CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER

SACKVILLE, N. B., APRIL 18,1895.

A SUGGESTION.

One day in this month of April two men were standing on a platform at Cranes Corner apparently waiting for some person or persons to come out of Ford's shop. The men were entire strangers to each other but naturally from being so near dropped into conversation. One was a young man intelligent looking, well dressed, his whole appearance pointing unmistakably to his being a farmer's son and not very far from home; the other man was a little past middle life and his figure is quite often seen on the streets in Sackville.

The conversation between the two men began in the usual way among Anglo Saxons by one telling the other what kind of a day it was, and the other agreeing to it. As if one might be blind and was being told a very important piece of information, the kind of weather out doors. This little formality over the young man asked some questions about a certain gentleman who just at that moment came within vision.

Those questions were answered as well as some others that followed. The young man then said "it must be a fine thing to have plenty of money." The reply was if you know how to make the right use of money it is a good thing to have, otherwise it may be a curse rather than a blessing. The children born of rich parents are not the ones that are doing the best work in the world. The young man who has good health and knows success in life depends on his own exertions; and then braces himself for the fight is the man to be envied and the one who most surely will succeed.

The young man seemed a little dazed at the reply to his remark and said very slowly "I suppose so." The answer seemed hardly what he expected. In a moment he spoke again and said. "I believe these Institutions up here are a curse to the country". This time he was told he was entirely wrong in his opinion. While it took a lot of money to get an education there and there were not many farmers' sons, who intended to be farmers on the roll of students yet if a young man wanted to secure a higher education this was just the place for him to come. This ended the conversation as reported but it has started a train of thought that has not ended yet.

There is scarcely a doubt but the young man was a farmer's son and lived within twenty miles of Sackville and that in his statements he revealed his honest thought on the subjects about which he talked. That the thought expressed about the institutions in Sackville is shared in by a considerable number of farmers we believe is true. That money is a fine thing to have is the settled conviction of a great number of persons other than farmers, will scarcely be disputed. The money question can however be dismissed with this general statement;—it is very inconvenient sometimes very unpleasant to find yourself short at your bankers. Touching the higher educational institutions and the wrong impression they have made on the minds of a number of farmers and whether that impression can be removed is surely worth a further thought. It is but doing justice to the management of those institutions to say their one aim is to train the minds of all who come under their care so that they may become better, grander and nobler men and women.

One reason and we think the main one why the farmer does not appreciate more the college or university is because there is no strong bond of sympathy between them either socially or intellectually.

The merchant, the lawyer, the physician, the clergyman, the civil employee send their sons to college and to these sons the college is their alma mater. They look upon it as a kind of home and very often hold their old teachers in almost the same awe and respect as their parents. They have felt the benefit of the training received there. Life long friendships have been formed and some of the brightest places in memory take the thought back to the college campus or to the drawing room or, better, yet to the college class room.

In after life perhaps in some unexpected quarter the meeting of a professor or fellow student of former days is simply a delight. There is no such bond of sympathy between the farmer and the University. The farmer or his sons know nothing of such experiences. He only reads the Professor's name in the paper and contrats what seems to him the large stipend, he hears he receives, with his own small income, or he meets him some day on the public street and contrasts his princely fitout with his own modest "one horse shay" and the contrast does not add to his comfort.

The district school is the farmers alma mater. The university is out of his reach. It costs too much, but if it did not cost, it is the experience of the past twenty five years that an arts course is not the one best suited for the boy who is to become a farmer. Neither the surroundings nor the curriculum are in the best line to develop farm tendencies.

So obvious has this become that in almost every country where an effort has been made to improve the educational condition of the farmer special agricultural schools or colleges have been established with a curriculum designed entirely with the view of meeting the educational wants of the farmer's son. One of the most successful of these colleges is in Ontario in the town of Guelph.

