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# CHIGNECTO POST.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 19.—NO. 35.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1889.

WHOLE NO. 973.

## Our Butter in Europe.

Danger of Canada Losing her Foreign Markets Altogether.

British Importers Give their Opinions—A Hard Pill for Canadian Buttery to Swallow.

LETTER NO. VIII.

It will be only repetition to say that while on the one hand trade in Canadian cheese has assumed magnificent proportions and promise considerable increase, our butter exports have been dwindling to comparatively insignificant proportions.

But are we ready to think it possible that we are in danger of losing our butter trade altogether?

The prospect of low prices, in any case, when it first pressed itself upon my notice, was a most unpromising one, but it was an even worse outlook to find dealers already discouraged, not to say actually disgusted in handling Canadian butter.

all because of continued disappointment and loss, which have been repeating themselves with an increasing severity! Everywhere throughout Great Britain there was but one story—Danish butter the favorite and increasingly so, Irish butter improving constantly, if slowly, but Canadian butter literally "worse than nowhere," for it was better for its reputation if it had not appeared at all on the market.

This retrogression in our industry has been going on for years. In some cities Canadian butter was already practically out of the market altogether. There was one market, however, where Canadian butter had seemed to have a firmer hold than elsewhere, and that was

THE BRISTOL MARKET.

While Danish butter had been supplied in other centres for a few years, Bristol consumers were only beginning to know much about it. During this very season of 1888 it was being skillfully "boomed" and it was being sold very largely.

The Danish butter supplied a somewhat exacting demand, the less particular demand being supplied, of course, by the indifferent qualities of butter and by margarine. It is needless to say that there was no "booming" of Canadian butter, knowing it to be a competitor for the more exacting demand, but ran its chances against—margarine! And even then, as we are about to see, in the effective phraseology of the day, it frequently "got left."

What I learned in Bristol was through the means of interview with importers. And here I desire to say that notwithstanding our repeated failures to satisfy their needs with our butter supply, and even the severe losses of some of them, due to that failure, the firms visited did not show any kindly disposition toward Canada. On the contrary, there was a friendly feeling manifested; and an evident wish that our desire and hope to improve might be realized. Doubtless one explanation of the friendliness is the continued profitable connection with Canada in the cheese trade—so far-reaching and valuable are the advantages of a reputation for good service in any line!

Is some of these interviews I was accompanied by a son of Mr. Dowds, the Immigration Agent at Bristol. When we were returning from them, he remarked that I had been given some

"HARD PILLS TO SWALLOW."

My Canadian readers will kindly allow me to offer some of these narratives, without any sugar-coating, with the hope that they may be swallowed for the benefit and health of our dairy industry.

Mr. Price, of Messrs. Price & Parker, referred to the increasing tendency of the market, in late years, to losses on Canadian butter. Last year's trade was a severe culmination of that bad tendency. The buying was unusually speculative, in view of expected shortage, and many dropped money in their transactions. As a result nothing but "creameries" and finest Eastern Townships' Dairies would be touched this year. Nothing doubtful would tempt the buyer. To make the culmination more severe, even the best of last year's butter was under its usual average.

"Creamery" butter, as a rule," said Mr. Price, had been good, but last season even it had failed to bring "money," which was probably a "blue moult" due to the wood of the package.

"They are obliged to 'strip' (turn it out of the package), and scrape off the bliny portion. The difficulty was not only the direct loss on the bliny butter, but the indirect loss in having to examine all the butter because of some of the bliny bad. Messrs. J. Lovell & Sons said that last year must have been an exceptionally poor season for butter production, for the percentage of 'western' (Ontario) butter refused was perhaps an average of 50 per cent., whereas the average quantity refused the previous year was not over 10 per cent. 'Creamery' ran up to from 104 to 110 shillings, but they bought the 'Western' at about 90 shillings, and subject to approval at that! All of which goes to show that some of our Canadian butter in the market, even at the heavy discount of from 15 to 20 per cent., is bought subject to suspicious approval and with the certainty of half of it.

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## BEING REFUSED ALTOGETHER!

This refused portion was necessarily got rid of by handlers for what it would fetch, and it would be sold as low as from 60 to 70 shillings for confectionery purposes. Even after so discreditable a downfall as this, the poor stuff had a risk of still lower a drop. On this low level it had to compete with margarine, which, in the words of an importer, many confectioners are now using instead of butter.

If this is an encouragement for making poor butter, any maker of such in Canada is welcome to make the most of it—the encouragement, not the poor butter!

Not only was our reputation suffering among those who had "been turned"—had lost money in handling our goods, but other dealers who had merely been aware of these losses were afraid of our goods. One dealer—Mr. Hes—had been called to inspect several hundred packages, even of creamery, which had suffered from

BAD TUBS AND BAD PACKING.

This lot proved a serious loss to the importer. From his experience Mr. Hes expressed himself in plain words, as "disgusted with these faults" in our butter, and he would "have none of it." Had he confidence he would be ready to buy 500 of creamery, but under the circumstances he would not to Ireland for his supply. He believed "one in ten of the Bristol importers would buy a package this year." While frankly telling me of the glaring faults in our butter, all seemed ready to tender some excellent

ADVICE FOR OUR FUTURE GUIDANCE.

I will quote that given by Mr. Widery, of Messrs. Greaves & Widery, as something in which there was general agreement. Mr. Widery said: "It is no use to send goods here, unless they can be sold fresh, mild, cheap, and come regular, or uniform. Danish goods are now coming in, at a low price; and the consumers were beginning to give preference to a mild, cheap article, like the Danish, or even margarine. Our firm has hitherto kept out of margarine, but we do not know how long we can continue to do so. Think of it as we will, the people of England are disposed to eat margarine, knowing it to be cheap! Another season would tell the story. Danish butter had hitherto been confined to Birmingham, and Bristol had taken Canadian butter for the agricultural districts. The manufacturing population seemed to be more particular as to quality than laborer in agricultural districts." Now even this less exacting Bristol market is being closed to

ALL IMPERFECT FOREIGN BUTTER.

All that Mr. Widery said was confirmed by other importers. Others said they "could not sell Canadian butter"—must sell Irish or Danish. Said one, "There has been a revolution in Bristol butter market this very year." Danish butter, which had barely been introduced in Bristol before, was taking strong hold of the trade. There had been opened in—must sell Irish or Danish. Said one, "There has been a revolution in Bristol butter market this very year." Danish butter, which had barely been introduced in Bristol before, was taking strong hold of the trade. There had been opened in—must sell Irish or Danish.

One piece of advice given by Mr. Clark, or Messrs. Clark & Sons, was intended for our farmers. He said they must

STOP HOLDING BUTTER.

