CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., AUG. 12, 1886.

—The first session of the 49th United States Congress closed last Friday.

—Nine hundred deaths from small-pox occurred at Santiago de Chili during July.

—Imperial Parliament re-assembled last Thursday. The Queen's speech will not be read till the 19th inst.

—The steam yacht "Yosemite," recently purchased in New York by by the Dominion Government, arrived at Halifax last week.

—Sir William Dawson, of McGill College, Montreal, will preside at the meeting of the British Association to be held in Birmingham in September.

—The experimental farms which the Dominion Government is to establish will be purely experimental; no teaching machinery will be attached to them.

—The decree of divorce *nisi* obtained by Mr. Donald Crawford against his wife because of her relations with Sir Charles Dilke has been declared absolute.

—The Marquis of Londonderry has taken the oath of office as lord-lieutenant of Ireland and Sir Michael Hicks Beach has been sworn in as chief secretary of Ireland.

—The Parnellite Convention at Dublin declares that tenants are unable to pay their rent owing to the depreciation in prices, and demands a remodelling of the rent-fixing clauses.

—The Pope has been seriously ill during the past week and is reported to have had two fainting spells last Saturday. His physician's, however, have every hope of his speedy recovery.

—It is now just about eighty-six years since Charles Stewart Parnell's great-grandfather was dismissed from the Chancellorship of the Irish Exchequer for opposing the union with England.

—Mr. C. O. Perault, ex Vice-Consul for France, has left Montreal for Europe on business in connection with the portion of the Short Line Railway which a French syndicate have offered to build.

—Lord Lansdowne sailed for England last Thursday. It is rumored that his visit has some connection with the settlement of the fishery troubles. The Government will be administered in his absence by Lord Alexander Russell.

—Owing to the disturbed state of affairs in Burmah, 5,000 troops, under the command of Sir Herbert MacPherson, will be sent into that country as soon as the cool weather commences, and 1,000 additional police will be sent from India.

—Mr. Gladstone states in a letter to Mr. Arnold Morley, that it is absolutely necessary that he should forthwith seek change and repose. This is regarded by many as an intimation that he will shortly resign the leadership of the Liberal party.

—A transfer of the steamboats &c., of the old Halifax Steamboat Company to the new Ferry Company has taken place, when the purchase money, $84,000 was paid over and the business assumed by the Halifax and Dartmouth Ferry Company. New steamers are to be put on next year, and an improved service is promised.

—J. D. Bonness, special Canadian customs officer has created a commotion at Deer Island, N. B., by seizing twenty-two fishing boats for alleged violations of the customs laws. The boats are valued at from $200 to $400 each, and have been released by the owners depositing the penalty, amounting in each case to the value of the boat.

—In 1874, when the Conservatives left office, our aggregate trade with the West Indies was $6,086,529. Under Grit rule it decreased to $4,387,996 in 1878. Last year it went up to $5,608,057, and this despite a fall in values since 1878. It cannot be said that the National Policy has injured the West Indian trade. As a matter of fact the tariff has improved it.—*Mail.*

—The Postmaster-General of the U. S. has decided that postmasters who fail to notify publishers when subscribers remove or do not take the papers from the post office shall be responsible for their subscriptions. We need just such a law in Canada. Postmasters in country towns are notoriously negligent in the matter of "uncalled for" papers, "removals" etc.—*Monetary Times.*

—The Edmonton *Bulletin* says:—"The Travis investigation at Calgary has demonstrated pretty thoroughly that the excitement against the judge last winter was raised by bad men through worse means for the vilest purposes. Most people will prefer that the law shall continue to be administered by Judge Travis rather than by a judge under the control of or desirous of pandering to these parties. To secure such a judge has been the object of all the rumpus."

—The gush over the decease of Pound-Maker is not appreciated by the Saskatchewan *Herald*. That paper says the Opposition press can go into ecstacies over a dead Indian who rebelled and sought the life of an Indian agent; but it had no sympathy for white settlers when their lives were imperilled. It adds that "the man who pays honour to the dead leader of a bad cause is not far from sympathizing with the cause itself; and with sympathy for the rebel side there must, of course, be condemnation of the loyal one."

