

THE CHIGNECTO POST

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY.

—AT—
\$1.50 per Annum, or \$1.00 in Advance.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS.

Promptly Executed at Lowest Rates.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Inserted at very Lowest Rates.

W. C. MILNER, Proprietor.

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., MARCH 8, 1883.

Municipality of Westmorland.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures
for the year ending January 8th, 1883.

RECEIPTS.—AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM ASSESSMENTS.

Parish of Botsford, \$1,719.34

Westmorland by collector, 1,664.42

Auctioneers license, 22.10

Sackville by collector, 5,863.40

Dorchester, 26.77

Delinquents, 4,786.82

Shediac collector, 2408.52

Moncton, 5808.68

Delinquents, 62.41

Salisbury collector, 2241.92

Delinquents, 218.00

Provincial warrants for jury fees, 188.00

W. W. Wells, 98.00

A. E. Oulton rents, 39.49

Auctioneers license, 100.00

Joseph Hickman rent, 6.00

Samuel Sharp fees, 2.50

James Hamilton, 1.00

Total Receipts, \$24,716.08

EXPENDITURES.

School drafts, \$10,054.84

Jury fees, 1,618.88

Constable fees, 243.36

Witness fees, 291.86

Councillors fees, 64.82

Poor Shediac, 380.57

Salisbury, 591.95

Moncton, 798.76

Dorchester, 62.82

Sackville, 2072.34

Westmorland, 339.20

Refunded surplus rates Sackville, 346.64

Taxes R. C. Church Shediac, 428.00

Salaries Secretary, 4.00

D. Chapman, 125.00

C. E. Knapp, 150.00

Salary Sec. of E. V. Taylor, 150.00

Salaries Treasurer, 150.00

Commissions on paying school warrants, \$10,056.00

1 per cent, 100.58

Rent of safe, stationary, &c., 30.00

Auditor, 20.00

County printing, 20.00

R. C. Boxall, Esq., plans, &c., 25.00

Cost damages, 429.57

Court House repairs, 124.00

Furnaces, 200.00

Fuel, &c., 118.10

Incidentals, 132.10

Insurance on County buildings, 164.00

Interest on bonds, 348.00

Lantern, 177.50

Coroners, 44.00

Clerk of court fees, 58.10

Assessors Dorchester, 55.99

Shediac, 55.94

Moncton, 155.98

Sackville, 72.22

Salisbury, 49.42

Refund, 32.14

Collector, Botsford, 18.81

Bill for medical services, 81.25

Interest paid Bank, 62.75

Express charges, 18.53

Bank discount on money, 12.05

Realized—Balance excess of receipts, 7679.32

Total, \$24,716.08

PARISH ACCOUNTS, 1882.

Dorchester assessment, \$2,572.75

Amount paid, 4,961.00

Moncton assessment, \$2,170.00

Amount paid, 5,726.09

Shediac assessment, \$3,071.94

Amount paid, 2,663.65

Westmorland assessment, \$1,564.20

Amount paid, 1,577.79

Botsford assessment, 1,762.96

Amount paid, 1,762.96

Sackville assessment, 5,936.42

Amount paid, 5,936.42

Salisbury assessment, 2,718.92

Amount paid, 2,811.15

Net balance due on assessments, \$3,108.50

Dorchester, January 10, 1883.

SUMMARY OF BANK ACCOUNT.

1882, Jan. 11, to balance, \$1,675.22

Express charges, 25.00

Amount charges paid, 19,850.55

Interest, 626.55

Balance to credit, 2,011.59

Balance to credit, \$24,264.29

CR.

1882, Dec. 31, by amt. received from County Treasurer, \$24,264.29

By balance, \$2,011.59

Jan. 1, 1883.

Memo.—Am't by checks issued, \$21,909.75

Floating checks of last year paid this year, 427.04

Amount paid this year, 19,950.55

Floating checks Jan. 1, 1883, \$2,387.84

Municipality of Westmorland.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

To net balance, Jan. 10, 1882, \$1,275.94

Cheque A. E. Oulton (cr. last year), 39.49

Floating checks paid this year, 427.06

Am't expenditure account, 22,387.68

Balance in bank Dec. 31, 1882, 2,011.59

Balance Treasurer account, Jan. 8, 1883, 510.36

Difference in account to balance, 1.12

CR.