Said he, "We cannot have butter too fresh. Holding it means loss in every way—by taxes, commission, storage, depreciation, speculative disturbance of market, &c. &c." Doubtless it is, as a general rule, against the interest of the producer, to be stored, either by farmers or by dealers in Canada or by dealers in England. The holding of any farm produce tells in the long run against the interest of the producer and even the middleman. This truth is more evident in regard to butter, than in any other commodity. It is not only the best interest of himself and brother-producers. The dealer who is not satisfied with legitimate profits, but must needs gamble as a speculator, deserves the burning which comes sooner or later to those who play with fire, better than the destruction of the confidence of the hard working farmer whose earnings he would tax to swell his own unlawful gains. This is wrong language, but it is not ill-considered, as applied to those whose rule is to speculate, and who trade legitimately only as an exception. The interests

of all concerned will best be served by all heeding and acting upon Mr. Clark's excellent advice to stop holding butter, speculatively. Mr. Hes complained of serious loss from the evil of

SLOW TRANSPORTATION.

Other commodities than dairy products. Mr. Hes claimed, suffered from this evil. He instanced a shipment of bacon which had been two long months on the way. It had lain on the seaboard so long that the delay caused a fall in the receipts from 36 shillings to 21 shillings. It is easy to see that such experiences do not improve the temper of our valuable friends, the British importers, and are adverse to the great interests which have been and may be developed in this productive land dependent upon foreign needs for a market.

WHAT LESSON SHOULD WE LEARN from all this? One of the importers said that "the correction of all the faults of our butter trade would encourage a considerable trade in Bristol." It would do the same elsewhere. This then is the lesson: that the "faults" which have nearly or quite lost us our trade must be corrected to enable us to regain it. How to correct these faults and to promote a better trade will be the question uppermost, in the letters to follow.

Jan. 12, 1889. W. H. LYNCH.

WOMEN'S COLUMN.

Conducted by Messrs. of Sackville W. C. T. U.

A Strange and Important Case.

On the train to Amherst last Thursday, we found two constables with a Scot Act offender. The circumstances were these:—

Oxford has a Temperance League. It is composed of seven-eighths of the best men in the town. It has a constitution, by-laws, a strong executive, and is run on time. Several temperance constables are at the call of the executive. No man is asked to work without sufficient compensation. The spirit of the League has reached this point:—

We will do anything to gain anything in the way of mercy. We will try the Scot Act first, give it every chance, if that fails we will break up this traffic by any means, in self-defence.

And so they smothered the fire. But it kept smouldering, as fire will where there is anything to feed upon. No open bar has been allowed for some months. Some few weeks ago a brave dealer of Springfield sent a young man over with instructions and an outfit. He looked himself in. He had his bed and beard with him. No one was allowed to enter. The liquor was sold in a hole in the window. On Thursday morning last the hermit was aroused by a call to open the door. He refused. A railway sleeper was brought forward (Oxford is building railway) and the constables proceeded to force a hole. Putting a pair of brackets on the hermit's hands, they dragged him through the streets, boys shouting, and people cheering, to the train just leaving for Amherst. The procession was followed by the stock trade, rum, gin, whisky, &c., in barrels, casks, demijohns, a melancholy group of departing spirits. The Springfield proprietor was seen driving through the streets of that town Oxfordward, in a great haste. Reaching the Oxford Junction he looked upon the spirits in prison, demanded that they should be restored and swore as they used to in Flanders. They were not restored.

Thus we happened to fall into line as the cavalcade went up the street of Amherst, to Mr. Hickman's office. Messrs. Main and Hicks were already seated to J. P. the case. Lawyer Hickman was near them (one of the best authorities we are inclined to think on the Scot Act in Nova Scotia). He led that young man (long forewarned, he had looked pale from the hermitage) through a maze of examination of evidence that left him high and dry on the sand bars of conviction. He went out to find bail. There was not a rum seller in Amherst to offer \$50 security. They have little faith in their cause or in each other—these whiskey-men. We had an adjournment in the midst of that trial. We all went down stairs to the sidewalk to view the remains. They were in a large shed—mute enough, as the lawyer remorselessly "sat upon them."

They too were condemned. In that little company we scarcely knew whether to feel proud in seeing the first liquor seizure in Cumberland, or to feel mean in the company of a youth and an outcast so despicably out of harmony with the times. The lawyer called for an immediate and summary vindication of the law. The liquor barrels and bottles must go "under the hammer." The justices almost gasped at the requirement. But the hammer fell. Mr. Hickman's letter tells the sequel. The evidence for the second conviction was secured before the first trial came off.

Now to close. This writer is fully convinced that the Scot Act is now workable; that the faults hitherto have been in the way it was worked; and that any community desiring to rid itself of the evil may do so.—Clarion.

—Experimental philosophy—asking a man to land you money. Moral philosophy—refusing to do it.

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## The Great Glacier.

A Scene of Majestic Grandeur in the Rockies.

"So we stood steadfastly gazing at the vast vision, untrampled, when an exclamation from a man behind us, and there to the north and east we saw a sight which may not perhaps be matched in its grandeur and surroundings on this earth of ours. A glacier, vast, lofty, immense, buttressed, fissured, creviced, and broken by a mass of debris, piled up by the action of the glacier, the St. Lawrence pouring bodily over a mountain range 10,000 feet above you, and turned on the instant into ice, stiffened solid at its maddest plunge: a creation of 10,000 years, a monument above those past, dead years, which all the rain and all the snow of equal years to come will not efface, standing cold, monstrous, motionless, silent, sublime, within a distance so short from our parlor car that even the weakest woman or smallest child in it might, by an easy stroll, stand upon its polished and frozen surface. How small, how feeble, how insignificant seemed the engine of our heavy train, with its soles and pantings and puny puffs of power, beside that monstrous creation of ages, that landscape of frozen force, that overhanging world of chert and iron which should have loomed the children links, which claimed it to that mountain pass, would sweep our engine, train, and yonder house away like chips; aye, crash, grind and pulverize them to the finest dust, so fine that, were it not for the wind, it might fly as they fly, and be blown through the air, invisible to mortal eye.

"Never shall it be said," exclaimed the Judge, "that I came to such an environment of majesty as this and passed heedlessly on. Here will we stop a day and a night, and see the sunset splendor and the moonlight white on the surface of that frozen field. There is not ice enough in Switzerland to make that giant glacier yonder. Let the train move on. We four have wandered on the earth too widely and seen too many of its wonders not to recognize the extraordinary and do homage to it."

"And so the train rolled down the grade, around the swell of the mountain beyond, and left us four gray-headed boys standing above the glacier torrent, gazing, wide-eyed, at the scene of the world's glory, and doing homage to it."