When it is remembered that farmers are the largest number of people following any one branch of business in Canada, in fact numbering as many as all the others put together and when it is remembered that farmers produce and supply to the market what is indispensible to the existence of every other industry in the state it must be clear to every one that the prosperity of the state depends very largely upon the prosperity of its farmers. This being so in the absence of any special agricultural college or school in New Brunswick could not the higher institutions of learning here be brought in touch with farmers by the addition to their staff of teachers of a teacher who would be especially qualified to give instruction on the lines now considered indispensible to the education of a successful farmer. If the government could be induced to pay the salary of such an instructor for each of three collegiate institutions in N. B., the University at Fredericton, St Joseph's College and the University of Mt. Allison it would be a start in the right direction and perhaps help to create more sympathy between farmers and these institutions. Nova Scotia made a move in a somewhat similar direction a few years ago with this difference that the instructor was placed at the Normal School at Truro. Students taking a course at the Normal were offered an increased government allowance if they would take the agricultural studies and teach the course in the common schools. Since that the N. S. government have bought a farm and erected on it a substantial brick building for teaching purposes. They have also furnished it with expensive and suitable apparatus and furniture. They have not yet however enlarged the staff beyond one instructor. The Guelph college cost last year $56,480 and there were 290 students in attendance.

While this institution is considered a model agricultural training school, it is out of the question for New Brunswick alone to think of venturing on anything approaching that college simply on account of the great expense. It has always seemed to us that the Maritime Provinces ought to unite in that question and have one central institution for all three and if Newfoundland joins us it will make four. As Nova Scotia has made the start at Truro let that be the centre to locate. In the meantime if the government could see its way clear to place an agricultural Professor or instructor in each of the colleges referred to the leaven necessary to be put in the minds of farmers would be at work to lead them to the appreciation of a more scientific agriculture which means a more common sense way of farming. We feel sure any movement by the government in this question would be readily responded to by the faculties of these institutions.

TEMPERANCE.

President Evans of the N. S. Conference is making an effort to rally his forces to vote for prohibition candidates or party candidates pledged for prohibition at the next election He thinks that a plebiscite vote of 43,756 and a majority of 31,401 indicates that N. S. is ripe for prohibition. If there was any moral mathematics or any scientific process or any process that was not scientific by which it could be determined at least approximately how many of those who in the plebiscite voted for prohibition would use their best endeavours to carry out that principle, if it were the law of the land, then Mr. Evans would have a solid basis on which to rest his fulcrum.

The resolution on temperance passed at the last session of the N. S. Conference as also the resolutions on the same subject passed by the general conference of the Methodist Church that met in London, Ont. last September have just been published and give no uncertain sound as to the attitude of the church they represent on this question. It is satisfactory to be again assured that the report of the Royal Commission is about ready to be given to the public and that it is likely to be a "text book" on temperance. The temperance public have all along had the impression that the cause of prohibition would not secure a strong impulse from the report. It is to be hoped they have had mistaken notions in this regard, and that the report as it is said to be unanimous may be valuable to temperance evangelists.

Local temperance workers in this community are active. The R. T. of T. continue to push the enemy under the Scott Act and publicans are brought before the Stipendiary at what would seem short intervals to make the business of selling a paying one.

We are very sorry to see another effort is being made to repeal the Canada Temperance Act in the county. If it comes to a vote the temperance party will have to go to work with a will, and roll up such a vote for the law as will forever silence the opposition.

FROM MANITOBA.

The following extracts from a private letter from Manitoba dated April 9, 1895, will give the readers some information about the climate and the school question in the provinces. "I regret to hear you are still in the throes of winter in New Brunswick. Our streets are as dry as in mid summer and we are working in the summer sun The wheat will be all in by the last of this week, the snow has all been gone since the middle of March, *would you not like to come here and live?* About the school question, national schools are very popular in Manitoba and I think if the local legislature was dissolved and the question submitted to the people there would scarcely be a corporal's guard returned in opposition to the present law. The course of the Dominion government so far is not condemned especially but if they undertake to force remedial legislation upon the province they will lose their support here It is reported the attorney general has gone east to consult some strong authorities on the question. Laurier left no lasting impression after his visit here last summer favorable to his party.

—Mr. William W. Hanscom, manager of the Havelock Mineral Spring Co., is negotiating for the sale of the property to a number of St. John capitalists. This is a very valuable property. The sales last year were 300,000 bottles.