Jan. 8, 1883.—By amt. receipts for year, \$24,716.08

By amt. floating checks, 2,386.84

Balance, \$27,102.92

LIABILITIES.

Jan. 8, 1883.—Amount checks issued and not paid brought down, \$2,386.84

Am't school warrants due, 5,936.54

ASSETS.

Jan. 8, 1883.—Cash bal. brought down, \$2,011.59

Cash do. do., 510.36

Jan. 10.—Cash received since 8th inst., 753.00

Due on parish assessments, 3,108.50

Balance, \$6,383.45

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Auditor.

R. A. TREWMAN, Auditor.

Dorchester, Jan. 18, 1883.

Auctioneers LICENSED FOR THE YEAR 1883.

Wm. Simpson.

W. W. Price.

CHIGNECTO POST

Preserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 13.—NO. 44.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 667.

Lovell Lewis.
Joseph Warren.
Patrick McGinley.
Jacob Wortman.
R. C. Tait.
W. B. Deacon.
Alexander McVay.
J. H. Hebert.
Patrick McSwenny.
Blair Eschbrook.
Willard Lawrence.
W. C. Gale.
A. E. OULTON.
Secy. Municipality.
Westmorland.
Dorchester, Feb. 15, A. D. 1883.

Mt. Allison Agricultural Course.
Tenth Lecture.
Soils.

In the preceding lecture the composition of the ash of plants was studied with a view to ascertaining what plants take from the soil, and what chemical compounds are needed by the various crops. In this lecture it must be our aim to study the nature, and origin of soils, so that we may have data for determining generally at least, their fertility and special capabilities. When a portion of soil is heated, part of it burns away, the organic part, and the mineral or inorganic remains. The organic part varies in quantity in different soils. In boggy soils it may reach as high as 50 per cent, but in ordinary cultivated land it is much lower. Oats will grow readily where there is only 15 per cent of organic matter, barley thrives with 3 per cent, but wheat requires from 4 to 8. The organic part of the soil is derived from the decay of animal and vegetable remains. It is useful in two ways: in the first place, by its decay it supplies carbonic acid, inorganic salts, and ammonia to the plant; in the second place, it has a great power of retaining the soluble salts which would otherwise be quickly washed out by rain. Ammonia is also retained by the organic portion of the soil.

The inorganic part of the soil is partially soluble in water, partially insoluble. The soluble part is very small, only about 50 grains to the pound. It consists principally of common salt, gypsum, sulphate of soda and magnesia, salts of potash and soda, nitrates, phosphates, &c. From these small quantities, the plant derives in a great measure the nutriment which forms the ash. The soluble parts of the soil have a tendency to sink into the subsoil when rain falls; but when warm weather dries the surface soil it soaks up the water from the wet subsoil, and thus obtains a fresh supply of the inorganic part of the plant food. The insoluble portion which forms by far the great part of the soil consists of sand (silica), clays (silicates of alumina, &c.), carbonates of lime and magnesia, phosphates (principally of lime and magnesia) oxides of iron, &c., giving the color, &c.

A rough analysis of soil can be made by any farmer in the following way: Stir up half a pound of the soil with a gallon of water, allow it to settle for a few minutes, when the sand will be found on the bottom of the dish, while the clay floats in the water. Pour the muddy water off into another vessel and allow it to settle until it is clear. Pour off the clear water, dry and weigh both sand and clay. If less than one oz. of clay is obtained the soil is a sandy soil; between 1 oz. and 3 1/2 oz. of clay to the half pound of soil makes a sandy loam; from 3 1/2 oz. to 6 oz. a loamy soil; from 6 oz. to 7 oz. a clay loam; and from 7 oz. to 7 1/2 oz. a strong clay soil. A marl is a soil containing more than 5 per cent of carbonate of lime. A chalky, or calcareous soil contains more than 20 per cent. It is thus seen that soils vary considerably in their composition, and soils may be found which, answering to the description of, say, a loamy soil, are yet different in their composition and of different degrees of agricultural value, owing to the varying proportions in which the valuable constituents are present. The subsoil also determines to a certain extent the suitability of the surface soil for particular crops. Thus, a sandy subsoil allows the water to drain off quickly and thus would not be suitable as a foundation for a soil in which to grow a crop requiring much moisture.

