CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., MAY 19, 1887.

THE TARIFF CHANGES.

The Budget speech delivered last Thursday by Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Finance, proposed a number of changes in the tariff, among the most important of which are the duties on iron. The increase in the iron duties is in accord with the tendency which has been manifested from time to since the adoption of the National Policy to assimilate the Canadian tariff to that of our neighbors. Even with the present increase the tariff on iron is very much less than that of the United States, but the Canadian tariff no longer discriminates in favor of foreign labor, for the American principle of arranging the scale of duties on the different grades of iron in accordance with the amount of labor expended on each has been adopted. The changes in the tariff should make the manufacture of iron in the Dominion a paying investment, for the duty on pig iron has been increased from $2 to $4 per ton, and cast scrap-iron, which was formerly admitted free, will now have to pay the same duty as pig iron, while iron in slabs, blooms, loops and puddled bars, which formerly paid a revenue duty of ten per cent., will now have to pay $9 per ton. The duty on bar and round iron, rails and plates is increased on the same scale, and although the average duties on iron are still only about two-thirds as high as the United States duties, it is believed that they will be found sufficiently protective to give an impetus to the Canadian iron industry that will be of great and permanent benefit to the whole Dominion. One objection that has been urged against the adequate protection of the manufacture of iron in the Dominion was that the only sections of the country likely to be directly benefitted would be Nova Scotia, British Columbia and some parts of the North-West, as Ontario and Quebec, with their enormous iron deposits are without coal for fuel. To remove this objection the Minister of Finance has thought it best to place anthracite coal on the free list. This will enable Quebec and Ontario to import coal from Pennsylvania for manufacturing purposes, and will doubtless, as Sir Charles Tupper believes, result in the establishment of great smelting works in the vicinity of the iron mines of those Provinces. Even with the removal of the duty on anthracite coal the advantage still remains with Nova Scotia, with her limitless coal fields and iron mines lying side by side, and that province, with the protection now afforded against foreign competition, should speedily assume her rightful position as a great manufacturing centre.

The action of the Government in promoting the development of the iron industry in Canada can scarcely fail to commend itself to all believers in national progress and prosperity. The development of our great iron resources will furnish steady and remunerative employment to thousands of able bodied workmen, and will indirectly benefit every branch of trade. The manufacture of iron in large quantities will greatly increase the demand for coal, and the increased demand will necessitate the employment of more men in the coal mines, while the mine owners will, by carrying on their operations on a larger scale, be enabled to raise coal at a reduced cost. The thousands of men engaged in mining coal, iron ore and limestone, and those employed in the manufacture and transportation of iron, will have to be fed, and will thus furnish our farmers with the best of markets for their products. The workmen and their families will require houses, furniture, and clothing of all kinds, and thus directly or indirectly benefit all classes in the community. It is even possible that some of them may smoke cigars or cigarettes, notwithstanding the increase of duty, and thus contribute their quota to the revenue.

Of course it was not to be expected that the tariff changes would meet the approval of the Opposition, or even escape their sharpest criticism and bitterest censure. Sir Richard Cartwright delivered his annual jeremiad to the effect that the country was going to the dogs because he was no longer Finance Minister, and said that "every one of the 120 tariff changes would increase the burdens of the people, and would discriminate against the poorer classes." The Grit journals with one accord denounce the tariff changes, but are unable to say anything worse than they have already said. According to our Nova Scotia contemporaries of the Grit persuasion the changes have all been made in the interest of the Western monopolists, and in consequence the mines and shipyards of Acadia are to become silent, and no sound be heard in the land but the voice of the Canadian tax gatherer. What effect that voice will have on the deserted farms, the empty harbors, and the silent mines and shipyards does not clearly appear, but it will doubtless be very terrible if anyone be left to hear it. There is one consolation, however, and that is that the curses and anathemas pronounced against the tariff changes would have been quite as deep and loud if no changes had been made, or if the changes had been of an entirely different character. In most cases the increase of duty is small, and some instances a reduction has been made, while a score of articles have been added to the free list, but that does prevent Sir Charles from being denounced for smiting the humble washerwoman by adding five per cent. to the cost of her blueing and flat irons!

