

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER

SACKVILLE, N. B., JULY 12, 1894

LOCAL VS. DOMINION GOVERNMENT IN FARMING MATTERS.

While the Post is prepared to give its opinions on all subjects of public concern, it is not afraid to give due prominence to the opinions of correspondents, even when they attack the methods or principles advocated by us. We do not claim infallibility and we are very free to recognize the great fact, that it is only by untrammelled criticism that ultimate truth, for which we are all seeking can be attained.

The Transcript appreciating such journalistic ethics, stumbles upon, what it considers a fine man's nest in the letter of Mr. W. B. Fawcett published on 5th inst in which the latter reflects on us for approving Mr. Fawcett's attack on the Provincial Government's attempts in the farming line, while we support the efforts made by the Dominion to aid the farmers.

In the first place, we can say that Mr. W. B. Fawcett is one of our own welcome correspondents, for whether he approves or condemns the Post, he has the merit of doing his own thinking and the courage to run counter to current opinions. Whether erroneous or not, his opinions are independent and not stereotyped. We commend Mr. Fawcett's courage to more of our young men; especially to those, who so freely criticize him.

In the second place, some years ago, about the time when the present Editor of the Transcript was becoming a Tory paper in Ontario, and when the Post was on friendly terms with the then local administration, we opposed the establishment of a stock farm, on the broad ground that the raising of live stock, grain, roots, fruits, etc. by the farmers and for sale in the same markets was an entirely unfeared for and unnecessary disposal of the public revenues and would not be successful. The predictions of the Post almost along the same lines, have since been verified. At the same time the Post was also instrumental in furnishing the government an offer from the Messrs. Fawcett to run a public stock farm at a tithe of the cost of the government.

The Dominion Government on the other hand has not gone into the farming business. Its connection with farming is an educational one. The Experimental farm at Nappan is one instituted to make experiments and solve problems, relating to seeds and crops of considerable moment and value to our farmers, but which from the expense involved, no private individual in this country has attempted to solve, or naturally would attempt. The dairying schools and lectures are not estimated in competition with the farmers, but to give them practical experience, to give them object lessons in the best methods, to afford them at large information which no single farmer could obtain except at a large personal sacrifice of time and money.

Instead of a farmer travelling abroad to learn the best methods, the government has brought the best methods right to his door. No business deals so intimately with the complex problems of nature; no business requires more of human experience and conduct with the best results; hence, education for the farmers is a prime requisite. Anything that tends to ward that end is to be welcomed.

We trust no distant future will see Sackville the seat of an agricultural school, from which young men will go forth thoroughly equipped, mentally and bodily for their noble and exalted calling.

The Canadian exporter will, when the Wilson tariff comes into force, find things much as they were, before Mr. McKinley had his little day.

In the last year of the pre-McKinley tariff Canada sold 2,825,756 bushels of wheat to the United States; the McKinley tariff drove the total down to 2,664,942 dec. in 1893. Similarly the Canadian export of barley to the United States declined from 9,939,765 bushels to 1,531,398 bushels. There is, therefore, ground for expecting considerable expansion in the trade of the Canadian farmer as a result of the Wilson Bill, and there is no reason why he should lose the increased hold he has taken during the interval upon British markets. The general exports of the products of Canadian farms has increased from 37,000,000 dec., to 53,000,000 dec. in the three years of the McKinley tariff.

The Good Roads Convention opened in Asbury Park, New Jersey, on the 5th inst., with strong promise of an interesting and instructive session. The delegates to the convention comprise representatives from forty states and number about 400, in all. The president of the convention in opening the session said that this country has the poorest roads the world has ever seen, with the exception of the Sahara desert. Gen. Roy Stone, the head of the National Bureau of Road Inquiry, said that the money lost to farmers by increased expense in hauling over the poor roads was more than \$600,000,000 yearly.