"An easy relay, which led us to the glacier's front. Slowly we drew our feet of progress towards it. The fit mood was on us all. We were alone, we four. We were intelligent enough to appreciate the weird phenomenon. We were it with the eyes of many years. We could measure it by European comparison. We could weigh it in the scales of world-wide knowledge. Two of us had footed the Alpine passes, one had seen the Himalayas. The liquor was sold in a hole in the window. On Thursday morning last the hermit was aroused by a call to open the door. He refused. A railway sleeper was brought forward (Oxford is building railway) and the constables proceeded to force a hole. Putting a pair of brackets on the hermit's hands, they dragged him through the streets, boys shouting, and people cheering, to the train just leaving for Amherst. The procession was followed by the stock trade, rum, gin, whisky, &c., in barrels, casks, demijohns, a melancholy group of departing spirits. The Springfield proprietor was seen driving through the streets of that town Oxfordward, in a great haste. Reaching the Oxford Junction he looked upon the spirits in prison, demanded that they should be restored and swore as they used to in Flanders. They were not restored.

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## Medical.

DR. HEWSON, Surgeon Dentist. PORT ELGIN, N. B.

Dr. C. O. TUPPER, Physician and Surgeon, Amherst, N. S.

O. J. McCULLY, M. A. M. D., Memb. Roy. Col. Surg., Eng. Specialty, Diseases of Eye, Ear & Throat. Office: Corner of Main & Church Sts., MONCTON, N. B.



## CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N.B., JANUARY 17, 1889.

The King of the Netherlands has suffered another relapse.

Sir John Macdonald celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday last Friday.

It takes 50,000 acres of land to produce the tobacco crop of the United States.

Mr. James Donald, of Dalhousie, N. B., has handled 20,800 lambs for the American market during the past season.

Before the end of the present week, it is thought, the C. P. R. Co.'s telegraph line to St. John will have been completed.

The shipment of fish from Chatham, N. B., between December 1st and 21st, embraced 400,000 pounds of smelts and 120,000 pounds of ten-cods.

O'Connor and Gaudaur are to row for the championship of America for \$1,000 a side, about March 1st, at either New Orleans, Galveston or San Francisco.

It is stated that Prince Bismarck will attempt to prove in the Reichstag that the Gelfen and Morier incidents are evidences of a plot to overthrow him during Emperor Frederick's reign.

Leekport, N. S., exported during 1888, no less than \$225,584 worth of merchandise. Of this total, \$199,000 worth went to the British West Indies, being mainly dry fish, some lobsters, and some lumber.

The Minister of Finance says the Government has come to a decision to establish a fast Atlantic steamship service, and steps are being taken to bring about the desired end. Tenders will be called for at an early date.

The Windsor and Annapolis Railway Co. held their twenty-first general annual meeting in London on the 14th of last month. There was a slight decrease in revenue, owing to a hard winter, but the Secretary reported the management good. A dividend of 5s. per share was paid.

The Lansdowne Challenge Cup, won by the New Brunswick team at the last Dominion rifle association matches, has arrived at Ottawa. There are 133 ounces solid silver in it and it cost \$420. The duty on it would be over \$80, but an order in council will probably be passed admitting it free, as is customary in such cases.

A special cablegram from London says Sir George Baden-Powell, M. P. for Liverpool, will shortly proceed to Ottawa and Washington as plenipotentiary on behalf of the British government in the fisheries question. Sir George is said to be an authority on the question, having made a careful study of the dispute on the spot in 1882.

Last year the E. B. Eddy Company started a sawdust pulp or indurated waste factory in rear of their match factory at Hull, Ont., and have been working the new factory to its utmost capacity. As the firm have been unable to manufacture enough indurated waste to fill their orders, they have awarded a contract for building another pulp mill at Hull. The new factory will be 200 ft. x 75 ft.

Two hundred cars loaded with cotton goods from the Hochelaga Cotton Companies' mills at Montreal left that place last week for Victoria, B. C., consigned to firms in Yokohama, Japan. The first shipment of Canadian cotton to Japan was made in 1887. It was only sent on trial in a small lot but so well were the Japanese pleased that it is estimated they have received during the past year nine hundred car loads of Canadian cotton, most of which was consigned to firms at Yokohama.

Application will be made at the next session of the legislature for an act to incorporate the "Marlborough Hotel Company" for the purpose of constructing a hotel and carrying on the hotel business at St. John. The proposed hotel is to be five stories in height, has of brick and stone, capable of accommodating 250 guests. It will be supplied with electric lights, hot and cold water, elevators, and all other modern improvements and will be strictly first class in all its appointments. The estimated cost is \$120,000.

The quantity of land taken up for actual settlement in Manitoba during the past year was largely in excess of any year since 1882. The Government have had taken up for homesteads at pre-emption and sales about 330,000 acres, almost the whole of which has gone into actual settlement. The different land companies have sold about 180,000 acres, almost the whole of which have been taken up by actual settlers. That makes a total of 510,000 acres. In addition to this, loan companies have disposed of a considerable quantity they had acquired.

Things are booming in the enterprising town of New Glasgow. The amalgamation of the Nova Scotia Forge Co. and the Nova Scotia Steel Co. was carried into effect on the 1st inst., and the result is a large and thoroughly equipped corporation for prosecuting the manufacture of iron and steel. The survey for the proposed railway from the iron deposits near Springville to the East River, above Eureka, and an attempt will be made to secure a route from Springville to New Glasgow via McLean's Brook. The iron deposits along the East River are shortly to be tested in a practical way, and if the results warrant it, the company will erect blast furnaces.

## The Opposition Policy.

As the time fixed for the opening of Parliament draws near, the line of policy to be pursued by the Opposition becomes a matter of considerable interest, and the utterances of the party leaders in reference to the subject attract more attention than they did at an earlier period in the recess.

Less than a year ago the Grit organs announced that Commercial Union was the burning question and that the great battle between the Government and the Opposition would be fought on that issue. The moulders of Grit opinion congratulated themselves that they had at last secured a policy, thereby admitting that in the past their only bond of union had been that they were "again the Government." Not only had they obtained a policy upon which the discordant elements of the party could unite, but it was also one which promised to commend itself to the people. The party leaders were already rejoicing in anticipation of the great victory Commercial Union was sure to gain at the polls, and were cheering their drooping spirits with prophetic visions of the unbounded prosperity which was sure to follow, when some of their number discovered that the new policy was not exactly what the requirements of the case. This discovery was probably caused by the action Mr. Erastus Wiman, the apostle of Commercial Union, who at first earnestly denied any intention of promoting the annexation of Canada, but subsequently declared that the political union of the Dominion with the United States was not only desirable but inevitable.