THE REAL ISSUE.

The *Transcript* rejoices over the result of the Chambly election as a great Liberal victory,—although the successful candidate professes to be a Nationalist and a protectionist, and does not claim to be a Liberal—but it is unwilling to admit that the Riel Question was the real issue in the contest. The Montreal *Witness* declared before the election: "The real issue is the Riel question" and it now adds "There is every reason to believe that Mr. Mercier and his friends will sweep this province from end to end in the approaching general elections to the provincial assembly on the Riel issue." Mr. Laurier before the election said: "The Riel question is the sole issue" and urged his countrymen "to avenge on the 30th the death of the murdered Riel." The Toronto *World* says: "French Quebec has cast down her old idols and set up an image of Riel on her political platform." *La Patrie* a leading Grit organ, says of the election: "It is the funeral knell of the party of the rope. The first victory is won, now for the others." Mr. Robidoux, M. P. P. declares that the Chambly election proves the French electors of Quebec to be "solid against the hangman." Other French and English journals express similar views, but the *Transcript* says the hanging of Riel was "only an incident" in the campaign.

The *Transcript*, for lack of argument, resorts to the worn-out charge that "the outrageous mal-administration of Sir John's Government evoked the rebellion," when it should know that the trial of Riel elicited the fact that all the concessions demanded by the Half-breeds had been made by the Government before a shot was fired. The resort to arms was instigated by Riel after the alleged grievances of the Metis had disappeared, because he knew that unless the agitation was continued he would have no chance of extorting money from the Government.

The true inwardness of the matter is that from the very outset the Grits were determined to make political capital out of the rebellion. Every act of the Government in connection with the suppression of the outbreak received the sharpest censure, and when the rebellion was suppressed the Grit journals, in the hope of embarrassing the Government, began clamoring for the blood of Riel. The delay in bringing the rebel leader to trial formed the theme of countless editorial articles, and the constitution of the tribunal by which he was tried was the subject of repeated animadversions on the Government. The Toronto *Globe* admitted that "The crime for which Riel had been convicted is one of the most dreadful that can be imagined," and it added that "No one who has read the evidence can doubt that Riel richly deserves death," but when that journal and its imitators found that there was a probability of the rebel being hanged they suddenly changed their tune and condemned the Government for doing what they contended should be done. The determination to oppose the Administration in whatever course it might pursue was so evident that the Montreal *Witness*, always a staunch Reform journal, was forced to declare that "So much has been done to embarrass the Government, and its position has been rendered so difficult, that we have already stated our intention to support it in whatever course it feels called upon to take." Notwithstanding the pressure from Quebec the execution took place, although the *Globe* had asserted that Sir John MacDonald would no more think of resisting what his Quebec followers insist upon than he would of flying." Then came the agitation in Quebec in which Messrs. Laurier, Mercier and Prefontaine played such conspicuous parts, and the Grit papers freely predicted the downfall of the Government on the Riel issue as soon as Parliament should assemble. Parliament met and the Government showed no signs of falling, but Mr. Blake, who had so bitterly denounced Riel as a murderer after his first rebellion, and had offered a reward for his apprehension, now spoke and voted against the Government for permitting him to be punished for a much more serious crime. Mr. Blake has had the first instalment of his reward in the result of the Chambly election, and his faithful henchman, Mr. Edgar, has sent this message to the successful candidate: "The Liberals of Ontario congratulate you on your splendid victory. Welcome to our colleague." The *Transcript* can exult if it chooses in the return of the man who said after his election that he regarded himself as the standard bearer of the French National party as against the hangmen; but it will find it difficult to convince "people possessed of common sense" that the Riel question was not the real issue in the Chambly election.

—The Home Office at London has been informed from New York that a number of dynamiters have left the United States for the purpose of making attacks on the English Government. The conspirators, report says, will go from from New York to Paris, and there await a favorable opportunity for entering England. The Home Office has notified the French Government.