THE TRANSCHIPT AFTER THE FARMERS AGAIN.

"The bonus System is pernicious and baneful from every point of view."—Moncton Transcript.

Forty-eight years ago New Brunswick lost her wheat crop, and farmers scarcely knew which way to turn. The oat yield was still good but there were no mills to manufacture the grain into meal. The government of the time saw something must be done and offered a bonus of twenty-five pounds to any person putting up an oatmill under certain conditions. The result was that a number of oatmills was at once erected and oatmeal has formed one of the principal foods for breakfast ever since in this province. As soon as there was enough mills established to supply the wants of the farmers, the bonus was discontinued. The bonus was not looked upon at that time by the farmers as "baneful and pernicious" and we feel quite sure it is not so looked upon by their descendants to-day.

The war of 1812 and the years of distrust between the two countries that followed brought clearly to the minds of the leading men in the Maritime Provinces that they were sure to be dependent on the New England States for bread stuffs unless the agriculture of the provinces was greatly improved. A prominent Nova Scotian who signed himself Agricola in his writings at once set to work to try and improve the agriculture of his native province. His letters were of such a high character; his facts, his reasoning, his style, made such an impression on the public that the government took the matter up and to encourage agriculture offered a bonus for the formation of societies for that purpose. Advanced agriculture in Nova Scotia owes its beginning to the letters of Agricola and to the bonus given by the government for the encouragement of agriculture. The enthusiasm of Nova Scotia did not stop there but crossed the line into New Brunswick The same policy was adopted by the government here and every agricultural society now in N B. is reaping the benefit of this "pernicious and baneful" system Three years ago the present government of N. B. decided to use their influence to give the dairy business a boom, and in their wisdom assisted by the Dairy Commissioner of Canada they agreed to give a bonus of so much to so many cheese and butter factories constructed in each county. They adopted the very "pernicious and baneful system" their supporter in Moncton condemns and it is not on record that he lifted a pen against it. The result so far of this move by the government is that the dairy interest has gone right ahead. If this "baneful and pernicious" system, which the government of the Dominion has this spring decided to carry out in connection with creamery butter had never been followed in the past mail accommodation would have been entirely out of reach of the rural population of Canada. If this "baneful" policy had not been pursued in relation to railroads instead of N. B. being able to boast of having more railroads per capita than any other country in the world it is very questionable whether she would have had an iron road in her territory. If the "baneful bonus" had not been granted to steamships and lines of travel it is just doubtful whether the editor of the Transcript himself would have found his way to New Brunswick, but whether that is a blessing or the opposite may be a disputed point. If the proprietor of that journal had been brought up in one of the back settlements of this province and in going after the cows late at night had suffered as much as some N. B. boys not knowing from what bush Mr. Bruin might spring and make a supper of him, it is quite possible he would not call the three doller bounty for bruin's snout "baneful and pernicious." It is thinkable however that the if backwoods boy grew up with the same characteristics as the London printer boy that bruin might run as well as the boy under such circumstances.

The China Japan War.

From Washington sources comes what is said to be an authoritative statement of the demands made by Japan in the negotiations at present pending between that country and China. These demands include the independence of Corea, the permanent session of the island of Formosa to Japan, an indemnity of 300,000,000 taels, the permanent occupation of Port Arthur and the immediate contiguous territory, and the conclusion of a new treaty between Japan and China opening the interior of China to commerce. Under this latter head is included various features relating to trade, such as the free access of Chinese rivers. A new element lately injected into the situation is the reported determination of Russia and Germany to protest against the demands of Japan on the ground that they are highly detrimental to the commercial interests of Europe in China. To what length these powers are inclined to go to prevent acquiescence with Japan's demands does not at present appear. The latest reports are that China has acceded to the Japanese demands.

—Work on the large new Sulphite Pulp mill at Chatham, N. B., will commence the middle of this month. The new mill will be built by Montreal capitalists.