This premature exposure of the plot disgusted the loyal members of the Grit party and convinced the annexation wing that since Mr. Wiman had shown his hand it would be necessary to adopt another policy. This was easily found in Unrestricted Reciprocity, which, according to its discoverers, had all at the merits and none of the faults of the policy it supplanted. The Grit leaders who had erstwhile advocated Commercial Union and boasted that it would sweep the country at the polls, were swept in their renunciation and repudiation of the fact and equally prompt in transferring their allegiance to the new policy. Indeed, some of them were very loquacious when their opponents confessed the old policy with the new, and the St. John Telegraph finally set the matter at rest by informing Mr. Wiman "that in Canada any notion of Commercial Union, if by that we are to understand a customs union, has been abandoned in favor of unrestricted reciprocity." It is true that the Grit organs have never explained how Unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States could be obtained in opposition to the wishes of the people of that country; but it is also true that they never enlightened their readers with regard to the method of securing Commercial Union, and the natural inference was that all matters of detail would be explained when Parliament met. But now, as there appears to be no prospect of ever learning how Unrestricted Reciprocity is to be obtained, a despatch from Ottawa states that "Hon. Mr. Laurier has sent a confidential circular to each of his supporters in Parliament, informing them that owing to the growing tendency towards annexation created by the discussion of Unrestricted Reciprocity, he has decided to abandon the advocacy of the latter policy, and during the approaching session will revert to the anti-protectionist policy which the party adhered to in 1879." Is it possible that it has really come to this? Is the much-lauded policy of Unrestricted Reciprocity to be thrown aside like an old shoe? Can Mr. Laurier produce nothing better than the ten-year-old policy which Mr. Blake was forced to discard years ago? The only hope of anything else appears to be in the proposed deposing of Mr. Laurier, in which case there may be a prospect of getting a policy that is not moth-eaten.

A Short History of the early settlement of Sunbury County, New Brunswick, by James Hannay, author of The History of Acadia, was recently read by the author before the Nova Scotia Historical Society. The paper which was compiled from original documents, has been published in the St. John Gazette, of which Mr. Hannay is editor, and deserves the careful perusal of every one who is interested in the history of this Province. Mr. Hannay is the ablest historical writer in the Maritime Provinces and his works form a valuable contribution to our Provincial literature.

The Charlottetown steamship men have submitted to the Government an offer to renew their contract for the mainland mail service for five years for a subsidy of \$5,000 per annum, instead of \$10,000 as at present. They also guarantee to place a new boat on the route. The Marine Department are asking tenders for the erection of a light-house on the Government pier at Anderson's Hollow, Albert County.

The January number of the Gripshank has been added to the Company's directory has been added. It also contains an excellent portrait biographical sketch of "Joe" Edwards, the popular W. & A. R. Conductor, who is known and appreciated wherever the traveller goes.

Chief Justice McDonald has been appointed Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia during the absence of Governor McLellan, who intends going south for the remainder of the winter for the benefit of his health.

The Charlottetown police court had 14 Scott Act cases last Friday, but only one conviction was obtained. Wm. Ward was fined \$50.

Mr. Jay Gould died at New York last Sunday.

Very Valuable. "Having used B.B.B. for biliousness and torpid liver, with the best results I would recommend it to all who are troubled. The medicine is white, its weight is gold. T. W. White, Montreal."

TO THE DEAD—A person cured of Diphtheria and diphtheria in the throat by 25 years' treatment, by simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to Dr. J. St. John, Montreal.

## The Weather and Other Matters in Manitoba.

(Letter from Rev. S. C. Murray.)

Dear Post—This is not the time of year for the most interesting reports from Manitoba. People in the East will be wondering how we are standing the cold. The season so far has been very remarkable in that we have had no cold to stand. We have had very little snow. Frequently of late the sun has been sufficiently strong in the middle of the day to soften the surface of the ground, especially on the southern aspect. In this part of the province we have had no snow so far. The roads have worn perfectly smooth, and moving around in a place. Three years ago at this time of the year we were having a temperature 50° below zero. Early settlers say that eleven years ago there was a mild winter in Manitoba, no snow of any account until March and no severe frosts during the winter. About the middle of February of our severest winters we feel that the worst is over, so that, come what may, we will have a short winter this year. Many of our good people are at a loss for an explanation of the mildness of the winter, but think the probability the total eclipse of the sun, New Year's day, was largely responsible for the existing condition of the weather. The eclipse therefore is kindly remembered. We had a splendid view of the eclipse at this point. The whole surface of the sun was hidden for 23 seconds, during which time the phenomenon was photographed from the top of the Neepawa elevator. Speaking of the Elevator I am reminded of the wheat interest. Prices have declined very much since autumn. The selling price for No. 1 hard for some time been 80 cents. This is 80 cents per bushel better than last year but the majority of the farmers are holding their grain, fully persuaded that they will receive at least \$1.00 per bushel by spring. Those who sold early in the fall at \$1.10 and \$1.15, despite the disappointment of their neighbors, wear smiling faces. Building operations in our little town have been going on steadily all winter, the weather being mild enough to admit of outside carpentry without any special discomfort to workmen. Wishing the Post and its readers a happy New Year.

I remain yours sincerely,  
S. C. MURRAY.  
Neepawa, Man., January 8, 1889.

## Ottawa Letter.

Mr. Editor:—Ontario's election day is passed and no head-broken, so far at least as this city is concerned, although there was a very bitter struggle for the Mayor's chair. As I wrote, the Mayor was unseated, besides which he has been in England for the last six months. The chairman of the Finance Committee was elected Mayor. When election time came, a requisition signed by a thousand electors was presented, asking that he accept nomination for Mayor, which he did.

In the meantime the French, who are very numerous, said it is our turn and brought out the candidate. The living question of exemption from taxation of churches, schools, convents, and lands connected, came prominently forward. Also the English of the council opposing and the French supporting the expropriators. This question seemed at first to be the principal issue but it kept changing until French or English became the question. On counting votes, the two French wards gave the French candidate over a thousand majority, but the other wards changed all that, electing an acting Mayor by five hundred majority, and filling the council with eighteen Protestants, and three French and four Irish Catholics. The bitterness of this election may be known by the fact that the vote polled was 2000 over that ever polled for Mayor before.

The weather is still very mild—hardly any sleighing. A new industry has just been started here—a hunt after natural gas. We hope they are seeking in the earth for this factor of progress may succeed. We have plenty during the winter about ground, such as it is, but it all vapors off, doing little good. A very heavy wind storm passed over this province on Tuesday, doing great damage to telegraph lines and exposed buildings, following as it did immediately upon sleet, which had weighed every object with ice. Chief among the losses was Niagara bridge, which was blown completely away, all but the piers and cables. Balls, driving, progressive euchre parties, and all kinds of gatherings are becoming very plentiful.