We read in the well-informed Montreal Gazette: The claims on the federal purse are coming off. The construction of the Sault Canal, the completion, and the expenditure for that purpose will be in the course of a few months, while the claims on the Treasury for payment of railway subsidies are rapidly being exhausted. In fact, at the beginning of the present fiscal year, only total subsidies contracted for, amounting to \$1,610,000 dec., there had been paid not less than \$5,222,860 dec., and the amount outstanding to be earned only 2,751,886 dec., much of which has since been paid. At the moment the considerable liability resting on the Dominion Government in connection with the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canal. It may require four or five years and an expenditure of eight or ten millions to complete this work, and until that is accomplished it would seem to be the height of prudence for the Government to refrain from incurring any further large liability.

DR. WELDON AND THE TRANSCRIPT AND HUMBURG.

Why is Agriculture Depressed?

The Transcript condemns Dr. Weldon's vote against Mr. Edger's resolution concerning Sir Hector Langavie and Sir Adolphe Caron for receiving money in 1887 from McGreevy and others for election purposes. We are not aware that the Transcript ever approved of anything Dr. Weldon ever did or said, or that it approves of him at all, or that there is no one so foolish enough to value his utterances as either judicial or impartial. The Transcript refers complacently to the fact that Dr. Weldon once used that paper for \$5,000 worth of libel and was only awarded \$50. The Transcript loses sight of the fact that a verdict of fifty dollars established the fact that it wantonly maliciously and falsely defamed him as certainly as if the verdict was a million dollars. The Jury in making so small an award were doubtless impelled thereto by the consideration that on their oath and consciences they could not believe that anything that could possibly be averred on the Transcript's authority about Dr. Weldon, M. P., could possibly damage him in the public eye over fifty dollars worth.

The vote against Mr. Edger's resolution was a very large one; large enough to condemn pretty effectually that gentleman's methods. The whole matter had been before Parliament previously; all the evidence had been published and republished; committees had sat on it; witnesses had been examined; speeches by the score had been delivered on it and Parliament had finally by a vote declared its judgment in the matter. Mr. Edger did not have a particle of new evidence to offer and had no reason or excuse for introducing it again, unless it was for the very improper purpose of attempting to try these men over again for the same offense. Mr. Edger's whole effort, as far as that goes, was a piece of humbug and hypocrisy, to sustain, in the absence of anything better the waning cry of boodling against the government.

This great event in sporting circles in the past week was the yacht races on the Clyde between the Prince of Wales yacht, the Britannia and the American Champion, the Vigilant. The contests were close, the former winning in four contests.

Sir Oliver Mowatt having failed to secure a majority at the late elections has now either to throw over his principles or throw up the Government. The indications are he will yield to the demands of the Labor party.

Took Paris Green.

HAVEY, A. Co., July 8.—The village of New Carlisle, Ontario, this morning when it was ascertained that Mrs. Reid, widow of the late Harris Reid, had taken a fatal dose of Paris Green, a poisonous substance, and Medical aid was summoned as soon as it became known to the family but all efforts to save her life were unavailing. Mrs. Reid had been suffering from a slight mental derangement for some years past caused by the loss of some of her children, one of them, a son, having been lost at sea. The deceased was about 60 years of age and lived with her children at the old homestead. The family have the sympathy of the community in their affliction. Mrs. Reid has a number of relations in Moncton.

The Tax Collector has Disappeared.

GAZARD, Lundy, of Tadiash, Shediac parish, has been missing since June 29. He was a farmer of good standing and no sufficient reason for his disappearance can be ascertained, but it is learned that on the day he disappeared he obtained \$250 from County Judge Gaudet on a promissory note, the title of which is now questioned. R. C. Tait, Shediac, a well-known shipper, is understood to be a considerable sum on no promissory note. Lundy was also a tax collector, and a large sum believed to be collected has not yet been sent in.

Colonial Conference.