—According to a St. John despatch a meeting was held of the Colonial Iron and Coal Company, which proposes to erect a blast furnace at Carleton, N. B. The company, it is stated, has already secured coal areas in Queens county, and also has secured the right to build a railroad from the coal areas to Gibson, opposite Fredericton. The Central Railway is to build a line of railway from Chipman to the coal fields, about fifteen miles. Mr. Robert G. Leckie and some local people are associated in this enterprise with English and American capitalists. The works are to have a capacity of 100 tons pig iron per day.

The Prisoners Petition.

Following petition was presented to Warden Forster of Dorchester penitentiary last Friday. The warden states that the action was quite voluntary on the part of the signers and that there is no doubt of the genuineness of the sympathy which has called forth the self sacrificing proposal.

Penitentiary, Dorchester, March 28. John B. Forster, Esq., Warden: Having but recently learned of the distress from starvation prevailing in Newfoundland the question has occurred to us, might we be permitted to practically sympathize with the sufferers? Not many of us have any money that we might send, but we will willingly share a part at least of our rations with the famine-stricken inhabitants of that colony.

Many persons in cases of emergency have lived and thrived upon two meals per diem for a limited period, and we willingly offer our third daily meal for the relief of at least one or two families if you will permit us to do so.

The flour we would ordinarily consume during the period of one month we trust will sustain life in a few persons, and we shall be happy in that knowledge.

Not many of us can be charged with having done great things for home and country, but we are learning that to live for others is not merely a duty but a pleasure. We sincerely sympathize with the poor starving people, and have made this, the only offer we can possibly make under our present circumstances, for the sake and in the name of Him who said: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Yours respectfully.

(Signed by seventy prisoners.)

Terms of Union.

Speaking of the conference at Ottawa between the delegates from Newfoundland and Canada the Mail and Empire correspondent says:

It is understood that the basis of the negotiations will be the informal offer made to Newfoundland by Canada through Sir Charles Tupper in 1888 Sir Charles Tupper stated the terms Canada would be willing to offer, and it is generally believed that the informal proposal was made not only with the consent of Sir John MacDonald, but with the sanction of the Imperial government.

These terms was as follows:

1. Eighty cents per head of the population up to 400,000.

2. Canada to give $150,000 per annum in bounties to fishermen, this to be largely increased until it would reach every owner of a boat.

3. Canada to take over the debt of the colony in proportion to the debt of the dominion, and to allow the local legislature five per cent, on the excess if any.

4. The Dominion to pay the expenses of the Governor and Government house.

5. The Dominion to pay for a battery of artillery which would be raised in Newfoundland.

6. The Dominion to pay for Railroads and other public works, leaving nothing to be provided by the colony except roads bridges, and education.

7. The Dominion to pay $150,000 or more if necessary for the Crown lands of the colony.

8. The Dominion to efficiently protect the fisheries and arrange for restocking the artificial propagation.

These were the proposals of 1888, but new conditions have arisen. They will doubtless have to be supplemented, but will serve as the basis. Other matters will have to be dealt with now. The most pressing of these will be a temporary arrangement for meeting the present difficulties of the colony. Besides this there will be a request that the railroad under construction be completed, that increased English mail facilities be provided, and that a ferry be maintained between the Island and Cape Breton.

CUMBERLAND NEWS.

—Frank McGrath of Dorchester is opening a stone cutter's shop on Havelock Street, Amherst.

—Cumberland County Council met Tuesday. This is the last session before the municipal election which takes place next fall.

—Charles Cochran, of Port Greville, has completed and launched a fine boat, seventeen feet three inches in length.

—In the marsh case the Supreme court has decided the question of costs against the commissioners and in favor of Judge Morse.

— All the train bands who were suspended in connection with the recent collision in Amherst yard have been reinstated in their positions.

— About 40 delegates attended the meeting of Cumberland District Division, S. of T., at Oxford. The reports showed that the order was increasing in numbers, and it was decided to carry on the work with renewed vigor.

—The old Methodist church at Fort Lawrence was sold last week to Mr. Howard Smith for $60.

—The Amherst Board of trade wish to start a woollen mill and also a feed mill in that town this spring. Committees have been appointed; D. T. Chapman, D. W. Douglass, and Geo Cooke, the woollen mill committee and Edward Curran, B. W. Ralston and B. D. Bent the grist mill committee.