The Hon. J. H. Pope is quite unwell. Miss Campbell, daughter of the Lieut. Governor, is recovering from a surgical operation performed for the purpose of removing a tumor of three years' standing. However, the sick list is neither large nor serious. During election, probably the oldest voter in the Dominion, being over one hundred years old, deposited her ballot for the winning candidate. Hotels are being filled by M. P.'s, Senators and other attendees upon the approaching session. It is intimated that the "Jesuita Bill" will be dissolved. This, however, is but a rumor. "Honest" John Henev, "the father of the Council," a popular citizen and a prominent temperance worker, has just been made a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre by his Italian friends. Pope, for his good work in the temperance cause.

Rumor says Hon. J. A. Chapleau has suffered a relapse since the operation he underwent in Paris. 11th Jan, 1889.

Very Valuable. "Having used B.B.B. for biliousness and torpid liver, with the best results I would recommend it to all who are troubled. The medicine is white, its weight is gold. T. W. White, Montreal."

TO THE DEAD—A person cured of Diphtheria and diphtheria in the throat by 25 years' treatment, by simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to Dr. J. St. John, Montreal.

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## Cumberland Farmers' Institute.

On Friday, the 11th inst., a number of the citizens of Amherst and vicinity met for the purpose of organizing a "Farmers' Institute."

The organization was formed and on motion Hon. Hiram Black was elected President, and H. F. Page Secretary.

It was resolved to hold a public meeting in Y. M. C. A. Hall on Monday, the 21st inst., at 2.30 and 7.30 p. m., on which occasions papers will be expected on general farm topics and stock raising by the following gentlemen: A. C. Bell and Harry Townsend, of New Glasgow; Prof. Smith, of Truro; W. P. George, Howard Trimmer, B. Eiter and H. F. Page. Addresses on Experimental Farm, by Prof. Saunders and Col. Blair.

Farmers and all interested in stock raising are cordially invited to be present. H. F. PAGE, Secy.

## Deliberation of Stove Men at Amherst.

The Maritime Stove Foundry's Association concluded their session at the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Friday afternoon. The following foundries were represented: The Barrell Johnson Iron Co., F. H. Wilson & Co., Yarmouth; C. Fawcett, Enterprise Foundry Co., Sackville; The Berwick Foundry Co., Moncton; The Windsor Foundry Co., Windsor; A. Robb & Sons, Amherst; Berwick Foundry Co., Lunenburg; Stove Works Co., and the Sussex Foundry Co. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: N. Blodden, President; D. W. Robb, Vice-President; C. Fawcett, Treas.; T. Kirkpatrick, Secy. The Association was formed in March 1882, the objects being to fix a general uniform rate for stoves and other foundry wares, the cultivation of friendly feeling and mutual confidence among the members, and the discussion of the cost of manufacture, the improvement of products and other subjects of general interest to the trade. The Association worked harmoniously and succeeded in promoting these ends during the years 1882, 1883 and 1884, but since that time it has been rather inactive, and as a consequence the wholesale prices of stoves have been out to such an extent as to cause the manufacturers serious alarm and an earnest desire to revive the Association and make an effort to get prices back to the original basis. Although the prices of iron and labor are advancing, it was not deemed advisable at present to raise the prices higher than the Association list of 1884. As several prominent stove dealers have expressed an opinion in favor of the Association and a uniform wholesale basis of stoves, it was thought this would meet their views also. The new prices go into effect at once, but will have to be revised by the Association after the annual meeting of the Association, which will be held at Halifax on the third Wednesday in February.

## Circuit Court.

The case of Horman vs. Lutz, an action for malicious slander, was finished last Thursday, the jury returning a verdict for defendant. (There are several other actions of a similar nature brought by other members of the Horman family, but it is not probable that they will come to trial.)

The next case tried was the celebrated Scott Act case of David Grant vs. Margaret Wallace and her husband, an action of trespass, on the part of the defendant Mrs. Wallace, in beating the defendant with a horsewhip in a court room at Moncton. The case was finished on Friday, the jury returning a verdict for plaintiff, assessing damages at \$1. Wells and Todd were plaintiffs, Emerson and Thomas were defendants. As in other cases were ready, the court adjourned till Saturday morning. The case of Russell vs. Kinnear was settled privately.

The case of Thos. Armstrong and wife vs. Gardner et al., an action for trespass in the town of Moncton, was taken up and several witnesses were examined. The court then adjourned until Monday, and after the adjournment the case was settled out of court.

Monday morning the case of William Cameron and wife vs. the town of Moncton, was taken up. This was an action for damages caused by Mrs. Cameron tripping on a loose plank in the sidewalk, and injuring herself. At the close of plaintiff's case, Mr. Wells moved for a nonsuit, and the argument was not concluded when the court adjourned. On Tuesday the argument was concluded, occupying all the forenoon. His Honor the Chief Justice refused the nonsuit, but expressed doubts as to sufficiency of the evidence, and leave was reserved to move the court on Wednesday for a nonsuit. The witnesses for the defence were then examined and the case was concluded yesterday, the jury finding a verdict of \$800 for the plaintiff.

Geo. F. Wallace vs. John D. Baird, a review case from Justice Turner's Court, Dorchester, was then taken up and argued. Emerson for plaintiff, Kinnear for defendant judgment reserved.

The case of A. J. Babang vs. I. N. Wilbur was made a remand, and the court then adjourned sine die.

BAND CONCERT.—The people of this place will be glad to learn that they will soon have a opportunity of hearing the Sackville Cornet Band. Mr. Hillcoat, their instructor speaks very high terms of their progress and predicts that they will be no doubt that their first public concert will be well worth hearing.

There was a partial eclipse of the moon last night, but the opportunities for observing it were not good, owing to clouds.

Mr. Walter A. Taylor, of Carleton, a graduate of Mount Allison, has won a scholarship at Harvard University worth \$300.

## New Advertisements.

Per Steamship Rialto

Via Halifax, from London:

57 Half Chests Tea,

From 18c. to 40c.—Wholesale.

—ALSO—

25 Half Chests,

150 Caddies,

From 3 Pounds to 20 Pounds.

Price from 20c. to 45c. per lb.

Our Imported Teas have no high place in public favor—both in Quality & Price. Now is your time for Bargains.

J. L. BLACK.

Molasses—Barbadoes!

1 Car-Load from Halifax.

16 Cks. Choice Barbadoes.

5 Barrels and Tierces.

City Prices, Wholesale.

J. L. BLACK.

—ALSO—

Just Stored—Mixed Car-Load

Standard Oatmeal.

Granulated Oatmeal.

Boiled Oatmeal.

Flour—"Silver Spray"

—Cheapest Quality, in Bulk and Half-cakes.

Fine Wheat Middlings, in Sacks.

5 Tons Middlings, in Bulk.

Now on Rail, to Arrive:

One Car White Granite Flour.

One Car Fine Wheat Middlings, in Bulk.