The increase of the iron duties will press heavily for a time on the manufacturers who use iron as a raw material, but after the industry becomes well established it is not probable that many of them will wish to have the duties removed. The development of the iron industry is of vital importance to the commercial prosperity and independence of the Dominion, but the Government in promoting such development should have due regard to the interests of manufacturing industries already established. Under the circumstances it might be advisable to permit manufacturers who use iron as a raw material to import enough at the old rate of duties to fill existing contracts. Such an arrangement under proper limitations would prevent injustice to those who have invested in manufacturing enterprises, and would not, to any appreciable extent, delay the development of the iron resources of the country.

THE NET DEBT.

Sir Charles Tupper, in the Budget speech said:—It is now my purpose to present to the house certain statistics in regard to the debt of the Dominion and the expenditure since confederation for capital charges. On the first of this month the gross debt of the Dominion stood at $270,072,855 and the net debt at $225,105,061, being a decrease of the net debt in the month of April of $759,870. At confederation the net debt by the public accounts was $75,728,641, which deducted from the present net debts show an increase since 1876 of $149,377,319. Let us now examine how this large sum has been expended. I find that since confederation to the first of July last, increased grants have been allowed to the provinces to the extent of $30,742,392, Dominion lands chargeable to capital to the same date $2,566,689, eastern extension railway $1,128,655, Intercolonial $31,226,348 and the canals $32,132,280; the miscellaneous public works (in which are included the public and departmental buildings at Ottawa, the Esquimault graving dock, and land and cable telegraph lines, and the barbors at Cape Tormentine and Port Arthur) 2,947,723; the north-west territories cost in organization $5,229,000. The Pacific railway, $60,864,430; to which should be added the amount of debt cancelled by the return of land, $10,189,521 or in all for the Pacific railway $71,053,951. The Prince Edward Island railway $212,288, and the Short Line railway $184,801. In addition it may be mentioned that various railways have received subsidies in accordance with the several acts passed by the Dominion Parliament to the extent of $3,312,494. All these charges so far as shown are to the close of the last fiscal year. Since that date and to the first of the present month further sums have been paid for the before mentioned service to the extent of $4,706,062. The aggregate of the several sums expended on public works and allowed as debt to the provinces to the first of May is $183,292,584, and the net debt to the same period showed an increase since confederation as before stated of $149,377,319—from which it will be seen that making due provision for all ordinary expenditure in addition to building custom houses, post offices and other public buildings throughout the Dominion, and in addition to providing for an efficient lighthouse system, Canada has paid for the several capital charges since confederation the large sums of $33,915,265 beyond the increase in the net debt.

—Capt. Sargent, of Boston, who has been working the Forestdale Mines, is now in Boston having a crusher constructed; so soon as completed he will return and place it in operation. The ore shipped from the mines yielded a good percentage of gold. The working of these mines will benefit the village of Albert in particular, and the county at large.—*Observer.*

—"This country has gone to the dogs since Confederation," sighs an old resident of Chatham; "I used to get as many men as I wanted about my place for $6 or $8 a month, and thankful they'd be too, while now they want big pay and if you say a cross word to them they're just that saucy and go off to the pulp mill or the railway. I tell you, the place is spoiled."—*World.*

—About 15,000 people assembled in the Queen's Park, Toronto, on Saturday afternoon, at the public meeting called to protest against Mr. William O'Brien's mission Resolutions to that effect and also expressing confidence in the Parliament of the United Kingdom for a wise and just settlement of all questions relating to Ireland were carried almost unanimously.

—Intelligence has been received in Ottawa that the Batoche half-breeds have refused a loan of seed grain, and will not cultivate their land this year.

—Whether on land or at sea, on the prairie or in the crowded city, Ayer's Pills are the best cathartic, being convenient, efficacious, and safe. For torpid liver, indigestion, and sick headache, they never fail.