—The Baldwin Locomotive works, Philadelphia, have during fifty-four years turned out 8,000 engines. The first engine was built in 1832, and in twenty years to build five hundred engines. The second 500 hundred engines were built in eight years, and in 1883 the highest production was reached, 500 engines having been turned out in eight months of that year.

—The British House of Commons adjourned last Tuesday till Thursday, 19th inst.

RETALIATION.

To General Collins, of Massachusetts belongs the credit of devising a retaliatory measure, which should have the effect of bringing the Dominion Government to their senses. Not content with excluding Canadian vessels from all commercial privileges in the ports and waters of the United States, Mr. Collins goes a step farther and proposes to keep Canadian railway cars from crossing the border. His bill giving the President authority to issue a proclamation to that effect was submitted to Congress last week and was referred to the committee on Commerce, but the General has not been able to secure consideration for his little bill because a quorum of the Committee could not be got together. In the absence of a favorable committee report the only way the bill could be brought up would be by the unanimous consent of Congress, and, that, the despatches say, cannot be obtained, "because some of the Western members fear that such a proposition would embarrass freight movements and injure their railroad system." The objection of the Western members appears to be well taken. The exclusion of Canadian cars would do more to injure the trade of the United States than the enforcement of the treaty of 1818. It seems almost a pity in the interest of the Maritime Provinces that the retaliatory bill proposed by General Collins should not pass through Congress and be rigorously enforced. It would infallibly divert to Quebec, St. John and Halifax the traffic from Ontario now enjoyed by New England ports. Eastport, Portland and Boston would suffer severely by the exclusion of Canadian traffic, but the sea provinces could afford to laugh at the adoption of General Collins' boycotting measure.

Circuit Court.

The case of Brown and wife vs. Brown, like the cases which preceded it was remarkably complicated, the action being for trespass to lands of the wife, conversion of goods of the husband, and for $379.37 alleged to be due the male plaintiff for work and labor. The defence to the trespass was a private way, a public way and a way by prescription; to the conversion a general denial and to the claim for work a denial and set off extending over thirteen years of accounts. The Browns are brothers and prominent residents of the parish of Salisbury. The number of witnesses was something alarming—fifty-seven, it is said, having been subpœnaed for the defence alone. The plaintiff William Brown was under cross-examination nearly all day Thursday and the case was expected to last a week, but was amicably settled Friday afternoon on terms that were satisfactory to all parties—the lawyers perhaps excepted.

Nora Murphy was then brought into court for sentence, the points reserved having been waived by her counsel. The Chief Justice addressed her at some length urging her to spend the term of her imprisonment in seeking pardon for her sins, especially for the dreadful crime of murder, if guilty of the same. The sentence imposed was five months in the county jail.

The court then adjourned *sine die.*

—The people of Port Moody appear to have decided objections to having Vancouver made the terminus of the C. P. R. A despatch from Victoria, B. C. of the 6th says Chief Justice Begbie gave his decision to-day in favor of the property holders of Port Moody, who applied for an injunction to restrain the Canadian Pacific Ry. from extending its main line from Port Moody to Coal Harbor and English Bay. The decision rests on the ground that the charter of the Canadian Pacific Ry. gave the company power to construct the railway to Port Moody. Appeal will be taken to the divisional court.

—The following is from the Yarmouth *Times* of the 7th inst:—On Thursday evening there was a gathering at the residence of Mr. A. C. Robbins when his youngest daughter, Miss Bessie Robbins, was married to Dr. C. O. Tupper, of Amherst. The young couple left on a wedding tour, after which they will take up their residence in Amherst. Miss Robbins was one of the leading vocalists of Yarmouth and had a host of warm friends whose hearty good wishes go with her. Dr. Tupper is a son of Dr. Tupper, of Amherst, and a nephew of Sir Charles Tupper.

—Mr. C. H. Lugrin is in correspondence with a leading Boston publishing house with a view to the production of an illustrated book upon the Maritime Provinces. There is a reasonable prospect that terms will be agreed upon, and the Boston house will spare no expense in getting out a work which will be a credit to all concerned. Such a book would, no doubt, stimulate the growing interest in these provinces now manifest all over the eastern states.—*Gleaner.*

—The Imperial Government has decided to reinforce the fleet on the American station to allow of more vessels being employed in the protection of the Canadian fisheries. The Corvettes "Pylades" and "Tourmaline" will leave for this station shortly.