A study of the origin of soils will explain this diversity and at the same time afford a means of judging as to the probable fertility or barrenness of any tract of land. Soil is produced by the crumbling and gradual decay of rocks under the influence of moisture, frost, &c., in fact by that process, known as common language as weathering. Therefore, we would expect the soil to be chemically similar to the rock on which it lies. Thus, the farmer calls in Geology to his aid. In this course of lectures there is no place for even an outline of the principles of Geology; and I shall content myself with reminding you that the outer part of the crust of the earth consists of layers or strata of rocks, each layer differing in its chemical composition and other characters from the rest. It is rarely occurs that the layers are placed horizontally, but they were formed, since the upheavals and convulsions which the earth has since undergone have caused them in most cases to be inclined at various angles. These layers are arranged in regular and invariable order, i. e. it is never hap-

pens that a certain stratum is in one place above and in another below a certain other. Now as the soil at any place has been formed by the weathering of one or more of these strata, we can from the Geological features of a country predict the nature of its soil. For example, we know that in the south eastern part of New Brunswick and in the adjoining part of Nova Scotia, the local measures from the surface layers. Now, the coal measures consist of alternate layers of sandstone, shale, coal, and occasionally limestone. When the sandstone alone comes to the surface the soil is thin and poor. Shale alone gives a stiff clay soil, wet and cold. But it may happen in some places that the inclined edges of a shale and a sandstone come to the surface together, and produce an excellent soil by the moisture of the soil in like manner, a limestone layer may mingle the products of its decay with those of a shale or sandstone and thus form a good soil. A farmer who knew these facts would never think of paying a high price for land when only one of these layers came to the surface.

The physical properties of soils (as distinguished from chemical) will next occupy our attention. The most important are (1) density, (2) capacity for absorbing and retaining water, (3) porosity, and (4) temperature. Sands and marls are the heaviest of all soils, while dry peat or bog is the lightest. Still clay is lighter than sand. A clay soil absorbs much more water than a sandy soil and retains the water more tenaciously. A boggy soil absorbs still more. These facts point to the necessity for draining in clay and peaty or boggy soils, i. e. not a single draining but a good system of drains always kept open. Every farmer knows too how much more readily a sandy soil dries than does a clay soil; the air circulates more freely in the former, carrying away the moisture. The drier a soil the more easily it is warmed. This accounts for the great coldness of stiff clay soils as contrasted with sandy soils. The color of a soil exerts considerable influence on the absorption of the sun's heat. The darker the soil, other things being equal, the more heat will it absorb from the sun. It is plain from the above statements that mixing any one of these soils with any other tends to improve its physical properties. A cold, wet, clay soil would be much improved by mixing it with sand. Chemical analysis shows that the soil contains all the substances found in the ashes of plants, but in variable quantities: thus some soils contain so little potash as to be of little value. Although mere traces of the chief ash constituents are sufficient to keep the plant alive, yet in order to get the best crop the plant must be able to get an abundant supply of food readily, without being obliged to seek too widely for it. If the supply is scant the plant may not be able to grow to its full capability during the season. This accounts for the good effects of increasing the supply of a certain article of food already present in considerable quantity in the soil.

A careful chemical analysis of a soil will in most cases decide whether or not it is fertile, and if barren will show the cause. Such an analysis is a long and tedious process when complete and exhaustive, but when for decision may be often obtained by a partial analysis. Subjoined are analyses of three soils of various degrees of fertility. No. 1 is a fertile soil which has been cropped with grain and vegetables for sixty years without manure; No. 2 gives good crops but only after manuring with gypsum; No. 3 is very barren.

The analysis gives the number of parts in 1000 of the finer part separated from the sand and soluble portion.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Organic Matter,	97	50	40
Silica,	648	683	778
Alumina,	57	61	91
Lime,	55	18	4
Magnesia,	84	8	1
Oxide of Iron,	61	80	81
Oxide of Manganese,	1	8	3
Potash,	4	—	—
Soda,	4	—	—
Ammonia,	—	—	—
Chlorine Acid,	2	—	—
Phosphoric Acid,	4	13	—
Carbonic Acid,	14	—	—
Loss,	1,000	1,000	1,000

No. 1 owes its great fertility to the presence in considerable quantity of all the constituents of a plant's food. It contains a large quantity of organic matter and also of lime. It is also rich in potash and phosphoric acid, but a large proportion of the former would be extracted in the process of washing away the soluble portion. No. 2 is less fertile because of its deficiency in lime, potash, and soda; and No. 3 is still more deficient, but owes its barrenness also to the presence of too large a quantity of iron.