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough, and Bronchitis. Sold only by A. Dixon, Druggist.

PARLIAMENT.

Sir Charles Tupper began his Budget speech, after routine, Thursday afternoon, and finished at 10.30. Sir Richard Cartwright followed in an elaborate review, and was speaking at adjournment. On Friday Sir Richard resumed his criticism of the Budget. He indulged in some pleasantry respecting the Finance Minister's former predictions of the growth and development of the country. He maintained that instead of an increase of wealth we had only a displacement of wealth. He could not agree with Sir Charles Tupper that one-half of this continent was as good as the other, and proposed that the high commissioner should go to Washington to negotiate a swap. Turning to the railway returns, Sir Richard made an elaborate calculation to show the annual loss on Intercolonial railway and canals, taking in consideration the interest on the money expended. His next argument was devoted to prove that the population of Ontario was not increasing, that the rural districts were at a standstill and that the prices of wheat, flour and other Ontario farm products had declined. This was followed by a discussion of Manitoba and the Northwest, in which the contention was made that either country was unfit for settlement, and therefore any expenditure was money wasted, or else the Government had managed the affairs there with imbecility, ignorance and corruptness. He came out squarely in condemnation of railway subsidies by the Dominion and concluded after a further calculation that every acre of cultivable land in Ontario had already been mortgaged by Federal expenditure to the amount of $50 per acre. After further gloomy remarks, Cartwright condemned the proposed expenditure in Nova Scotia as being the purchase of the province, and incidentally observed that he had himself only once voted against his honest convictions, and that was when he voted in 1868 for better terms to Nova Scotia. In his opinion, the Dominion was on the eve of going to pieces, an event which would happen if the present ministers remained in power much longer. The question was no longer how to preserve the union, but whether the union was any longer worth preserving? The country was sinking lower in finances, in government and in morals.

Sir Richard is somewhat noted for his pessimistic views when in opposition, but his last speech on the Budget is probably the gloomiest he ever uttered.

On Monday Mr. Tyrwhitt introduced a bill to legalize the sale of wine and beer in counties which have adopted the Scott Act. Several other bills were also introduced and a number of bills were advanced a stage, after which the House resumed the discussion of the tariff changes. Reductions were made in the proposed duties on pocket books, jewell and watch cases, and several other articles.

Some discussion arose over the proposal to increase the duty on partly printed newspapers, known as "patent outsides." Messrs. Casey and Charlton held that the country press were greatly indebted to these patent outsides, and to stereotyped matter imported from the United States.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Nicholas Flood Davin and others maintained that this imported matter was badly selected, anti-Canadian and often vulgar, while its use interferred with compositors in our own country.

The next controversy took place on the item of cotton and linen shirts.

Peter Mitchell, Mills, of Bothwell, Casey, McMullen and Mulock argued that the specific tax of a dollar a dozen in addition to the advalorem charge pressed hard upon the poor man, who wore cheap shirts, and let the rich man off easier.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Brown, of Hamilton, and others took the ground that cheap shirts imported were mostly starch, and were inferior to home production, while depriving Canadian labor of work.

The item about artificial fertilizers provoked a long controversy, Casey, Mills and Mitchell protesting on behalf of the oppressed farmer.

Burdett, the new member for Hastings, delivered a half-hour address, pointing out the great importance of the agricultural industry.

Sir Charles Tupper said he thought the change proposed being from ad valorem to specific did not increase the duty, but he was willing to drop the item.

It was proved afterwards by Mr. Hesson that not a pound of fertilizer was imported into Ontario; that the province was a large exporter instead; that the duty paid on fertilizers in Canada was less than four hundred dollars, and finally that the duty paid under the old tariff was about a dollar per ton higher than it would be under the proposed duty. The unfortunate farmer was therefore a loser by the withdrawal of the proposition.

—Advices from St. Petersburg says that after a fortnight's quietude the country is again in a state of uneasiness. Large armaments are being pushed forward with feverish activity. An order of the War Minister points to the concentration of great masses of troops on the frontier of Russia.