—The Imperial Federation League want Lord Salisbury to appoint a Royal Commission, to suggest practicable means for the defence of ports and the protection of commerce in time of war, and for a closer federation of all parts of the Empire.

—A memorial asking the Dominion Government to grant lands or medals to those volunteers who served during the Fenian raids of 1866 and 1870 is being numerously signed in Ontario.

The Crops.

A Favorable Report from the Annapolis Valley.—A Good Average Crop of Hay.—Revival of Dairying.—An Excellent Apple Crop.

The season of 1886 has been very favorable for farming operations in Annapolis Valley. The months of April and May were not subject to as many changes and varieties of weather as we usually experience, which gave our people sufficient time to prepare a good and proper seed-bed for all kinds of grain and root crops, and which enables me at this writing to inform you that the harvest this year will repay the husbandman, except it may be in some instances where indifferent cultivation has been pursued.

With the help of our labor-saving inventions, viz, the horse mowing and raking machines, which are almost universally used in this Valley, and of which we must speak in the highest commendation, together with the fine weather of July, a majority of the farmers have finished getting in their hay, which has been housed in good condition. The hay crop, speaking generally, may be considered a good average one; some localities having marsh lands and uplands under high cultivation have been more than an average, whilst in other localities not so favorably situated there is a falling off owing to a dry June.

Dairy husbandry is not carried on to as large an extent as formerly, owing to the low prices obtained in our local markets for cheese and butter. This is an important branch of industry and we hope to revive the interest through the Dairymen's Association, in giving the farmers and others interested new and advanced ideas in the better methods of manufacture, and in return receive paying prices for our goods. Your correspondent has availed himself of the most improved dairy implements and is now furnishing his customers in Halifax with a good article of Jersey butter of uniform quality at 25 cents per lb.

I must not close this article without referring to the fruit culture of this Valley, which is receiving special and increased attention, although I believe this county is yet in its infancy in regard to apple culture. Large areas are being planted every year with all kinds of fruits, (mainly apples) whilst old orchards are being new topped with the best varieties suitable for the English markets. Our apple crop is good, both in quantity and quality. The Nonpareil, the most valuable as a long-keeper, is showing up the best it has for years—this variety alone will range from 800 down to 20 barrels to the farm. This means a large return in cash, taking the average prices received from year to year, viz, $2.50 per bbl. I could mention the names of prominent orchardists living near me whose estimated shipping apple products are from 1200 barrels down, which will give you some idea that no other industry, in this county at least, pays so well as the cultivation of fruit, and now what we want and must have is quicker and cheaper transportation in placing our fruit in the English markets where fair prices for good fruit can always be obtained. Our local markets are too limited and give poor returns.

A YOUNG FARMER.

Annapolis Valley, Aug. 9, 1886.

—Grave alarm exists throughout the mining district of Montana over the rapid decline of silver. The *Inter-Mountain* estimates that fifty thousand persons in the Territory are depending on the mining industry and cognate enterprises, including merchants, farmers and mechanics. The recent depreciation of ten cents per ounce in silver represents the profits of the mining companies, which will have to close down unless a reaction occurs. The lead and copper mines, in which silver is an important bi-product, are also seriously affected. The Glendale works, employing 1,000 men, will will shut down on the 15th. The Aliee, Moulton, Lexington and Wickes works and many other great enterprises which for years have paid heavy dividends and employ thousands of men cannot run if the present depression in the silver market continues.

—Sir Charles Dilke's name has been erased from the list of Privy Councillors. Such an event, it is said, has not occurred since the last century. His downfall is the more painful because so many women are affected by it, their friendship for him causing suspicion. This is particularly the case with Mrs. Rogerson, whose salon has in time past been a centre of very distinguished society. Her parties were noted. People intrigued for invitations to her house. But her connection with the Dilke case puts an end to her social entertainments, and closes one of the pleasantest houses in London.