—The following vessels are being built at Parrsboro and vicinity. On the other side of the river Thomas Trahey, Messrs Huntley & Epps, and Thomas Durant have schooners in frames; P. McLaughlin has a frame out at Board-landing which he will put up as soon as the snow is gone: Thurston Allen has a schooner at Fox River which he will launch next tides; at Port Greville Capt. Isaiah Morris has a schooner which will be ready for launching about the first of May, Capt. J. E. Pettis has a frame out which he will soon put up, and H. Elderkin & Co. have a large barquentine and two schooners on the stocks, all of which will be launched this summer At Spencer's Island John Spicer is building a small fishing schooner which will soon be ready for sea. This means a large addition to the tonnage of the port.

—At Amherst last Wednesday night a terrible accident occurred, through which Mrs. Soy, wife of Policeman Soy lost her life. A lamp which she was carrying fell to the floor and exploded and the oil saturated her dress and underclothing. She was immediately enveloped in flames, and her screams brought her brother, Daniel Holland, from his room in an upper flat of the house. Just as he arrived on the scene she was leaving the room, her movements fanning the flames. He immediately laid her on the lounge and proceeded to extinguish the fire, but not until she was very seriously burned about the body and head. Holland was also badly burned about the hands in trying to put out the flames. Mrs. Soy died about 2 o'clock Monday morning after intense suffering. Deceased was 31 years of age and leaves a husband and two small children. Holland was so badly burned that his recovery is doubtful. Mrs. Soy and Mr. Holland are natives of Cape Tormentine.

S. & W. Agricultural Society.

The annual April meeting of the S. & W. Agricultural Society was held in their public hall Point de Bute on Monday last. The president Albert Anderson of Coles Island was in the chair. The principal work of the meeting is the preparation of the prize list for the October exhibition. Almost the only change made from last years list was the offering of a prize for roadster horse of any age and 5 prizes for Ayrshires.

A motion was made to strike off the list all the prizes given to poultry on the ground that the law of ownership of the birds was so persistently violated that it was better to remove temptation out of the way. The motion was not carried, the members feeling that the straight men who exhibited poultry had no more right to be punished for the sins of others, than honest men in any other department of the exhibition.

Quite a long informal discussion took place in relation to the financial standing of the society and how it could be improved. It was a surprise to some of the members to hear the society was about $700 in debt. Among the plans suggested for reducing the debt was, doing away with the annual exhibition this fall, getting up an excursion trip some where in the summer, or to the St. John exhibition in October nothing however was decided upon. This fact was impressed upon the meeting that the society was so hampered by its indebtedness that it was not accomplishing that for which it was organized.

A prize of $2.50 and one of $2.00 was added for a bicycle race.

Edgar Dixon was continued in charge of the society's grounds for another year and Bliss Anderson was associated with him for making repairs on the buildings and fences.

Easter in Dorchester.

Easter Day with us was very beautiful; and although necessarily and naturally, there was a tinge of sadness all through the community by reason of the sudden death of Mr. Benj. S Moran, an old and highly respected citizen, the services in Trinity church were hearty and bright.

On Easter Monday the usual election of church officers took place as follows:—Church Wardens, H W Palmer Esq and M. G. Teed Esq. Vestrymen, John Hickman, David Chapman, John B. Forster, W D. Wilbur, Hon. Mr. Justice Hanington, Charles Miller, Bradford H. Gilbert, John Johnston, J. F. Teed, W. D. Steven, John H. Hickman and Albert J. Chapman. Vestry Clerk, W. Hazen Chapman Esq. Auditor, A. J. Chapman Esq. Synod Representatives, Hon. Mr. Justice Hanington and John B. Forster; Substitutes, A. W. Chapman, H. W. Palmer. Disc. Church Society Delegates, John B. Forster, A. W. Chapman; Substitutes, H. W. Palmer, W. D. Wilber.

All the business transacted showed the Parish to be in a very healthy condition. The meeting, by resolution, expressed its sympathy with the family of the late Mr. Benj. S. Moran, sometime a vestryman of Trinity church.

Dorchester.