The Colonial Conference at Ottawa terminated its proceedings on Monday and the delegates have departed to their homes at the four corners of the Globe. The great central aim of the whole conference has been Imperial unity. All the speeches have been characterized by this one idea. A resolution was adopted, approving of the action of the Dominion government in liberally subsidizing the direct Australian service, and the large subsidy which it is proposed to vote for a fast mail and passenger service across the Atlantic with ample accommodation for cold storage purposes. The resolution points out that Great Britain in the past had voted large mail subsidies to steamers running to the Cape and Australia and commends the proposed fast Atlantic service for similar aid from the Imperial authorities.

The death of Senator Glazier, took place on Saturday, at Ottawa. He was 85 years old, to the last he retained much of his vigor, and had been in public life for 33 years. He was first elected for the county of Sanbury in 1861, and re-elected at the general elections of 1865 and 1866. In March, 1868, he was called to the senate of Canada. Senator Glazier was a faithful if not an active member of the senate, and he was a worthy man in all the relations of life. He was a father and one son survives him. His death makes three vacancies in the representation of this province in the senate.

Why is Agriculture Depressed?

(Continued from First Page.)

You all remember that only ten or fifteen years ago Nova Scotia and New Brunswick raised plenty of beef for local markets besides several ship loads to spare annually for the English market. Then prices were good and farmers made money. Since that time prices have run down twenty-five to forty per cent. Production has fallen and decreased so that instead of exporting these provinces are importing large quantities of western beef and the once large and profitable trade of Westmorland county is well nigh destroyed.

Some will say this is the result of a general decline all over the world. While this accounts to some extent for the decrease in price by no means explains the chief reason why our farmers are driven out of our own markets. In the first place the price of our cattle has been cut down at least \$2.00 per head because this tariff refuses to place a duty of 30 to 60 per cent on his same as has been placed on the finished products of other industries. The result is nearly two million dollars annually goes out of Canada to foreign countries to purchase hides and our farmers are thus brought into competition with Texas and South America where cattle are raised for nothing. In the second place the profit of raising cattle is reduced from one to three dollars more because this tariff refuses farmers free raw material in the shape of free hides and will feed for the cheaper production of a first class article.

A third cause still larger out is taken out of every beef animal we ship to market by the I. C. R. because government has lately taken away one of the rights which the farmers of Cumberland and Westmorland have enjoyed ever since Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Albert Smith interested themselves and exact that 75c in the interest of the people; that is the right of shipping cattle in small lots at reasonable rates. This change has materially reduced the price of cattle in these provinces by placing our farmers completely in the hands of a few large cattle dealers who are granted cheap through rates and support large quantities of western cattle and our farmers are compelled to keep their cattle or take a price even lower than these western cattle cost.

One word about hay. If government would haul our hay on the I. C. R. at the same rate that it hauls coal it would cost the farmers of this county only fifty to eighty cents per ton to ship to Halifax. Or if it would haul our coal at the same rate charged for bringing western hay into our markets it would cost us at the most only 90 cents per ton. But the rate has been compelled to pay for several years is \$2.20 per ton. Therefore I am perfectly safe in making the statement that one dollar is wrongfully taken out of the price of every ton of hay shipped by our Westmorland farmers and appropriated to make up the deficit caused by bringing coal and such like at a loss; and by hauling hay from Quebec to Halifax for Mr. Gunn just what that gentleman monopolizes the hay trade and makes a fortune at the expense of our hay growers.

But Ottawa is not the only place where laws are framed to protect farmers. We have another institution at Fredericton also composed largely of professional men who take advantage of the situation to legislate against the farmer and in favour of their own classes. From time to time bills are being passed that house fixing by law the fees which people shall pay to the doctors, registrars, stenographers and other professional men, and these fees are fixed at a rate five times and in some cases ten times greater than a farmer can make at his legitimate business.

Only two sessions ago another of those bills was introduced which fixed the pay of a doctor at ten dollars for a day and any part of a day when called to give evidence in court. Professional men on both sides of the house started this measure; but nothing was said about it until twelve farmers who might be sitting for weeks in the jury box getting only one dollar per day.