—Mr. Tilden's beautiful city residence in Gramercy Park, New York, with its large collection of rare and carefully selected books, will become the property of the city of New York for use as a public library. In his will ample provisions are made for the transfer and Messrs. John Bigelow and Manton Marble, of New York, and Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, are named as trustees. The value of the building is $1,000,000, while the library is estimated to be worth $100,000.

—A cablegram announces that the Canadian artillery team again won the first prize in the 64-pound shooting competition, beating 92 teams and winning Sir Richard Wallace's prize of nine silver cups £45 in money.

—Reports from England state that Hon. Alexander Mackinzie's health has greatly improved.

The Seigneury of Chipody.

A CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF ALBERT COUNTY.

(Continued.)

Jean Francois Brossard and his wife were captivated with the beauty and richness of Chipoudy, and he took up more land (at Hopewell Hill) than his son had cleared the year previously. Their plan was to leave him on their farm at Port Royal and to have a clearing ready at Chipoudy for each of the other sons when they were married.

No doubt Brossard and his wife hoped in a couple of generations to have their children grouped in farms around the paternal homestead. After much deliberation it was decided that Madam Brossard should remain with her daughter's family while her husband returning to Port Royal would take all the necessary steps to transport to Chipoudy the cattle, utensils and supplies for their new settlement. She was a strong and enterprising woman, and during the whole winter she was the centre of activity and social life in this distant wilderness, where the snows of January saw for the first time European families assembled around the blazing hearthstone.

In the spring of 1702 Brossard sailed into Chipoudy River with ten horned cattle, pigs, poultry, two young hired men and the varied merchandise required in the new settlement, and he found them all busy in sugar woods. He brought with him his second daughter Marie Anne, and he learned from his wife that the marriage of their eldest son would take place in the Autumn. He informed them at Thibaudeau's manor that the Seigneur was on his way; as for him, he proposed to remain until the end of August and to return to assist at the nuncio at Port Royal, but before, he wished to hang the crane in his new house, and the next day after his arrival he gave a grand frolic at which the whole settlement was present together with some Milecte Chiefs. A month after a second vessel entered Chipoudy river; it was the ancient Thibaudeau accompanied by his wife, several children and two hired men. Although he was already stricken by age and very uneasy as to the result of his enterprise, he had wished nevertheless to visit this domain which had cost him so much work, money and care. His two sons Pierre and Charles who had wintered in the manor met him and he was received as a veritable Seigneur. Brossard who was in some measure his compeer recognized himself as tenant in fief, went at the head of the others to pay his respects. The Indians who were with him presented porcelain collars, and when surveying the sugar woods, he was everywhere given the place of honor and received with great acclamation and firing of muskets.

(To be Continued.)

Personal.

—General Booth, the leader of the Salvation Army, is about to visit Canada.

—Dr. B. A. Marven has opened an office and commenced the practice of medicine in Albert.

—Mr. P. T. Barnum, the great American showman, will give $20,000 to anyone who will bring him a sea serpent, dead or alive, such as described in recent despatches.

—James Baillie Hamilton, of New York, was married at Westminister Abbey on Tuesday to Lady Evelyn, fourth daughter of the Duke of Argyle, and sister of the Marquis Lorne.

—The departure of Lord Aberdeen to make way for the Marquis of Londonderry as Chief Secretary for Ireland, was made the occasion of a great Home Rule demonstration in Dublin.

—Jas. F. Wolff, special agent of the Customs Department, has taken action for $40,000 damages against the Montreal *Witness* for libel in characterizing customs system as a blackmail system.

—Mr. David Shank Kerr, Q. C., one of the oldest barristers in the Province, died at St. John last Friday. Mr. Kerr was born in Cornwallis in 1809, and studied law and was admitted to the bar in his native Province. In 1835 he removed to New Brunswick, where he soon rose to a prominent position in his profession, and became one of the best known lawyers in the Province.

The Belfast Riots.