—The Duke of Marlborough has filed a petition in the bankruptcy court against Lord Colin Campbell, to recover costs incurred by the Duke in defending himself as corespondent in the suit for divorce brought by Lord Colin Campbell against his wife, and decided in the lady's favor.

—*There is no danger to human life more to be dreaded than that which arises from vitiated blood. Dyspepsia, rheumatism, headache, and general debility, all result from it, and are cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Take it this month. Six bottles, $5.*

Sudden Disappearance.

"My face was covered with sores, arising from bad blood. By the use of three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I was completely cured." R.E. Sinclair, of Port Burwell, Ont.

Commercial.

—An Englishman is arranging to start a malt vinegar factory in Winnipeg.

—There were nineteen square-rigged vessels and one "tramp" in port at Parrsboro last Friday.

—Cape Breton mines have secured contracts for 450,000 tons of coal to be delivered this summer.

—The St. John lime trade is looking up. A large trade is expected between Boston and New York, by means of vessels, this season.

—Potatoes are selling in Summerside at 27 to 30 cents per bushel, quite an amount having been purchased by shippers during the past few days at those figures.—*Journal.*

—J. E. Newcomb, of Hantsport, has assigned to S. H. Newcomb and Dr. J. B. Black. Liabilities about $40,000; preferences, $32,000.

—A cargo of codfish recently shipped from Yarmouth, N. S. sold at Antigua for $19 per cask. This is the best price realized for some years.

—The schr. Crusader, arrived at Yarmouth on Thursday, with 8,000 lbs., halibut and 20,000 lbs. cod, stocking $550 for three days fishing off shore.

—The steam smack Electra made a very successful trip with her first freight of live lobsters from Shelburne to Boston, having lost only 300 out of over 10,000.

—The employes of the Reserve mine, C. B., have struck for an increase in wages. The managers refused the increase, and the mine has been shut down.

—His Honor Chief Justice Allen has completed the winding up, order, passing over the affairs of the Maritime bank into the hands of the liquidators recently appointed.

—The Flying Yankee will be put on the route between St. John and Boston about the last week in June, when the summer time-table of the New Brunswick Railway takes effect.

—The only square-rigged vessel building in New Brunswick at the present time is the bark "Assyria," in Pitfield's yard, Courtenay Bay. She is owned by Messrs. Taylor Bros., and will be launched on Saturday next.

—Among the exports at St. John for April, $235,000 in value, were sixty tons manganese, 840 cords hemlock bark; horses to the value of $14,672; fish, $8,225; potatoes, 17,129 bushels; square timber, deals and planks.

—A general meeting of the Toronto board of trade was held Friday to discuss the subject of commercial union or reciprocity with the United States. The subject was very fully considered, but the debate was adjourned till to-day.

—The Aylesford Canning Company has been incorporated. They intend to manufacture, can, preserve, or evaporate corn, beans, peas, vegetables, fruits, pickles and vinegar, and to sell and deal in the same. Their place of business will be Aylesford, Kings Co. N. S.

—The first shipment of cattle from Montreal this season began last week. The Allan Line steamships Nestorian and Norwegian, sailed Thursday with 350 and 525 head of cattle respectively, and the Scotland, Cynthia and Texas, which carry 450, 390 and 450 head of cattle, Friday the Avlono sailed with 340 live stock. The Lake Winnipeg left Montreal Wednesday morning with 517 head of cattle.

—The strike of the Pictou coal miners which began with the year and has been mutually disastrous, has ended in a compromise, the men agreeing to accept a reduction of six cents a ton in wide working places and thirteen cents in narrow ones. Work in all the mines was resumed on Monday. The miners at Reserve mine near Sydney are out on a strike for an increase of three cents a ton, and fears are felt of a general strike at the Cape Breton mines.