It is a fact familiar to all who have any practical acquaintance with farming that each crop grows best in some particular kind of soil. Thus, for example, wheat prefers a clay soil; oats, a heavy loam, barley and turnips, an open, free loam; while beans and peas will thrive in stiff soils if well-drained. The natural growth in any region varies from point to point as the chemical characters of the soil vary, and if the chemical characters be changed by applying a fertilizer the growth

will also change. While clover requires lime, and does not grow in an acid soil. Thus, if a sour bog in which no clover is growing be limed, clover will probably spring up and flourish. It is necessary then to choose carefully the soil in which to grow to the best advantage any particular crop.

The next lecture will deal with the subject of improvement of soil. RACKED BY INNUMERABLE PAINS, restless by sleepless nights, light, rising refreshed in the morning, without appetite, and pestered by varying and perplexing symptoms, the dyspeptic takes indeed a gloomy view of human existence. For him the rest of life seems gone. Heart-burn, oppression at the pit of the stomach, and the attendant annoyances of constipation and biliousness, combine to render his existence wretched. But there is, if he will take advantage of it, a reliable source of relief from all this misery. Nostrum or LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY and Dressing Case as its name imports, a botanic preparation, free from mineral poison, and in all-sufficient remedy for the dyspeptic, bilious, and constipated. It not only enriches the blood by enabling the digestive organs to convert the food received into nutriment, but depurates it by increasing the action of the bowels and kidneys, the natural outlets for its impurities. But while it relieves the bowels, it never does so violently and with pain, like a drastic cathartic. It aids, but never forces, Nature, invigorating as well as purifying the system. Every man, who thoroughly removes those diseased humors which tend to vitiate the blood, promotes a flow of healthy bile into the natural channel, besides expelling it from the circulation. Experience has proved that this standard medicine is a thorough remedy for dyspepsia, acrida, erysipelas, salt rheum, lumbago, and all impurities of the blood. Price, \$1.00. Sample Bottle, 10 cents. Ask for NOSTRUM or LYMAN'S Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The wrapper bears the name of their signature. Sold by all medicine dealers.