Why should the price of law and physic be fixed by act of legislature any more than the price of beef or potatoes? It is much easier for a young man to establish himself in one of the professions than to fit himself out on a farm that will afford a good return. It requires less money and needs no more education or no more education except that the education must be different and acquired in a different way. Then why if he chooses a profession should his pay be fixed by law, while on a farm he is forced to compete with the whole world of law and medicine were fixed by the laws of supply and demand and regulated by competition the same as farm produce you will all agree that the price would be many times less than that of the lawyer and the quality very much better.

It is easy to see why farmers' sons go into the professions instead of farming and easy to see why five doctors and ten lawyers live and grow rich among us where only one existed forty years ago. But this is not all. For in our county or direct system of taxation, the changes going on which are relieving the professional and medical men from the burden of taxation, and the public burdens and loading them on the farmers. It uses a tax and makes assessors were instructed by law to assess a professional man's income at its full value and a man's farm at only 20 per cent of its value. Some years ago however this law was changed by our legislature and now a farmer's income is worth \$3000.00 is taxed for the full amount and the professional man's an income of \$1000.00 is relieved of \$300.00 and only pays on \$700.00 of that amount or one seventh as much as the farmer. The injustice of this is very apparent for a farmer with only \$3000.00 worth of land cannot possibly have \$1000.00 income or half the ability to pay that the professional man has and never the less this outrageous iniquitous law forces him to pay seven times as much. This is only a hasty glance at a part of the burdens and disadvantages thrown on agriculture by our whole system of government, from Municipal Councils to the House of Commons. And I earnestly trust every farmer to examine and find out for himself the real state of our public affairs; and he will be amazed at the inequalities of taxation and the wrongs done. And if these wrongs are not righted the next census will show a worse showing of agriculture than the last. If these evils are not removed agriculture relieved of its burdens our prairies will go without stock our rich farms go a begging, our railroads will rust out, our ships lie in port and all our lofty hopes and high ambitions for Canada of advancement prosperity and greatness will fade away like a dream and vanish as the morning dew.

W. M. FAWCETT. Sackville July 2nd 1894. G. S. Parker, owner of the schooner Helene Kenny, has received word announcing the death of yellow fever of Capt. David W. Corbett. Mate Fennessy and two sailors named Corbett and Hansen. Capt. Corbett was longed to Filly Village, Colechester Co., and the sailor Corbett was a cousin of the captain.

Stipendiary Court

REFORE JUSTICE CARROLL ON 5TH JULY, THE COMPLAINT OF RICHARD CARTER, COMPLAINANT, AGAINST JOHN BROWNE, THOMPSON OF MONCTON, FOLLOWS.

Constable Carter's evidence was that he went to Moncton on 10th June last to collect a debt on an execution of Blais Taylor against Pascal Hebert, for \$26.50. He went to the Queen Hotel where he found Hebert, showed him the execution; Hebert said it was all right, he would turn out some stuff, he had no money, he knew Carter was coming. Afterwards he said he wanted to attend the races and would either go that night or turn out some stuff. Carter replied he understood Hebert's staff was all covered by a bill of sale or otherwise. Hebert replied he had a herd of hogs \$300 that was free. Carter went out and ascertained there was a bill of sale against the herd, and then Hebert refused to turn out some wood; he said he ran the house, bought everything for it, but said it was run in his wife's name. Carter objected to wood as his wife might claim it. Hebert commenced to move and told Carter not to follow. Carter followed him to the Queen house and through it; Hebert putting up his hands in a striking way, said, you cannot arrest me if I offer to put out my hand. Hebert then the accused told him his business and showed him his execution, expecting assistance if he was hit or scolded. Hebert had nothing to say on, he went to the Park to arrest Hebert, saw Hebert selling tickets; told him if he would pay his bill by the arm and said, "I am my prisoner." He resisted. I caught him by the coat collar, and took him inside the office and through the back door to the jail. He said, "I will pay; but you under protest, come back and I will pay." There was a crowd of people. He then proposed to pay to some kind person, but he said he had been arrested before. I refused. He then pulled out a watch and offered me that. I said I must have the money now—he was to give me the watch and I had a cheque. I said I could not take it. I then heard a number of voices say "resist." I had hold of Hebert. A number of persons took hold of me, amongst them was policeman Thompson. He caught hold of me by the shoulder with others and they pulled me away from the office. Thompson said, "this man is my prisoner. I arrested him on an execution." Thompson took me to a carriage and ordered me to get in; and the present month as guest of Sir William Van Horne. They will make an extended tour through Canada before returning. They are at present at Bar Harbor, Me.