—Newfoundland sentiment appears to be divided on the bait question. A committee of the legislature has just reported, "That they consider it their bounden duty in the interests of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, in Newfoundland and elsewhere, to respectfully decline assent to the arrangement proposed for our ratification." This declined proposal was a provision for selling bait to French and American fishermen. But on the other hand, it is said that 40,000 people of the west coast of Newfoundland make their living by catching bait and selling it to the French, and these people will suffer greatly if they be forbidden to pursue their calling. Meanwhile the Imperial Government has sanctioned the Bait Bill, to go into effect next year. The French say they will prohibit Newfoundlanders from taking fish on their coast line, and that they will help themselves to herring bait and defy the colonials.

—The following figures quoted by Sir Charles Tupper in his Budget speech to illustrate the progress of Canada during the first eighteen years of Confederation effectually refute the predictions of ruin and desolation:—

	1868.	1886.
Deposits, chartered banks	$36,826,104	$103,583,950
Deposits, savings banks	4,380,692	45,072,886
Discounts	50,500,216	185,644,686
Imports	72,459,684	104,434,561
Exports	57,567,888	83,251,814
Shipping employed	12,982,825	13,969,252
Railway mileage	2,339	11,618
Life insurance	85,680,082	171,800,688
Fire insurance	188,350,800	611,794,479

—The county Scott Act inspector has ceased to prosecute because of an order issued by the Supreme Court commanding all proceedings to be stayed until the legality of the assessment for his salary be argued and determined. The argument will probably be heard at the June term of the court. St. Stephen's inspector labors under a similar disability.—*St. Croix Courier.*

—Dominion Parliament adjourned yesterday for one week. It will probably prorogue about the 17th of June.

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS!

MAY 10TH, 1887.

We have now in Store

A Complete Stock of New Goods in all Departments,

And would especially invite the attention of the Ladies to the following Lines:

PLAIN WOOL DRESS GOODS,

Checked and Striped Wool Dress Goods, Bl'k Cashmeres, Colored Cashmeres, Fancy Dress Muslins, Swiss Checked and Spotted Muslins, Victoria Lawns,

Cream & Fancy Seersuckers,

Checked Ginghams—a full Assortment, Hamburgs, Laces, Edgings, Fringes, Jet Trimmings and Laces, Black and Cream Lace Flouncings,

CHUDDA SHAWLS—ALL SHADES,

Black and Fancy Sunshades, Gloves—all kinds, Corsets, Buttons, Trimmings, Black and Col'd Silks and Satins,

3 dozen Trimmed Hats,

Handsome and Cheap;

Sun Hats, Plumes, Flowers and Trimmings, &c.

—ALSO WE HAVE FOR—

House Furnishing:

Carpets in great variety in Tapestry, Wool, Union and Hemp; also Oil Carpets, all widths; Lace Curtains in White and Cream, Fancy Screen Curtains in Sets, White and Cream Curtain Net—by the yard, Table Covers—all sizes and colors, Cretonnes, &c.

☞ PLEASE CALL AND INSPECT. ☜

may11 J. L. BLACK.

Oats. Oats.

3,000 BUSHELS.

To arrive earliest opening of navigation:

3,000 bus. P. E. I. Oats.

Will sell one car at Midgic Siding; one car at Middle Sackville; two cars at Lower Sackville. ☞ Price the lowest! Please send in orders.

may5 J. L. BLACK.

Field and Garden Seed.

APRIL, 1887.

100 BUS. WESTERN TIMOTHY SEED;
1000 lbs. Red Clover;
500 " Alsike Clover;
50 " White Clover;
100 " Mammoth Mangold;
150 " Lang's Swede Turnip;
75 " Evans' Manimoth Turnip;
50 " Globe Turnip;
5 " Orange Jelly Turnip

A full assortment of Beans, Peas, Beets and Carrots, also

1000 Papers GARDEN SEEDS.

ap28 J. L. BLACK.

Ex Steamer "Stockwell City"

FROM LONDON.

50 CHESTS TEA;
10 Caddies, 20 lbs. each;
50 Caddies, 8, 10 and 12 lbs. each;
20 Tins Coleman's Pure Ginger;
200 lbs. Coleman's F and FF Mustard;
200 " Coleman's Blue & White Starch.

ap28 J. L. BLACK.