For more than a week the city of Belfast has been the scene of a continuous series of riots of a desperate and bloody character. The fighting has been between Catholics and Protestants, but the rioters do not appear to have any special grievance nor to belong to any particular class in the community. As far as can be seen the disturbances are the result of "pure cussedness," or a desire to demonstrate that the Irish are utterly unfitted for Home Rule. An idea of the sanguinary character of the riots can be formed from the following despatch from Belfast, under date of Aug. 9:—

During the rioting which occurred here Saturday evening and up to an early hour this morning 11 persons were killed and 130 seriously wounded. The majority of the injured persons have shot-wounds. Rioting was renewed to-day and a fierce encounter took place between the soldiers and the mob, in which a number were wounded. A soldier at close quarters fired at a boy, shattering his hand. The soldier was arrested. Reinforcements of troops to the number of 1200 have arrived in Belfast to-day.

Another despatch of the same date says:—

The city of Belfast, owing to the wreck and ruin of houses, presents a deplorable aspect. It is feared that numerous deaths resulting from the riots have taken place which will never be heard of. The hospitals are taxed to their utmost to accommodate the large number of wounded persons in need of attendance. A painful feature of the riots is the number of children wounded. Train loads of troops are constantly arriving. The aspect of affairs was so threatening that the authorities ordered all taverns in the city to be closed. If the rioting breaks out again it is likely martial law will be proclaimed. During Monday two opposing mobs in an outlying district managed to elude the police, and retired to a sheltered field, where for an hour there was a desperate melee. Both parties claimed the victory. One witness declares that sixty persons fell, many of whom were dead. It was evident that each party intended to annihilate the other. The mobs were dispersed by the military and police. There are now 5,500 extra military and police quartered in Belfast, and more are coming. At two o'clock Monday morning a mob made a desperate attack upon the police with stones, badly wounding some of them. A serious melee took place on Park street; the furniture in many of the houses was broken up to make weapons for the mob. The heaviest fighting on Sunday night occurred in Springfield. It is stated that the battle was waged in regular guerilla fashion. It is rumored that sixty of the rioters were shot down, many of whom were killed.

—The Duke of Abercorn, says that the Conservative policy towards Ireland is to give the greatest possible scope to the national aspiration of the people for self-government without impairing the Parliamentary union and at the same time to enforce existing laws for the protection of all.

In Bad humor.

A year ago my head was covered with sores, and the eruption covered my face also, and spread even until the backs of my hands were sore. I became weak and ill. Finding no cure I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. Two bottles perfectly cured me." Statement of Miss Minnie Stevenson, Cocagne, N. B.

Trade and Commerce.

—A Carleton, (St. John) man has commenced shipping the first part of an order for 250 tons of black lead to a Cincinnati house.

—A $10,000 bonus has been offered by Berlin, Ont., property holders to the Crompton Corset Company if that firm will locate in their town.

—Four car loads of coal from the Cascade mines have been shipped to Winnipeg to be tested on the C. P. R. This coal is reported to be true anthracite.

—The display of textile products from the mill of Wm. Parks & Son (limited), made at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, has attracted deserved attention.

—Some of the lobster packers on the shores of Cape Breton report a great scarcity of bait. On the southern shore lobsters are plentiful and large, while on the northern shore they are reported small.

—Dun & Co. report a total of 154 failures throught the country during the past week 38 less than the week previous. Seventeen of the number were in Canada, five less than the preceding week.

—The freight business on the Intercolonial Railway is increasing very rapidly. In July, 1885, 12,000 barrels of flour arrived in St. John and the same month this year the arrivals were 26,000, an increase of 14,000.

—The financial statement for the year presented at the annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Cotton Co. held at Halifax on the 4th inst., shows a small balance—$2,263—to the good. The old board of directors was re-elected. The meeting appears to have been a stormy one, and a marked difference of opinion existed.

—Messrs. T. A. S. DeWolf & Son, Halifax, report as follows:—The last Furness boat brought out a thorough-bred Jersey bull and cow. These cattle are still in Dartmouth awaiting transhipment to destination. Cattle rates show no change. No shipments having been made from Halifax since the India on July 21st.