Capt. Wm. Towhead of Amherst has been appointed commander of the White Star line passenger Steamship Alabama between Philadelphia and New York.

Personals.

Mr. W. D. Dimock, M. P. P. has assumed editorial management of the Free News.

Mr. Charles S. Butler, late assistant station master at Amherst, has been appointed station master at Salisbury N. B.

The National Prohibition Convention at Montreal protest against the French treaty and run prohibition candidates at both Federal and Local elections.

Simon D. Fraser aged 68, proprietor of the Rocklin House for 28 years, died suddenly last week. He leaves a widow, one son in a sailing state and two daughters. He was a native of Middleton, N. S., and came to P. E. Island 30 years ago.

Col. Powell, adjutant general, suspended by Major General Hebert, has been re-instated by the minister of Militia. There is very general howl in the papers against General Hebert, who is nevertheless said to be a well trained and able officer.

Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill are expected in Montreal about the end of the present month as guests of Sir William Van Horne. They will make an extended tour through Canada before returning. They are at present at Bar Harbor, Me.

Capt. David W. Corbett, Mate Fennessy and two seamen named Corbett and Hansen of the schooner Helene E. Kenney, died while the vessel was lying at Victoria, B. C. Corbett was longed to Filly Village, N. S. He was unmarried. The deceased sailor, Corbett, was a cousin of the captain's.

Miss Carrille, daughter of the late Dr. Carrille is visiting St. John. M. J. Carrille's first engagement was with the Carl Rosa, opera company. D'oley Carter perceiving her powers, secured her for Gilbert and Sullivan at the Savoy. At the Savoy she remained two years, creating a severe cold which was compelled to retire to the Riviera for a time. On recovering Miss Carrille resumed her studies, which she continued until last autumn when she came out to New York as prima donna of the Opera House. She is now in the hands of the most popular opera singers on the stage, so well known as the "Queen of the Opera House" Theatre has just concluded a contract by which she will sing at the Grand Opera House, New York, in October. She will open in Rob Roy DeKoven's new comic opera. DeKoven is writing a part expressly for her and she says the new opera will surpass any of his other works.

News Condensed.

The governor general has received word from a Russian Prisoner, Prince Gregoire Gultizich, is about to visit Amos, particularly the British possessions.

The Dominion Coal Co. will in a few days commence building an engine house and machine shop at Dum. No. 1 Colliery. The building will be the largest and best equipped of the kind in the Province of New Scotland. The main building will be 160 ft x 140 ft.

Nearly \$5,000 have been raised for the Bishop's Hospital by the sale of an Altar Tomb, with a recumbent figure placed in the South transept of the Fredericton Cathedral.

The fifth annual session of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America convened at Waterville, Maine, yesterday, 11th July. Two years ago Mr. Charles A. Everett of St. John, was elected Most Worthy Patriarch of the National Division, and he now retires.

The libel or flag (Persian for flower, was introduced into Europe from Persia in the early part of the sixteenth century by a German traveller. Gerard mentions it in his famous Herbal in 1567. "Laycock," the pronunciation of lilac once common, has now almost passed away, except in remote rural districts but there was a time when it was by no means a provincialism nor a sign of the uneducated.

GARDEN PARTY AND PROMENADE CONCERT. A Garden Party and Promenade Concert will be held on the grounds of THEOS. MURRAY ESQ. THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 19. SACKVILLE BAND. Will be in attendance.