—Prices—Away Down!

J. L. BLACK'S.

IN STORE.

200 Barrels Choice Brands,

75 Corn Meal,

2 Tons Buckwheat Meal.

CHEAPEST AT

J. L. BLACK'S.

Protection Policy

Dec. 5, 1888.

BUY FUR COATS!

JUST RECEIVED—FULL STOCK:

Gents' Black Russian Dog Coats,

Bulgarian Lamb do

Raccoon do

Astracan do

Price from \$25.50 upwards.

JOS. L. BLACK.

Apples. Raisins.

100 bbls. Winter Apples,

In all the Favorite Kinds.

100 Boxes New Valencia Raisins,

Choice Fruit. Price low, by Box.

J. L. BLACK.

Steel & Chain, &c.

Dunlap,

Fowler

& Co.'s. MAGNIFICENT STOCK

—OR—

21 Cases of Cloths!

8 Cases Fur Goods!

5 Cases

BOYS' & YOUTHS'

CLOTHING!

7 Cases Latest Style

AMERICAN HATS!

NEW

FURNISHING GOODS

In Abundance.

LOOK FOR THE

Most Elegantly Fitted Store

—AT—

AMHERST,

AND YOU HAVE FOUND

Dunlap, Fowler & Co.'s.

Porto Rico Sugar!

13 Hnds.

Very Bright Porto Rico Sugar.

15 Bbls.

Granulated Sugar,

At a Bargain to Buyer.

J. L. BLACK.

—ALSO—

Just Stored—Mixed Car-Load

Standard Oatmeal.

Granulated Oatmeal.

Boiled Oatmeal.

Flour—"Silver Spray"

—Cheapest Quality, in Bulk and Half-cakes.

Fine Wheat Middlings, in Sacks.

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Choice Fruit. Price low, by Box.

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Steel & Chain, &c.

Dunlap,

Fowler



## STOCK-TAKING SALE!

### SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS!

ON ALL LINES OF  
WINTER GOODS  
DRESS GOODS.

Yds.	Price	Yds.	Price
10	35c. reduced to 25c.	12	65c. reduced to 50c.
12	35c. " 22c.	12	35c. " 25c.
14	35c. " 20c.	14	35c. " 10c.
16	35c. " 20c.	16	35c. " 27c.
18	35c. " 20c.	18	35c. " 23c.
20	35c. " 14c.	20	35c. " 23c.
22	35c. " 23c.	22	35c. " 19c.
24	35c. " 23c.	24	35c. " 19c.
26	35c. " 25c.	26	35c. " 19c.
28	35c. " 25c.	28	35c. " 19c.
30	35c. " 25c.	30	35c. " 19c.
32	35c. " 25c.	32	35c. " 19c.
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36	35c. " 25c.	36	35c. " 19c.
38	35c. " 25c.	38	35c. " 19c.
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42	35c. " 25c.	42	35c. " 19c.
44	35c. " 25c.	44	35c. " 19c.
46	35c. " 25c.	46	35c. " 19c.
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90	35c. " 25c.	90	35c. " 19c.
92	35c. " 25c.	92	35c. " 19c.
94	35c. " 25c.	94	35c. " 19c.
96	35c. " 25c.	96	35c. " 19c.
98	35c. " 25c.	98	35c. " 19c.
100	35c. " 25c.	100	35c. " 19c.

#### All-Wool Grey Flannel:

Yds.	Price	Yds.	Price
2	22c.	2	22c.
3	22c.	3	22c.
4	22c.	4	22c.
5	22c.	5	22c.
6	22c.	6	22c.
7	22c.	7	22c.
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93	22c.	93	22c.
94	22c.	94	22c.
95	22c.	95	22c.
96	22c.	96	22c.
97	22c.	97	22c.
98	22c.	98	22c.
99	22c.	99	22c.
100	22c.	100	22c.

The above are the Remnants of Dress Goods and Flannels remaining in Stock to-day. We are having a Big Sale on Remnants. See them at once, before they are picked over.  
Prints, Ginghams, Cretonnes, Mantle Cloths, Cotton Flannel, Factory Cotton, &c., &c.

C. PICKARD.

## Boots and Shoes!

For a Christmas Present buy something useful, such as a Pair of Overshoes, Felt Boots, Felt Slippers, Fancy Moose Moccasins—Black and White, Snowshoes, Velvet Slippers, Skating Boots, Wigwag Slippers, Kid Boots, Toilet Slippers. I have the above Lines in All Sizes and Kinds.

MEN'S, BOYS' & YOUTHS' Oil-Tanned Moccasins—Black & White. LONG FELT BOOTS FOR \$2.00.

Prepare for Christmas by Visiting the SACKVILLE BOOT & SHOE STORE. Sackville, Dec. 19th, 1888. A. G. SMITH.

## OUR BARGAIN STORE!

THIS WEEK WE ARE OFFERING TO THE PUBLIC  
An Immense Assortment of  
HAMBURG EDGINGS,  
Allovers and Flouncings,  
AT SWEEPING REDUCTIONS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET YOUR SEWING DONE UP. BUY YOUR  
WHITE AND GREY COTTONS  
OF US. WE ALSO OFFER THE BALANCE OF ALL  
Print Cottons, Muslins, Piques, &c.,  
LEFT FROM LAST SEASON'S TRADE, TO CLEAR AT  
A BIG SACRIFICE.

WE ARE ALSO SHOWING A LARGE RANGE OF  
LADIES' WHITE UNDERWEAR,  
WHICH WE HAVE PLACED ON OUR COUNTERS  
AT EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES,  
—AT—  
F. A. WILSON'S,  
AMHERST.

XMAS GOODS!  
WE HAVE ON HAND  
A WELL ASSORTED STOCK  
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods  
FOR  
XMAS TRADE.

Be sure and take advantage of the SPECIAL BARGAINS for this month.  
Dec. 5th, 1888. E. J. AYER,  
Douglas Block, Amherst, N. S.

Silks. Silks. Silks.

WE ARE OPENING  
A LARGE STOCK OF SILKS

"Satin Mervelieux,"

IN ALL THE  
LEADING COLORS: AND : MAKES,

WHICH WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED  
PERS. S. ULUNDA.

DIRECT FROM LONDON, ENGLAND,  
AND INVITE INSPECTION.

SEPT. 19, 1888. AMHERST, N. S.