—A meeting of the cotton manufacturers was held at Montreal Monday, when every factory in the country, except Gibson's cloth mills, New Brunswick, was represented. Committees were appointed to fix the price of grey cotton, white cotton, colored cotton, dye colored cotton, and yarn. A scale of prices was adopted and other arrangements made which were deemed satisfactory to the trade. It is understood that the advance will be very serious—from 5 to 10 per cent. being talked of.

—For an almost uninterrupted distance of 100 miles north of Stevens' Point, on the line of the Wisconsin Central, forest fires are raging, and hundreds of men are fighting the flames, seeking to save the towns and villages hemmed in by them. An immense amount of damage has already been done.

—"*True merit always has its reward.*" This saying is amply verified by the immense success which has attended the introduction of *Simson's Liniment*, which is fast superseding all others now on the market. Salesmen and Customers will please remember that *Simson's* is the *Best*. Be sure and ask for *Simson's*. The *Best White* or any other coloured *Liniment* ever made. Brown Brothers & Co., Chemists, Halifax, N. S.

AUCTION SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction at Frank Read's, COOKVILLE, on TUESDAY, 17TH AUG., beginning at one o'clock, sharp, the following Articles:—
1 pair three year-old Steers, 1 pair one-year-old Steers, 1 Cow, 1 Horse, 1 Express Wagon, 1 Pung, 1 Wolf Robe, 1 Driving Harness, 2 Chamber Sets, 1 Organ, 1 Sewing Machine, 2 Stoves, Carpets, Bedding, Dishes, and a lot of other things too numerous to mention.

MISS IDA M. TOWSE.
C. A. COLE, Auctioneer. 1i

FOR SALE.

Two Shares of Schr. "Hattie C."

THIS fine vessel was launched in Aug., 1883, at Hopewell Cape, Albert Co., where she is managed. She was well built, and, as the owner has not yet received one cent from her, offers to purchase will be thankfully received at Box 367, DORCHESTER.

New Advertisements.

ANNUAL

GRASS SALE.

BY AUCTION.

On Saturday, 21st Inst.

At two o'clock, P. M., I will sell about

75 ACRES GRASS

on Lot in Cut Ditch Body.

TERMS AS USUAL.

ALSO

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE ARRANGEMENT

THE GRASS

ON SEVERAL LOTS AS FOLLOWS:

On 4 Lots of 4 Acres each on Great Marsh; on 1 Lot of 10 Acres, and on 1 Lot of 20 Acres, on Floating Canal; on 1 Lot known as Sears Lot, near Dixon Lake.

jy12-2i JOSEPH L. BLACK.

Flour! Flour!

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE:

100 Bbls. "Gold Coin";
125 " "Snow Queen," due by Rail;
125 " White Dove, per schr. "Iona";
125 " Kiln Dried Corn Meal, do

ALL CHOICE "FULL PATENT."

aug12 J. L. BLACK.

SUGAR

20 BBLS.

Yellow and Granulated.

LOWEST PRICE AT

aug12 J. L. BLACK'S.

TOBACCO.

50 Caddies.

ASSORTED POPULAR BRANDS.

—AT—

aug12 J. L. BLACK'S.

DAIRY SALT

Ex Barque "Aristides."

240 Sacks—in prime order.

We will sell at $1.10 per sack, also at lower rates to the trade at wholesale.

june3 J. L. BLACK.

House Painters' Stock.

DECORATORS' PURE WHITE LEAD;
GENUINE WHITE LEAD;
NO. 1 WHITE LEAD;
COLORED PAINTS, Black, Red, Yellow, Brown, Blue and Green;
LIQUID COLORS, mixed ready for use, Yellow Buff, Grey Stone, Vandyke Drab, Quaker Drab, Bronze Green, Brown Stone, Fr. Grey, Old Gold, Bright Red, Fr. Green, Seal Brown, in pkges. of assorted sizes from one pound to a barrel;
KALSOMINE, White and Tints;
PARIS WHITING;
FLOOR PAINTS, Lead Color, Dark Yellow and Drab;
PARIS GREEN;
"EVERGREEN," for Blinds;
VERMILLIONETTE.