—Mrs. Rufus Cole Jr. and her daughter arrived home from Boston where Miss Cole has been in the hospital being treated for a broken leg. She is still not able to walk but is able to move around on crutches.

—What came near being a serious accident happened Sunday morning as Mrs. Cole was standing near a hot stove. Her dress caught fire and before she noticed it she was almost enveloped in flames, she called one of her daughters who extinguished it. Her arm is badly burned but she is improving.

—The funeral the late Benjamin Moran took place from his residence Monday afternoon. Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather a very large number of his friends assembled to pay the last respect to the departed. The procession started at the house and went thence to Trinity Church where the service was read by the Rev. J. Roy Campbell thence to the cemetery.

— Dr. J. Francis Teed leaves here today on a voyage in the Barque Alert, he expects to cross to England and from there through the Mediterranean sea, he will probably be gone nine months or a year.

—A public temperance meeting will be held in the vestry of the Baptist church Monday evening 22nd inst under the direction of the Dorchester Lodge No. 40, I. O. G. T. Readings, music and speeches. Everyone is invited and a good time may be expected.

Property Transfers.

Bateman John H to Ernest A Jones, property at Shediac, consideration $200; Wm Booth et al to Burton Booth, Sr, Shediac $5; Fardina F. Burk to R. C. Tait, Shediac, $65; Walter Cahill to Chas. T. Logan, Sackville, $225; Albert Delesdernier to Geo Delesdernier, Dorchester $100; Eunice E. Doherty Guard, to Wm. Pringle, $11 00, property at Sackville; Dorchester Union Free Stone Co. to John Furlong and John L. Deery, Dorchester, $1000 Philias S. Gotro to Jeremiah B. McManus. Dorchester, $23; Maximan Melanson to Marcellang Melanson, Shediac, $500; Maximan Melanson to Fidel Melanson, Shediac, $400; Maximan Melanson to Philip M. Melanson, Shediac $400; Maximan Melanson to Oliver M. Melanson, Shediac $600; Edward J. Smith to Andrew C Gotreau et al Shediac, $700; John W Y Smith et al to Dorchester Union Free Stone Co., Dorchester, $1. Edward J Smith to Vital C Poirier Shediac, $250; Rufus Tower to Wm Doo, Sackville, $100; Maxwell Tower to Burnham Tower, Sackville, $850; Josiah Wood to Wesley Estabrooks, Sackville, $300; Wm. T. Butler to Oliver M Melanson, Shediac, $425; James Cadman et al to Jude O LeBlanc. Botsford, $600; Albert Cahill to Wm Milner, Sackville, $400 Thaddey Legere to Clotilde Legere, Shediac, $40; Maximen M Poirier et al to Edward J Smith Shediac, $300; David Chapman to Mary E, wife of Allan W Chapman, Dorchester $1; John Johnson to Seth Bulmer, Sackville, $650; Harmon S Trueman to F. McDougall Sackville, $700; Josiah Wood to Chas. P. Wheaton, Sackville.

—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of E. Trenholm, charged with indecent assault upon Mrs. E. Spence, of Cape Tormentine.

—Oxford experienced a terrible freshet last week. Rain fell in torrents and Thursday morning, the ice in the river broke up. Black River bridge was swept away by the rush of ice. Several families were compelled during the night to leave their houses and seek refuge on higher ground. A great many cellars were full of water, and canoes were running on Main street.

Wm. Farr, a Canadian Pacific locomotive engineer of Winnipeg, has been arrested on a charge of setting fire to his house between 1 and 2 o'clock Saturday morning last. Cremation of his wife and 4 little children was evidently intended, but fortunately they awakened and escaped. It is said that Farr had been keeping a mistress for some time, and that he had insured his wife's life for ten thousand dollars.

SOME of our Bargains in COTTONS:

Striped and check Flannelette @ 4½c
English Print Cotton @ 6 per yd.
Check Shirting Gingham at 7c per yd
25 yards Grey Cotton one yd wide for $1.00.
22 yards White Cotton for $1.00.
Ladies Summer Under Vests 10c. ea.

The Goods Speak for Themselves, Come and see the values we offer.

CARPETS.