THE MEDICAL FACULTY were among the first to recognize the value of Nostrum & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda as a remedy for throat and lung affections, premature decline and generally debility. Physicians not only recommend it for incipient consumption, bronchitis, asthma, and other pulmonary troubles, but speak in the highest terms of it as a means of enriching the blood and counteracting a hereditary tendency to consumptive diseases. It is a powerful tonic, and throughout the United States it has attained a popularity as widely spread as the most successful remedies which reach the public. The Cod Liver Oil, which is its pulmonary constituent, is the most valuable food for the system, and while the Hypophosphites, superadded to and chemically blended with this, improve the quality of the blood, and render it most desirable in diseases involving such a tremendous waste of tissue and energy. It is a powerful tonic, and throughout the United States it has attained a popularity as widely spread as the most successful remedies which reach the public. The Cod Liver Oil, which is its pulmonary constituent, is the most valuable food for the system, and while the Hypophosphites, superadded to and chemically blended with this, improve the quality of the blood, and render it most desirable in diseases involving such a tremendous waste of tissue and energy. It is a powerful tonic, and throughout the United States it has attained a popularity as widely spread as the most successful remedies which reach the public. The Cod Liver Oil, which is its pulmonary constituent, is the most valuable food for the system, and while the Hypophosphites, superadded to and chemically blended with this, improve the quality of the blood, and render it most desirable in diseases involving such a tremendous waste of tissue and energy. It is a powerful tonic, and throughout the United States it has attained a popularity as widely spread as the most successful remedies which reach the public. The Cod Liver Oil, which is its pulmonary constituent, is the most valuable food for the system, and while the Hypophosphites, superadded to and chemically blended with this, improve the quality of the blood, and render it most desirable in diseases involving such a tremendous waste of tissue and energy. It is a powerful tonic, and throughout the United States it has attained a popularity as widely spread as the most successful remedies which reach the public. The Cod Liver Oil, which is its pulmonary constituent, is the most valuable food for the system, and while the Hypophosphites, superadded to and chemically blended with this, improve the quality of the blood, and render it most desirable in diseases involving such a tremendous waste of tissue and energy. It is a powerful tonic, and throughout the United States it has attained a popularity as widely spread as the most successful remedies which reach the public. The Cod Liver Oil, which is its pulmonary constituent, is the most valuable food for the system, and while the Hypophosphites, superadded to and chemically blended with this, improve the quality of the blood, and render it most desirable in diseases involving such a tremendous waste of tissue and energy. It is a powerful tonic, and throughout the United States it has attained a popularity as widely spread as the most successful remedies which reach the public. The Cod Liver Oil, which is its pulmonary constituent, is the most valuable food for the system, and while the Hypophosphites, superadded to and chemically blended with this, improve the quality of the blood, and render it most desirable in diseases involving such a tremendous waste of tissue and energy. It is a powerful tonic, and throughout the United States it has attained a popularity as widely spread as the most successful remedies which reach the public. The Cod Liver Oil, which is its pulmonary constituent, is the most valuable food for the system, and while the Hypophosphites, superadded to and chemically blended with this, improve the quality of the blood, and render it most desirable in diseases involving such a tremendous waste of tissue and energy. It is a powerful tonic, and throughout the United States it has attained a popularity as widely spread as the most successful remedies which reach the public. The Cod Liver Oil, which is its pulmonary constituent, is the most valuable food for the system, and while the Hypophosphites, superadded to and chemically blended with this, improve the quality of the blood, and render it most desirable in diseases involving such a tremendous waste of tissue and energy. It is a powerful tonic, and throughout the United States it has attained a popularity as widely spread as the most successful remedies which reach the public. The Cod Liver Oil, which is its pulmonary constituent, is the most valuable food for the system, and while the Hypophosphites, superadded to and chemically blended with this, improve the quality of the blood, and render it most desirable in diseases involving such a tremendous waste of tissue and energy. It is a powerful tonic, and throughout the United States it has attained a popularity as widely spread as the most successful remedies which reach the public. The Cod Liver Oil, which is its pulmonary constituent, is the most valuable food for the system, and while the Hypophosphites, superadded to and chemically blended with this, improve the quality of the blood, and render it most desirable in diseases involving such a tremendous waste of tissue and energy. It is a powerful tonic, and throughout the United States it has attained a popularity as widely spread as the most successful remedies which reach the public. The Cod Liver Oil, which is its pulmonary constituent, is the most valuable food for the system, and while the Hypophosphites, superadded to and chemically blended with this, improve the quality of the blood, and render it most desirable in diseases involving such a tremendous waste of tissue and energy. It is a powerful tonic, and throughout the United States it has attained a popularity as widely spread as the most successful remedies which reach the public. The Cod Liver Oil, which is its pulmonary constituent, is the most valuable food for the system, and while the Hypophosphites, superadded to and chemically blended with this, improve the quality of the blood, and render it most desirable in diseases involving such a tremendous waste of tissue and energy. It is a powerful tonic, and throughout the United States it has attained a popularity as widely spread as the most successful remedies which reach the public. The Cod Liver Oil, which is its pulmonary constituent, is the most valuable food for the system, and while the Hypophosphites, superadded to and chemically blended with this, improve the quality of the blood, and render it most desirable in diseases involving such a tremendous waste of tissue

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., MARCH 8, 1883.

The New License Bill.

In June last, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council decided in the case of the Queen vs. Russell that the Provincial Legislatures have no power to pass laws to restrict the sale of liquors. Their Lordships say:

"It is to be observed that the power of granting licenses is not assigned to the Provincial Legislatures for the purpose of regulating trade, but in order to the raising of a revenue for Provincial, local or municipal purposes. The Scott Act is not a fiscal law for raising revenue, on the contrary, the effect of it may be to destroy or diminish revenue. Indeed, it was a main objection to the Act that in the city of Fredericton it did in point of fact diminish the sources of municipal revenue. It is evident, therefore, that the matter of this Act is not within the class of subject No. 2, and consequently that it could not have been passed by the Provincial Legislature by virtue of any authority conferred upon it by that body."

No. 9 was one of the sections, giving exclusive jurisdiction to the Local Legislatures, under which it was contended the Scott Act was ultra vires the Dominion Parliament. No. 9 gave power to Local Legislatures to grant shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licenses for the raising of a revenue for Provincial, local or municipal purposes.