Carriage Paints.

MASURY'S DROP BLACK;
" Ivory Drop Black;
" Carriage Part Lake;
" Coach Painters' Green;
" Gold and Flake White, for Striping;
STRIPING COLORS, in Tubes, Gold Leaf, &c., &c.
VICTORIA COLORS, in one pound tins, ground in oil;
BOILED & RAW OIL;
TURPENTINE, JAPAN;
COACH VARNISHES;
FURNITURE VARNISH;
DAMAR VARNISH.

june3 J. L. BLACK.

MAY 27, 1886.

Don't Forget Our

Tailoring Department,

Mr. Petterson, Cutter.

Highest Satisfaction thus far given.

WE WARRANT CONTINUANCE.

may27 J. L. BLACK.

100 Pieces

CLOTHS,

Double & Single Width.

A Splendid Assortment suited to the Season.

INSPECTION INVITED.

may27 J. L. BLACK.

To Carriage Builders.

EVERYTHING IN YOUR LINE:

Wood, Leather, Iron, Steel,

AND SUNDRY SMALL WARES.

may27 J. L. BLACK.

New Advertisements.

KENNEDY'S

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

FINAL FAREWELL.

Robb's Hall, Dorchester,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12TH.

Music Hall, Sackville,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13TH.

MR. KENNEDY will be assisted by his daughters—

MISS HELEN KENNEDY, Soprano.
MISS MARJORY KENNEDY, Soprano.
MISS MAGGIE KENNEDY, Contralto.
MISS JESSIE KENNEDY, Mezzosoprano.

Admission 50 and 25 Cents.
Doors open at 7.30. Concert at 8.

HORSEMEN,

ATTENTION!

ON HAND

And for sale by the pound, the

Kentucky

Condition

Powder,

A Powder guaranteed to give the most perfect satisfaction.

Try it and be convinced.

CHARLES G. HART,

DRUGGIST,

Opposite Brunswick Hotel,

SACKVILLE, N. B.

SPRING &

SUMMER.

STOCK COMPLETE.

50 pcs. Dress Goods

In Black and Colors.

15 pieces Fancy Muslins;
375 pieces Prints and Cambrics;
20 doz. Silk, Lisle and Cotton Gloves;
25 doz. Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery;
40 doz. Ladies' Sunshades;
25 pieces Cretonne;
10 pieces Table Linen and Turkish Tabling;
A full stock of Corsets and small wares.

Gents' Furnishings.

300 Suits Clothing, "Cheapest in Sackville;"
75 doz. White and Regatta Shirts;
40 doz. Ties;
70 doz. Collars and Cuffs;
10 doz. Silk Handkerchiefs;
100 doz. Hats, "Latest Styles."

"TO BUILDERS."

150 kegs Nails, steel and iron;
700 lbs. Zinc;
3 tons Dry and Tarred Paper;
1 ton White Lead;
1 ton Colored Paints;
6 casks Boiled and Raw Oil;
Locks, Knobs, Hinges, &c., &c.

The above Goods will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, consistent with quality.

J. E. HICKEY.

May 20, 1886.

PROVISIONS

—AND—

GROCERIES!

The subscriber offers for sale:

30 HALF BBLS. No. 1 Labrador Herring;
15 bbls. No. 1 Labrador Herring;
25 half and quarter bbls. Mackerel;
30 quintals Codfish;
10 " Pollock;
20 half bbls. Shad;
12 " Shore Herring;
50 boxes Smoked Fish;
Oatmeal, Corn Meal;
Buckwheat Meal, Beans;
Rice, Barley, Sugar, Tea;
Raisins, Apples, Onions;
Soaps, Lard, Butter, Pickles;
Coarse and Fine Salt, Cabbage.

Beef, Pork, Poultry of all kinds, Sausages, &c., &c.

The above are offered at low prices for Cash.

EDWARD READ,

Next Door to Brunswick House.

Sackville, N. B., Dec. 3rd, 1885.