#### Advertisements this Day.

Tea.....J. L. Black  
Oatmeal.....do  
Flour and Meal.....do  
Band Concert.....Sackville Cornet Band  
Donation Party.....P. R. Moore  
Stock-Taking Sale.....C. Pickard

#### Special Locals.

Winter Apples, cheap, at Geo. E. Ford's.  
Go to G. J. Trueman's for Pure Xmas Specials.  
200 lbs. Good Goose Feathers wanted at Pickard's this week.  
Geo. E. Ford is offering Flour, Bran and Shorts, very cheap.  
States ground for 15 cents per pair at J. W. Doull's old factory.  
Grand Holiday Sale of Christmas Groceries at G. J. Trueman's.  
Best Assortment and Greatest Bargains in Candies at G. J. Trueman's.  
Cow for Sale—Giving 5 to 6 quarts of milk daily. Apply to C. Pickard.  
Horse and Wagon for Sale—For Sale, good Team Horse and a Double Team Wagon. The above will be sold cheap. Terms, part Cash down; six months credit for balance.—H. Eugene Bowser.  
A Shortland Class for Beginners will meet at the Ladies' College on Tuesday and Thursday Evenings in each week, at 8.30 o'clock. Fee, \$8.00 per term. A Day Class for Beginners will also be organized.

"The Book and Variety Store" is the only place where you can get No. 5 Quality Nickel Plated Acme Scales, \$1.25 per pair; Plain do., only 70c. per pair. Come now, as we have only a few left. Bargains in Sticks for Boys and Girls. Our Stock of Wall Papers at Cost, close it out. Jan 10-41

#### AROUND TOWN.

Tantramar Rink has been well patronized this week.  
The Sackville Scott Act cases are still before the court.  
The electric light was burning in nearly all the stores last evening.  
The auction sale of timber and log land will not take place as advertised.  
The skating on Morice's Pond has been very good of late and was much enjoyed by the young folks.  
Robert Debon was stunned and otherwise injured by coming into collision with another man while skating on Morice's Pond last night.  
Mr. L. M. Wood, editor of the Albert Maple Leaf, was in town on Monday, his business being the installation of the officers of the Lebanon Lodge A. F. & A. M.  
The Sackville Cornet Band will make their first public appearance in Music Hall on the evening of the 30th inst. The "boys" deserve and should receive a generous patronage. Give them a bumper house.  
The students at the Male Academy is much larger this term than it has been for a number of years past. This speaks well for the popularity and teaching ability of Principal Davis and his assistants.  
Work on the railway bridge at Port Eggle is progressing rapidly under the direction of Superintendent and Mr. James Purdy, and it is expected that trains can cross early next week, and vessels enter if required.  
The Enterprise Foundry Co. have put in a new steel boiler of 40 p. made by McLaughlin & Co., of St. John, and have made various other improvements. The new boiler, which has been set in brickwork and is ready for testing to-day, will largely increase the working capacity of the foundry. It is expected that casting will be resumed next Monday.

#### LOCAL MATTERS.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM STATION.—Messrs Rhodes, Curry & Co. have completed the outside of the new barn at the Experimental Farm Station, Nappan, and are now finishing the interior. Work is also in progress on the Farm house. The Superintendent's residence will not be commenced till next spring.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. and Mrs. William Rogers, of Wood Point, were in Sackville on Tuesday and when on their way home while driving down the Stephen Clark's hill, a dog ran out and bit their horse, causing him to run away. The carriage was upset and Mr. Rogers and his wife were both seriously injured. Mrs. Rogers remained unconscious for several hours.

ALBERT ELECTION PETITION.—The summons granted on behalf of the respondent in the Albert election case, requiring Albert J. Steeves, one of the sureties, to appear before his honor Judge Fraser and be orally examined on oath as to whether he is worth \$1,000 after payment of his just debts, was returnable on Saturday, and a hearing took place before the Hon. Judge Fraser on Saturday afternoon. The attorney general, who appeared for Mr. Emmerson, took no objection to Steeves' statement and the case will go on as though no such summons had been granted, the respondent paying costs of the examination.

A WESTMINSTER MAN MURDERED.—News has been received of the murder in Colorado of Byron Goodwin, of Baie Verte. Goodwin had been working in Colorado for some years and had accumulated considerable property. He was foreman for a Mr. Boles and had a gang of men at work on a mining claim. He left them at work to transact business in town, and Bob Sullivan, a desperado known as "Missouri Bob," ordered the men to stop work. When Goodwin returned Bob rode up on horseback and opened fire on him. A ball entered the groin of his left side, passing through his body. After being shot, he returned to the mine, but to no effect. He died three days afterward. Mr. Goodwin was married to a daughter of Mr. James Scott, of Baie Verte. "Missouri Bob" has been arrested.

#### A Fatal Attack.

A fatal attack of croup is a frequent occurrence among children. Every household should be guarded by keeping Hagar's Pectoral Balm at hand. It breaks up colds, croup, asthma and bronchitis in a remarkable manner.

#### Wallace.

On Christmas day, a crowd of men was seen on the ice, cutting a passage for Capt. Drysdale's schooner, which had frozen in. No doubt the ice is all gone and the harbor open as in summer.  
During the week of prayer, united services have been held in the several churches, which have been well attended, the Pastors giving on each evening interesting addresses on the topics assigned.  
The company rink has been well patronized during the holidays and since. Private enterprise is also transferring the drill shed into a rink, which, with such facilities as nature unaided affords, ought to meet the requirements of the ambitious little town.  
Engineers have been busy surveying the "Spur" line into Wallace. Three routes have been projected, two having a deep water terminus, the third being a connection with the quays. The matter is in the hands of the business men of the place, who are bringing an unprecedented amount of determination and perseverance to bear upon the project, so that the prospects of failure are likely for once to be disappointed.

#### West Brook.

A new Dyer & Hughes organ has been placed in the newly renovated Methodist church, by John Sproul, Agent.  
Mr. Giles has been holding services here during the week of prayer. Meetings will be continued indefinitely. Mr. G. fills the pulpit well—in more senses than one. He is not only a forcible and eloquent speaker, but is also a fine specimen of muscular Christianity, whose blows are warranted to carry conviction, whether aimed at the sinning sinner or the sinner himself.  
What glorious weather! Were it not for the loss which must occur to our lumbering industry we would wish for a continuance of these mild sunny days. Our Nova Scotia winter has joined the exodus. Like persons whose very disagreeable habits breed discontent wherever they go, it has shifted its quarters in the hopes of bettering itself by making new victims. Those exodians who, becoming dissatisfied with N. S. climate, have run away from it, will find that it can run as fast as they can, as it tries in vain to elude the pursuit of the ubiquitous horse fly.  
Now that the Voice has been heard in our land, prohibition is an assured thing. Far be it from us to discourage a movement so vitally important, but we humbly submit that there is clear evidence that every hotelier's enthusiasm over a hoped-for reform, that we have now a law on our statute books that has been eminently successful not only in many other counties of the Dominion, but in certain sections of our own county. The Oxford Hotel is a case in point. It is not allowed liquor to be sold there. That is why the man, Miller, as soon as he is once out of jail, is promptly brought back and put in again. And that is as it should be. Will not the law that convicts one runner also convict another when there is clear evidence? Every hotel keeper in Spring Hill, Parrsboro, Amherst and the Junction could, within three months, be made to share their brother Miller's confinement, and it ought to be done.

