,
The art of which is known to few.

My scissors sharp, my razors keen,
My shop is always neat and clean,
And everything I'm sure you'll find
To suit the taste and please the mi

My weeds are new and always sweet,
And with them others can't compete.
The ladies, too, I would invite;
For I can trim their bangs aright.

My hearty thanks I now extend
To all my patronizing friends;
And in the future I will try
My very best to satisfy.

WM. KNIGHT.
Sackville, Nov. 7th, 1885.

"The King of Layers."

Brown Leghorns!!!
White Leghorns!!!
Plymouth Rock!!!

THE subscribers have for sale a few High Class Pure Breed BROWN LEGHORNS, WHITE LEGHORNS and PLYMOUTH ROCK in pairs or trios.

Also a few extra marked Cockerels to dispose of. EGGS for hatching from a select pen of each of the above varieties after April 1st, at $1.00 per setting of 13, carefully packed and delivered to Railway or Express Office here.

For further information address

CHAPMAN & LAWRENCE.
Dorchester, Jan. 11th, 1886. feb10-4m

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

Money to Loan.

$2,000.00 TO LOAN on good security. Apply to the undersigned.

WALTER CAHILL.
Sackville, Dec 3rd, 1885.

J. L. BENT,
Licensed Auctioneer,
SACKVILLE, N. B. feb4tf