Grey Cottons, &c.

In advance of the RISE in value.

300 pieces Grey Cottons;
25 " Shirting;
200 bundles Warps.

Best value given to all who want.

ap28 J. L. BLACK.

SALT AFLOAT

AND IN STORE.

To arrive, and due about 15th May, per Barque "Gimle":

2500 sacks Liverpool Salt.

NOW IN STORE:

1000 Bags Liverpool Salt.
200 " Dairy Salt.

For sale in car load lots at city prices.

ap28 J. L. BLACK.

Builders' Materials.

NOW IN STORE:

150 KEGS CUT NAILS; 50 kegs Steel Nails;
10 boxes Clinch Nails;
100 " Window Glass; 1 ton Putty;
2 tons White Lead;
1 ton Paint—Black, Red and Yellow;
Carriage Builders' and Painters' Materials—full stock;
Mixed Paints in small packages—full line;
Barrels and half-barrels Mixed Paints for house painting—on sale per gallon;
6 casks Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil;
2 " Spirits of Turpentine;
Japan and Varnish—full assortment;
Paint, Varnish, Whitewash and Camel Hair Brushes; Gold Leaf;
Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, &c.;
Farmers' Barn Door Hinges and Rollers.

ap28 J. L. BLACK.

TAILORING!

OUR Tailoring Department is still under the supervision of MR. PETTERSON, whose fits are unsurpassed. We have just opened a handsome line of

CLOTHS,

Worsted Coatings, in Diagonal, Corkscrew, and Fancy Patterns—Black, Blue and Brown; Tweeds in great variety; Spring and Summer Overcoatings; Fancy Vestings, Corduroys, &c.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Please give us a trial.

mar17 J. L. BLACK.

New Advertisements.

CASH!

OUR NEW STOCK

—OF—

DRY GOODS

HAS ARRIVED,

And as these Goods were bought very close for CASH, we are in a position to sell FAR BELOW the regular prices.

Our expenses are very light, and we are determined to give the public Goods at the prices they should have them at, and any person favoring us with a call will be convinced, as soon as they examine the Goods, that

Our Prices are Far Below Anything in Town.

It is impossible here to go over the list of Goods received, but we will be happy to show our Goods, as we know that our prices and superiority will sell them on sight. We have the

Choicest Patterns of Prints

in town, and they will all go in a few days, so, if you want something really nice, it will pay you to call early. We will sell prints 10 per cent. below anything in town, notwithstanding the rise of 2 cents in these Goods since we bought.

Please Call and Satisfy Yourselves.

G. B. ESTABROOKS & SONS,

Opposite the Brunswick House.

For Sale at a Bargain,

And On Easy Terms.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on Weldon Street, Sackville, consisting of a convenient Cottage, built last summer and well finished throughout. It has a frost proof Cellar, with a cistern holding 1,500 gallons, and has large and convenient Outbuildings. The lot contains half an acre of superior land, and there is a never failing Well of excellent water on the premises. For furth.er particulars apply to T. A. H. MASON, on the premises, or to T. A. KINNEAR, Barrister, Sackville.

may18

For Sale.

THE HOUSE and Premises occupied by T. H. Prescott, Esq., situate on Main Street. Being centrally situated between the Bank, Post Office and Railway Depot, a rare opportunity is offered to secure a very desirable Cottage. An excellent Well of Water on the premises. Buildings in good condition. Terms easy, and furnished with other particulars on application to the undersigned.

May 18. T. A. KINNEAR.

For Sale at a Bargain.

THE Steam Tannery and Machinery owned by the Fredericton Leather Company, King St., Fredericton. Terms easy. Apply to M. RICHEY, May 18. tf Fredericton.

Grass Seeds, Seed Wheat, &c.

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE:

125 BUS. Canadian and Western Timothy Seed;
1250 lbs. Western and Vermont Red Clover Seed;
500 lbs. Alsike and White Clover Seed;
White Russian and White Fife Wheat.

Sugar, Molasses, Flour, &c.