#### Cumberland Division Grange Meeting.

The meeting of Cumberland Division Grange, No. 52, held in Greenfield's Hall, Amherst, on Friday, the 11th inst. was a good representative one of the leading farmers from La Planchette, Fort Lawrence, Aurora, Rising Sun, and Tantramar Granges in the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland.

After the roll of officers had been called, minutes and communications read, the secretary, committees appointed, reports received, and other routine business done, the subjects submitted to the grange by the committee for discussion, viz: 1st, "How shall we make the grange more prosperous?" 2nd, "The effects of surface sowing on the soil." 3rd, "Does farming pay?" were considered and accepted, and the first subject was taken up and ably discussed during the afternoon session, by brothers George, Black, Chapman, Fraser, Freeman, Ripley, Lusby, Wilber, Freeman and Harrison, and sister Lowther. The speakers eulogized the benefits of the grange as an institution for the farmer, who needed some organization, and the grange seemed to supply the want which had been felt. The good already done, and the great need of farmers' advancement, was through the press and the public platform. At the evening session the third question "Does farming pay?" was discussed by a number of leading members who expressed the opinion that farming did pay, yet there was room for advancement, and farmers should more diligently study the difficulties of successful farming, working together and assisting each other in a higher and more thorough system of husbandry. The questions were then laid over to be discussed at the next meeting.

#### A Business Letter.

Tilburn & Co.,  
Toronto, March 15th, 1887.  
Sirs, Please send at once three dozen B. B. Bitters. Best selling medicine in the shop. Sold seven bottles to-day. Yours truly,  
The above sample is but one of hundreds of similar expressions regarding B. B. B.

Joseph J. Chandler, a Spaniard, employed as porter by the Central Pacific, shot J. A. Sheffield, superintendent of the Pullman and dining car service, Monday evening, in the city of Chicago, in Montreal because he was disappointed about work.

#### Dorchester.

Circuit Court is nearing adjournment.  
The skating on Palmer's Pond could not be surpassed.  
W. F. Campbell and Chas. Hickman have returned to College.  
Mayor McKenzie and Councillors, were in Dorchester on Tuesday.  
Miss Grierison, of Kouchibouguac, Keat Co., and Miss Steeves, of Elgin, Albert Co., have taken charge of the intermediate and primary department of the public school, here.  
Hon. D. L. Hannington, Q.C., returned on Wednesday from St. John, where he has been engaged in the Albert Co. case of The Halifax Banking Co. vs. James W. Smith, et al.

#### Parrsboro.

Mr. Chas. Wilson has sold out his confectionery business to J. W. McNamara and has gone home to England.  
The excursion to Spring Hill on Tuesday evening, was well patronized. But some—sad to relate—missed the train.  
Mr. John Hugh Gillespie has a large party of men prospecting his coal mine near here, and the public are anxiously awaiting the result.  
A meeting of interested ones was held in Leland a few evenings ago to consider the advisability of building an Episcopal church here. I have not heard the exact result.  
Quite a party of young folks enjoyed a moonlight skate on the lakes at Newville, last Saturday eve. Another excursion is talked of for Wednesday, when they will go out by the morning train and return at night.  
The "Butler Comedy Co." have got fairly under way, and have every prospect of success. They have invested in a \$325. piano and intend having three or four concerts, proceeds to pay first for the piano, and the balance, if any, to go towards the School of Science Hall.  
Our Councillors are attending to their business in Amherst and we see by the papers that they, thinking we have not enough poor roads, have decided to open up another, and all roads are true, a far worse one than either, viz., a winter road to Diligent River Corner. Why not expend the money in getting a decent road to Black rock and Five Islands, either of which would be far more service to Parrsboro.

#### Rockland Station.

John H. Smith is still running his threshing machine and has made a good fall's work in that line.  
D. H. Calhoun, a former resident but now of Albert County, passed through here on Tuesday, looking hale and hearty and as active apparently as he was at sixteen.  
The Deacon of the Upper Dorchester Baptist Church is about letting the contract to M. A. M. Gaudet for the painting of the inside of the church in the most elaborate and latest style. The Deacon is very energetic in church matters, otherwise the church would be in the hands of the other fellow and we would all go to the bad.  
Farmers are growing about snow, but that is nothing now for them, they will grow when there is no snow and grow when there is too much, but then farmers can't help it for they are made that way, and let themselves be quiet, they have gone into the woods to logging and are getting out about four thousand cords, to be sawed by Mr. Robinson's portable sawmill, in the spring, into deals for the St. John market.  
F. A. Tingley has commenced hay pressing. He intends pressing car loads out of his own barn. Mr. Patterson, of Sackville, has his press at work at Willard Smith's barn, and is going to press about eighty tons at the barns of Joseph and Edgar Hicks. John B. Tingley has a barn of hay press also. The farmers here intend living out of their hay and starving their furs. Every ton of hay that a farm produces should be fed on the farm, to make it healthy and productive, but the farmers here can't see it in that light.

#### Amherst.

And still no snow but good skating on the ponds, of which good use is being made.  
The estate of the late J. A. Gillespie, of Parrsboro, was closed up in a very satisfactory manner in the Probate Court to-day (Wednesday).  
A meeting of the farmers' association is to be held next week in Amherst, to be addressed by Prof. Saunders, of Ottawa. Prof. Smith, of the Agricultural School at Truro, Col. Baird, of the Nappan farm, and others. It promises to be a very interesting meeting to agriculturists.  
On Monday evening Robert Moton, Q.C., and Stipendiary Magistrate of Halifax lectured to a good audience in the Y. M. C. A. Hall. His subject was the "Social Kaleidoscope," which he handled in a very appropriate manner. His Honor Judge Morse presided and introduced the lecturer in his usual eloquent and pleasing manner.  
On Friday night, Stipendiary Magistrate W. F. Cotten died after a prolonged illness. In the community Mr. Cotten was a useful citizen and a very obliging man and his loss will be greatly felt and his place hard to fill. The funeral took place on Monday and was very largely attended. On the day of his funeral he was 59 years of age. His wife and family have the sympathy of the public.  
The Municipal Council is still in session. The business has been largely connected with roads, bridges and the other requirements of the country. In reference to paying for rights of way for the Joggins and Oxford and Spring Hill Railway the matter, after discussion, was laid over until next meeting. C. J. McFarlane of Wallace, was appointed appraiser of land damages for the Ship Railway. The Council will probably finish their arduous duties this week.

## FURS AT COST TO CLEAR.

THIS WEEK