Refreshments of all kinds will be on sale. The 25c. ADMISSION 10c. Grounds open from 5 till 8.30 p. m.

Dorchester.

Messrs Gray and Ross of the Pontineau wharf North on Tuesday for a few days fishing.

Mr. G. B. Barnett of Palaise is in charge of the station here in place of Mr Fowler.

The Memramook Gold Mine is grinding out ore.

Messrs F. C. Palmer & Co are completing their handsome new store. It is much needed for their increasing business.

Mr. Coleman Bower's funeral on Monday was very largely attended. Rev. Father L'Abbe assisted by Father Cormier and Richard officiated. Mr. Bower's life was insured for \$2,000. His remains were interred at Memramook.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

Seven new cheese factories and two creameries have been started in N. B. 14th year. Of these there are four cheese factories in Kings county and three in Kent county. A new creamery has been started in Kent, and one near St. Stephen Charlotte Co. Many of the cheese factories are now being built with machinery which may be adopted for the making of butter after the cheese season closes.

Fox Creek, parish of Nouvelle France and butter factory started work on Monday under the management of S. H. Blair, of Colborne Blair of the Nappan experimental farm. It is called the St. Anne cheese and butter Co. The managers are Messrs. Denis A. Bourgeois, Amos S. Goyang, Alfred D. LeBlanc, James G. Goyang and Fred G. Goyang. The manager of the concern is Mr. Amos S. Goyang.

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On us when you buy HAYING TOOLS, GREAT BARGAINS!!!

of any and every description. The W. A. Wood American Mower, the lightest easiest running and most improved machine on the market.

The ITHICA & MASSON HORSE RAKES. An A1 Rake for \$13.

SOYTHES, SNATHES, HAND RAKES, FORKS, EMERY STONES. Best goods at bottom prices.

Extra Parts & Repairs for new Model Buckeys and Wood Mowers and Ithica and Masson Rakes always on hand.

SALT! 220 Bags Coarse Salt. 40 " factory filled do. Price Very Low. 150 Choice New Cream CHEESES 300 Bbls. Flour

Five Roses, Tilson's Pride, White Eagle, Gold Coin, Kent Mills and Delight. 1 Car Redpath Sugars, 1 Car Nova Scotia Sugars. 100 Bbls Cornmeal. 100 " Oatmeal. 26 Casks New Barbadoes Molasses. 70 Casks Kerosene Oil. 50 Casks New Tea. New Full line

STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES. WHOLESALE. RETAIL. J. L. BLACK, Sackville June 28th, 1894.

STRAWBERRIES AND ICE CREAM! The ladies of the Midgic Baptist sewing circle purpose holding a sale of Useful and Fancy Articles at the Hall on Wednesday, July 18th 1894.

Strawberries and Ice Cream and other refreshments will be provided. ADMISSION 10 CENTS July 12, 1894.

200 Pounds PARIS GREEN GUARANTEED PURE. At Sackville Drug Store A. DIXON.

DON'T READ THIS. When You're Printing to be Done Send it to Another Town.

Advertising Billboards Cards Dance Orders Envelopes Fancy Work Gummed Labels Hand Bills Illustrated Circ's Jar Labels Kam kuts Labels Mailing Wrappers News Letter Our Prices Low Pamphlets Quick Work Receipts Statements Tickets and Tags Unexcelled Work Visiting Cards Wedding Cards Xpress Prepaid You will find us Zealous to please

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Robb-ARMSTRONG ENGINES MONARCH BOILERS And all kinds of MACHINERY ROBB ENGINEERING CO. LTD. AMHERST, N. S.

Notice! 3 cattle in pound at Middleton Dorchester, 2 heifers, one year old, color red and white no ear mark 1 yearling steer, color white and black, ear mark piece cut top side of left ear. If not claimed by the owner before the 7th of July they will be sold at 4 o'clock p. m. to pay expenses. G. S. WELDON Found keeper. June 20th, 1894.