1 car load Standard Granulated Sugar;
1 " C Refined Sugar;
20 casks Barbados and Cienfuegos Molasses;
25 casks American W. W. Kerosene Oil;
Flour—Classic, Anchor, Stockwell, &c.;
Royal Rose Oatmeal, Corn Meal;
Beans, Pot Barley, Soaps;
Dry and Pickled Fish;
Coarse Liverpool Salt;
Fine Butter Salt, &c., &c.

For sale at Lowest Market Rates by

M. WOOD & SONS.

Sackville, April 13, 1887. 3m

"BELL" ORGANS

Unapproached for Tone and Quality.

CATALOGUES FREE.

BELL & CO., Guelph, Ont.

Tenders for Building.

TENDERS are invited for the Furnishing of Material and Building of a Store Room at Foundry; also a Barn on the Island marsh.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of subscriber.

CHARLES FAWCETT.

Sackville, March 9. 1887.

Prince Edward Island Oats.

TWO CAR LOADS

Prince E. Island Oats

Daily expected and for sale by

M. WOOD & SONS.

Sackville, May 11, 1887.

WANTED

AT THE

ROBERTSON PATENT RAFT,

GOOD STEADY MEN that understand handling logs can get steady employment and good wages by applying at once on the works.

H. R. ROBERTSON.

River Hebert West, May 3, 1887.

FOR SALE.

One Prime New Milch Cow, six years old.

One Driving Horse, five years old.

One Carriage and Harness.

H. PALMER.

Sackville Station, April 27, '87. 1m

Money to Loan.

THE subscribers are prepared to loan Money on good security at reasonable rates.

POWELL & BENNETT.

Sackville, July 10, 1886.

Horse for Sale.

EIGHT years old. Sound. Good for work or for general purposes.

WALTER CAHILL.

Dec. 9, 1886.

New Advertisements.

Dent, Allcroft & Co's KID GLOVES, Dent, Allcroft & Co's

We have just received and have now the LARGEST STOCK of the above

CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,

In Light and Dark Tans, Browns and Blacks, to be found outside of a City House,

Dent's Best 4-Clasp Kid Gloves, only $1.40 per Pair.

☞ EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED. ☜

Dent's Luna, 4-Clasp, at 90 cts. per Pair,

In Light Tans and Dark Tans. We warrant this Glove and will refund the money if it does not give satisfaction.

IN BLACK ONLY, At $1.20 per Pair LE BRABANT, IN BLACK ONLY, At $1.20 per Pair.

Dent's Elmira, Silk Stitched Back, $1.00 per Pair.

6-BUTTON LENGTH MOSQUETAIRE UNDRESSED KID GLOVES,

AT $1.00 PER PAIR.

☞ We have all sizes now in Stock and will be happy to fill any order by mail. ☜

AMHERST, N. S., May 10th, 1887. F. A. WILSON.

NOVELTIES

—IN—

FRENCH and BRADFORD DRESS GOODS

WE ARE NOW OPENING

French and Bradford Novelties

Comprising all the New Designs and Fabrics in Plain, Striped, Knitted, Check and Broken Plaids.

COMBINATION COSTUMES.

WE HAVE WITHOUT DOUBT THE

Finest Selection of Dress Goods

That we have ever imported. Please call and compare prices.

Samples sent post paid on application.

ETTER & PUGSLEY.

Amherst, Mar. 30, 1887.

1887 New Arrivals 1887

At the Store opposite the Telegraph Office,

SACKVILLE, N. B.

THE subscriber having leased the above premises, is receiving

A Large and Varied Stock of

Dry Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

DRESS GOODS,

In all the Latest Makes and Shades;

Trimmings, Hosiery and Gloves,

Prints and Printed Lawns,

Ginghams, Seersuckers, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Cretonnes,

GREY AND WHITE COTTONS,

Shirtings, Towels and Toweling, Curtains and Curtain Net, Jerseys, Corsets, Tabling, Black and Colored Velveteens, Oil-Cloths,

Small Wares, &c.