Under this decision all our Local License acts that in any way restrict, limit or prohibit the trade are unconstitutional. The Dominion Parliament is the only body having power to restrict or limit the trade, and in order to prevent a free trade in rum, the Government has decided to introduce a new license bill. Sir John said on 29th January, in Parliament:

"Sir, it is of every value in it, because it is the law of the land, therefore, check at this moment in the Province of Ontario against the unlimited, unrestricted sale of intoxicating liquors. This is not a matter we can play with. It is not a matter of policy; it is a matter of necessity. If we wish to restrict the sale of intoxicating liquors we must legislate immediately; for I take it that any man in this city or in any other part of Ontario can open his saloon and sell liquors, and there is not a court in the land that can prevent him doing so. All he has to do is to be ready to pay the license, if it is wanted for revenue purposes, to the Government of Ontario. This is not a state of things which should exist. It is not a state of things which should be allowed to be made a political plying. It is not a subject which should be made a political cry, but it should be dealt with at once; and I am sure gentlemen on both sides of the House will be ready to support the Government, and address themselves calmly and considerately to the means of doing away with this condition of things. And if the Provincial Legislatures are insufficient, if the provinces have not power enough to restrict the sale of intoxicating liquors, we will supplement the full power of the authority conferred upon this Parliament, by the British North America Act, to the aid of the different Provinces in the cause of morality, and to prevent the mischief that is caused by the unrestricted sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the different Provinces of Canada."

This bill proposes to create a Board of Commissioners for each County to deal with licenses. One of them will consist of the County Judge, a second will be named by the Municipality and a third by the Dominion Government.

—Mr. McManus' support of the late Opposition has occasioned some comment, and in connection with it, the report comes from Dorchester that an arrangement has been made to supplant Sheriff Chapman by a brother of the M. P. P. for Gloucester, viz: Mr. Terence McManus. From the same source emanates the report that the new Government has also agreed to deplete Mr. W. W. Wells, Clerk of the County Court. We would be paying the new Government a sorry compliment if we placed any credence in either story. Mr. Chapman was appointed to the shire by the resignation of Mr. Blair. Mr. Wells for political purposes, and an alleged cause. No one can, therefore, accuse the late Government of having displaced the predecessor of either Mr. Chapman or Mr. Wells for political purposes. If then the present Government displaces those gentlemen for political purposes, it will boldly inaugurate the American system of a general turn out at every change in the administration—a system that has never taken root in British soil nor commended itself to the fair sense of justice of Canadians. The late Government had it been disposed to treat on this principle, could have dismissed the Clerk of the Peace and Registrar of Probates; he has probably used more good paper in denouncing them than all their other opponents combined, but they did not use so dangerous a weapon, and we trust the brand new Government, starting with pledges of Reform, will not prove themselves worse at the very outset of their administration, than their predecessors were at the close of theirs.

—A petition has been presented to Parliament by J. S. Carvell, Peter Mitchell, Josiah Wood, W. W. Sullivan, A. C. Macdonald, Frederick Brecken and L. H. Davis, praying to be incorporated as the Canadian Rapid Telegraph Company, for the purpose of using recent discoveries in electric communication between New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E. I., and to establish a new system of telegraph between these Provinces.

—The Departmental Elections will take place in York and St. John counties on the 16th inst., and Charlotte Co., on the 22nd inst. A day is to be set by the Sheriff for Gloucester Co.

Local Legislature.

On Friday last when the House met, Hon. Mr. Hanington announced the resignation of the Government. Mr. Gillespie laid before the House the personnel of the new Government, which is as follows:

A. G. Blair, of York, Attorney General and Leader of Government. Thos. F. Gillespie, of Northumberland, President of Executive Council and Member of the Board of Works. Wm. Elder, of St. John, Provincial Secretary. P. G. Ryan, of Gloucester, Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works. Jas. Mitchell, of Charlotte, Surveyor General. Robt. J. Ritchie, of St. John, Solicitor General. Gains S. Turner, of Albert, without office, but on Board of Works. Dr. Vail, of King's, without office. Hon. Mr. Harrison, of Saint-John, Member in Legislative Council. After some remarks from the Hon. Mr. Hanington and Mr. McManus, the members assented to the Upper House, when the Lieutenant-Governor until the 12th day of April.