Our stock is now all open comprising 36 different patterns making decidedly the best assortment we have yet shown in this line.

Direct from England— Brussels, Tapestries, Hemps and Mats, the better qualities with borders to match.—From Canadian mills — Wools, Unions, Hemp in good variety. Fringed squares 6, 8 and 10 yds in Wool Union and Hemp.

Newest and nattiest patens, don't fail to see them.

WALL PAPERS.

76 designs. The newest things from the best mills. Wall Ceiling and Border to match. Plain and figured in grains, prices from 4c upward. Out 8c 10c 12c gilt papers are marvels.

CURTAINS.

Our line this season is especially firm, being of larger variety, and better quality than previously shown. 13 patrons lace curtains in different prices very neat and pretty.

J. L. BLACK.

Sackville Apr. 18th, 1895.

NEW ADS. THIS DAY.

FRANK W. BIRD
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
SACKVILLE.
Opposite Mr. Egan's Store
WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELLERY Repaired.
FINE WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
Have had 15 years experience at the trade
All work guaranteed.
April 18, 1895

ONE CAR.

1000 Bushels excellent quality White Oats just arrived, also a quantity "Victoria Prize Oats," home grown.
For Sale,
J L BLACK.

WANTED.

On or before May 1st, a man competent to take charge of farm work, a good teamster and ploughman.
JOSEPH L BLACK.
April 18th. 2i.

SEEDS, SEEDS!

Canadian Timothy,
Western Red Clover,
Vermont Corte
Alsike do
Purple Top Turnip,
Red Mammoth Mangolds,
Fodder Corn, Etc.
A FULL STOCK JUST RECD.
M. Wood & Sons.

The Cattle Trade.

Bradstreet's.

It seems clear that the advance in prices of cattle and meat so noticeable lately is due to shortage in supply. The low prices that prevailed the past three years made it unprofitable for farmers and ranchmen to carry large numbers. The drouth last year and high prices of feed necessitated unusually close marketing. Hard times also caused free selling. The result is being realized. The prospective supply in the west is 25 to 40 per cent short of last year, and will remain so for at least two years, as it requires from two to three years to fully develop a prime steer.

—The young men of Petitcodiac are organizing a football club. They held an entertainment the other day and secured funds, which go towards the purchase of an outfit.

Latest Announcement
AT
FORD'S
The Mammoth Cheap Store.

It has been our aim to show our customers the very latest styles, colorings and effects in Dress Goods at the lowest prices. We are pleased to know our lady friends fully appreciate our efforts. Our stock is the largest variety offered, embracing most every color and make for far lower prices than sold any where else. If you cannot call write for samples, Cash is scarce so save it when you can.

Our stock prints, drills, crinkles, ducks, canvass, and matting cloths, etc., supersedes all others in point of variety, colorings, effects and value.

SEE THESE GOODS:

JUST OPENED:—Silk Beltings in White & colors, Back Combs, Side Combs, Hair Netts, Belt Buckles, Dress Elevators.

Blouses, Shirt fronts, Chimesettes, Collorettes, Lace Collars and Lace Belts, Ladies' Vestings, Spring Jackets and Capes.

MILLINERY, MILLINERY.

LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES

Our Spring Millinery is on show to-day. Our Milliner is in attendance and we invite your inspection. It will interest you.

GEO. E. FORD.

BUTTER —AND— CHEESE FACTORIES.

Write us for estimate on Power Plant, Cream Separator and everything required for complete outfit.

ROBB ENGINEERING CO. LT'D.,
AMHERST, N S.

THE B. LAURENCE SPECTACLES —AND— EYE GLASSES

in Gold, Silver, Filled Gold, Aluminium and Nickel bows.

Mr. Lawrence, Optician, visits monthly to fit difficult cases —Testing free of charge.

Notice of Visit will appear later.

MOORE'S
Bridge St. - - - Sackville.

BARGAINS.

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN AMHERST.

FOR CASH.