—ALSO—

A Full Line of Gent's Furnishings.

GROCERIES,

In Sugars, Teas, Oils, Rice, Soda, Spices, &c, &c.

Hardware. Hardware.

A large lot of the above to be opened in about one week.

This Stock is well and favorably purchased, and the subscriber in offering the above trusts that strict attention to business and good value to his customers may merit a share of the patronage of the people.

H. DICKSON.

Sackville, N. B., May 11th, 1887.

Sackville Book Store.

The subscriber offers at amazingly low low prices a large assortment of

WALL PAPERS,

From 4c. a roll upward, fully 25 p. c. below usual prices.

Also, just received, a large stock of Elegant Mouldings, in Gold, Copper, Bronze, Gilt, and lower grades.

Staple and Fancy Goods

as usual in full variety. Jubilee and Canvas Papeteries Novelties.

TO ARRIVE:

A selected assortment of Curtain Poles, all lengths, with fixtures complete; Breech-loading Gun Cartridge Shells, Wads, Reloaders, Caps, Rimmers, etc., sizes 10 and 12.

A full line of American Wall Papers and Borders, including "Mica" Papers, now for the first time introduced here—just lovely.

A fine variety of Window Shades, in opaque, linen and paper, very cheap.

Buyers will be wise to reserve their orders until they inspect the stock of

mar24 CHAS. MOORE.

Flour. Flour.

RECEIVING TO-DAY:

250 Bbls. White-Eagle Choice Patent.

AT DEPOT:

125 Bbls. Daily Bread Superior;
250 " White-Eagle Choice Patent.

TO ARRIVE:

240 Bbls. Hima " Choice Patent.
500 " White-Eagle " "

FOR SALE LOW BY

A. J. BABANG & CO.

MONCTON, N. B.

OVER $6,000

—IN—

CLOTHS ALONE!

Have been imported and are now being opened up

For the Spring Trade.

NEW CLOTHS! NEW CLOTHS!

These heavy purchases were made in anticipation of the almost unprecedented advance which has since taken place in foreign woollens.

We respectfully solicit your inspection of the Stock before selecting your Spring outfit, as you will find our prices away below those of our competitors who have bought since the advance.

Our Cutter, MR. A. H. ROBERTSON, has arrived by last Steamer from a visit to some of the principal cities in England and Scotland. During his stay he has made himself thoroughly conversant with all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS pertaining to his art.

Dunlap, McDonald & Co.

Amherst, N. S., Mar. 24, 1887.

GARDEN SEEDS.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Sackville Drug Store.

On Hand: A Full Stock of

Fresh Garden Seeds

From the well-known Seed House of WM. EVANS, Montreal, consisting of

Beans, Peas, Beet, Carrot, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cucumber, Celery, Cress, Tomato, Lettuce, Parsley, Parsnip, Onion, Radish, Pumpkin, Squash, Sage, Savory, Turnip, etc., etc.

Also D. M. Ferry & Co.'s and Marcon's FLOWER SEEDS.

Fresh Seeds. Best Varieties.

A. DIXON, DRUGGIST.

may5

New Spring Goods,

New Spring Goods.

Just Opened: The Largest and Best Assorted

STOCK OF GOODS

ever offered in the place. Bought direct and on the most reasonable terms, which will allow me to sell lower than the lowest, and don't forget it.

Winter Goods Selling at Cost.

A large assortment of WALL PAPERS from the manufacturers in London and the United States.

By giving us an early call you will save money.

W. J. MAHONEY.

Baie Verte, N. B., Mar. 8th, 1887.

House and Lot

For Sale or to Let.

THIS desirable Property formerly owned by Alex. Johnston, is situated at Upper Sackville, convenient to School, Church, Store and Post Office, and is a very pleasant locality. The House is new and very convenient. Outbuildings are in good repair. There is also a Blacksmith Shop and Carpenter Shop on the premises, and plenty of good water.

Terms very favorable. Apply to

CHARLES FAWCETT,

May 11th, 1887. Sackville, N. B.