Grass for Sale. All the grass on the well known John Chappell farm at Bate Vale will be offered for sale in lots to suit purchasers on Wednesday July 18th 1894 at 7 p. m. on the premises. W. J. KEILLER. July 5th 1894.

LOT OF MARSH FOR SALE! Twenty six acres of marsh half English and half Broadland, situated in Sunken Island body of Marsh and lately occupied by Walter Cahill Esq., of Sackville, N. B. For sale at once. For further particulars apply to CHAS. T. LOCAN, Amherst Point, or ALBERT FAWCETT, Upper Sackville, N. B., July 5, 94.

W. I. GOODWIN. SACKVILLE BOOK STORE. SEASON OF 1894.

RED WILKES, The fine young stallion Red Wilkes was foaled May 8th, 1890. He is a beautiful blood bay with black points (no white), with the best of legs and feet, stands 15 1/2 hands high, and weighs over 2000 lbs. He has a fine disposition, and is safe for any man to handle. Red Wilkes was sired by Harry Wilkes, he by Geo. Wilkes, 2:22 Harry Wilkes is the sire of Red Wilkes, many 2:14's, Katrina, 2:38, Helen B., trial 2:36, and a lot of other good ones. In fact Dan Beckie, by Red Cloud, he by General Hawcock, he by Deerfield Morgan; 2nd dam Daisy, by Station.

RED WILKES will stand at Jas. Robertson's, SACKVILLE, FOR THE SEASON. TERMS—Single Service \$7. Season \$10. To insure \$12. All mares at owner's risk. Parties parting with mares served by the above horse will be held accountable for fees agreed to. FRANK N. STOKTON, Owner. MILLER BOWERS, Sackville.

Notice. WANTED immediately a good WOOD WORKER at Carriages also a good BLACKSMITH. Enquire of BLAIR TAYLOR, July 4, 94.

Notice. THE TRUSTEES of School District No. 11 parish of Shediac, in the County of Westmorland, hereby give notice that they call in for redemption the following numbers, eighteen, nineteen and twenty, issued by the said trustees under and by virtue of the act of the General Assembly, Chap. 52, passed on the tenth day of April, A. D. 1875. The Debentures will be paid at the office of the secretary of Trustees, W. H. Deacon, Shediac, N. B. Dated this 10th day of July, 1894. W. A. HENSLY, O. M. MELANCON, CHAS. HARPER, TRUSTEES.

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It Beats All. WHAT EXCELLENT GOODS. Are to be found at our Establishment.

And the prices are right too. We want to sell goods and if you call on our store you will be sure of being welcomed. In many lines we can give you special bargains and save you money. We can't go into details in an advertisement, but call and learn the facts.

Just received our stock of the Gem self-sealing Jars and Preserving Kettles which we will sell at the lowest possible prices. Also a large assortment of Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Water Sets, Toilet Sets and Glassware of all kinds. Also Willet, Washing Machines and the American Bureka Ringers. The cheapest in town. EDWARD READ. Sackville, July 5th, 1894.

Headquarters FOR SPORTING GOODS. CONSISTING OF Rods, Lines, Flies and Hooks, BASE BALLS, BATS and FOOT BALLS.

I have also opened a MUSICAL DEPARTMENT in which I have a good stock of VIOLINS FROM \$3.50 TO \$40. Also agent for the Cornwall Organ.

W. I. GOODWIN. SACKVILLE BOOK STORE. SEASON OF 1894.

RED WILKES, The fine young stallion Red Wilkes was foaled May 8th, 1890. He is a beautiful blood bay with black points (no white), with the best of legs and feet, stands 15 1/2 hands high, and weighs over 2000 lbs. He has a fine disposition, and is safe for any man to handle. Red Wilkes was sired by Harry Wilkes, he by Geo. Wilkes, 2:22 Harry Wilkes is the sire of Red Wilkes, many 2:14's, Katrina, 2:38, Helen B., trial 2:36, and a lot of other good ones. In fact Dan Beckie,