7 bales Grey Cotton. 7000 yards
6 cases General Dry Goods, all at cost and less than cost in some cases.
1000 yards Grey Cotton 35 in. at 2½c.
White Cotton 36 in. at 5½ cents.
Print Cotton 4½ cents.
Fancy Flanellettes 4 cents.
Towels 4 cents each.
White Towelling 5 cents a yard.
Ladies Black Cashmere Hose 19 cents.
Men's Fancy Flannel Shirts 25 cents.
Table Oilcloth 1½ yrd wide 22 cents.
Stair Oilcloth 10 cents.
Linen Tabling 20 cents.
Grey Sheeting 2 yds wide 15 cents.
White Sheeting 2 yds wide 20 cents.
White Bed Quilts, Lace Curtains, Cottonade, Apron Ginghams, Shirting Ginghams, Dress Duck, &c., &c., &c., all at lowest prices ever offered in Amherst for New Goods.

MORAN & BENT.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

Hood's Sarsaparilla,
Pink Pills,
Dodds Kidney Pills,
Scott's Emulsion,
Paine's Celery Compound,
Hawker's Nervine Tonic,
No-to-bac.
Sackville Drug Store,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., April 15. —Last evening, while Mrs. Edmund McDougall, of Nine Mile Creek, was alone in the house, a lamp upset and fell on the stove, causing an explosion. In an instant her clothes caught fire and she rushed to the barn, where her husband extinguished the flames. She suffered terribly for half an hour, when death came to her relief.

New Goods.

Day Books,
Ledgers,
Journals,
Cash Books,
Letter Books,
Invoice Books,
Bill Books,
Permanent Note Books,
Tablets.

W. I. Goodwin.
Sackville Book Store.

FOR SALE.

STEAM TUG for Sale.

Four years old, ten tons register. In first class repair, will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to
ALFRED POLLY.
Port Elgin, Jan. 15, '94. 3m

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale a valuable lot of land on Westmorland plain, bounded southwesterly by the old Post Road leading from Amherst to Sackville and northwesterly by road leading from Fort Cumberland to Mount Watley and containing fifteen acres This is within a short distance of Amherst Station as well as bounded by the principal roads making a good stand for business either Merchants or Mechanics, or if cultivated would make excellent hay land or pasturage. For further information apply to
JAMES KING, Amherst.
or
P. J. LAWSON.
Care DUNLAP BROS. & Co.
Amherst, Feb 13th 1895. 3m.

EARLY CLOSING.

WE the undersigned merchants of Sackville, N. B., hereby mutually agree to close our respective places of business at the hour of six o'clock Local, p. m., on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday of every week from the date of this agreement to the first day of October next; and thereafter from 1st Jan. to the first day of October each year until further notice.

W. TURNER, R. M. FULTON.
P. HANSON, JAMES READ.
M. WOOD & SONS, C. PICKARD,
H. F. PICKARD, GEO. E. FORD,
J. E. HUCKEY, C. W. RICHARDSON,
H. R. FAWCETT, J. R. AYER,
JOSEPH L. BLACK, HORSLER & GASS,
W. I. GOODWIN.
Sackville N. B. Mar. 29 1895.

For Sale.

For sale low ten and a half acres marsh land in good condition with barn thereon situate at Dorchester Cape, known as the Backhouse marsh lot, also fifty acres Woodland. For terms &c. apply to
MRS. CHARITY PALMER, or
JOHN A. PALMER
Ex'trs Estate of late
E. C. Palmer

FOR SALE.

H. R. Fawcett offers at private sale his place of Business and Residence on Main St., Sackville N B. situated within 300 yds. of Mount Allison Institutions, consisting of about 1½ acres of land. Two story house heated by hot air furnace, good cistern in cellar, house newly papered and painted inside last year. Well of good water at kitchen door, Barn size 24x42. Store 1½ storys 39x30 with addition of 14x28, frost proof cellar 22x24 under store.
HENRY R. FAWCETT,
Sackville, N. B., April 10th, 1895. 4i

Election Card.

The following ticket has been formed to run an election for the Commissioners of Sewers for No. 6 body of marsh Parish of Sackville on 16th day of April A. D. 1895.
ROBERT KAY.
F. E. GEO GE.
T. S. WHEATON.
Sackville, March 26th 1895. td

DON'T FORGET Our JOB DEPARTMENT