N. S. Politics.

The people's representatives have been engaged in the absorbing topic of Eastern Railway. On Friday last Hon. Mr. Phips moved the second reading of the bill entitled an Act respecting the Eastern Extension Railway, the object of it being to return to the Syndicate the amount due them and the Province to be the owner of the railway. The amount claimed by the Syndicate is \$1,200,000 and the railroads are estimated at the value of \$4,275,000 and \$2,300,000 respectively. In either case the gain is of such a kind that the Legislature is not likely to object to it. The bill would only tend to retard an object of paramount importance to the Province, consequently it passed its second reading without any formal opposition. This scheme was put on the table by the late Government and credit is due to Mr. Phips and his Government for completing what their predecessors had commenced. A voluminous correspondence upon the Plunkett Syndicate has been submitted by instalments, and it would appear that the Hon. Mr. Vail has not acted in accordance with his instructions in this matter, but at times, took his own head for a guide in this important matter. However, Mr. Phips has thrown a bridge across the ravine by introducing an amendment to the bill, whereby he admits the Syndicate contract to be still in force.

On Tuesday the House went into committee of the whole to consider the bill. Mr. Phips moved an amendment to the first clause, to the effect that all Sheriffs appointed thereafter should hold office during good behavior. Mr. Bell objected, saying that the amendment did not meet the objections to the Bill raised by the Opposition. A warm, and one of the best debates of the Session followed, and Mr. Bell moved an amendment to Mr. Phips' amendment, making it read that "all Sheriffs now holding office, or hereafter to be appointed under the act, shall hold office during good behavior." Mr. Bell's amendment was lost, 15 to 15.

—We have all heard the "stomachic" narrative by a boozing gentleman to his wife by way of accounting for a bruise on his forehead, how, namely, the side-walk had suddenly risen up and bit him in the face. And now an Irish bog has, so to speak, taken to its heels. This bog lies in the vicinity of the town of Castlerock and is traversed by the river Kesk. Recent heavy rains have swollen the river and caused it to rise under the bog, thus setting it in motion. One farm house has been completely covered and so suddenly as to compel the family to escape through the roof. At a place where the bog crosses a road it lies fifteen feet deep. About 4,000 acres are estimated to have been overwhelmed, one large farm losing no less than 200 acres.

—In point of ability, the new Government makes a very respectable appearance. Mr. Blair is a man of energy and decision, and has proved himself a forcible and polished speaker. He will make a good leader. Mr. Elder is one of the most gifted men, mentally, in Canada, and while it is said he lacks "staying power," this is the first time he has had a chance to prove his mettle. Mr. Ryan is a shrewd and dignified legislator, quiet in his demeanor, but credited with good reserve powers. Mr. Ritchie is a clever lawyer. Mr. Mitchell is a very unknown and untired man. The exalted and dignified position of President by a comical satire of politics falls to Mr. Gillespie, who beneath a calm exterior hides more mischief than a box of monkeys.

—It would be well perhaps for our readers to prepare for Wiggin's storm of next Friday as carefully as a man in Russell, Ont., is doing. He has dug a cave in which to take shelter, and has laid in a month's stock of provisions. If the storm doesn't come he will probably feel like caving in Wiggin's head.

—In the N. S. Legislature Mr. McCoy brought up for the second reading his bill for the abolition of the municipal self government; he was so assailed by both sides, that he was pleased to withdraw it.

Our Fredericton Letter.

FREDERICTON, March 5.—We have had a week of excitement, such as has not been seen since Governor Gordon dissolved the House and sent the Smith-Anglin Government back to their constituents. Mr. Blair created a genuine sensation on Monday. Previously, the Opposition presented the appearance of a party laboring under the dejection of defeat and demoralization, and the vote came like a thunder clap out of a blue summer sky. The Government were smiling with easy confidence in their places until the Opposition stood up and played their trump card. Mr. Hanington flew around a little wild for a few minutes, and then the House was adjourned and the news spread, and was eagerly canvassed over the town, particularly the course of Messrs. Turner, McManus and Lablache. There is a local sentiment here at this time. Mr. Hanington has been subjected to a hard fate. It is conceded he has made enormous sacrifices to gain the heights of power, only to be thrown back into the cold shades. Previously to the interregnum of 1874-75, it is remembered that Mr. Hanington elaborated a scheme of Maritime Union, propounded it to the House, and declaring himself its champion was to forsake all other gains and cleave only to it. Fredericton expected when he returned to the House in 1879 that the thunders of his voice would awaken the town to the merits of that measure and it would be carried at the point of the bayonet. Judge, however, of our agreeable surprise when, in 1880, this question arose in connection with new Parliament buildings. Mr. Hanington was found to have forsaken the worship of this false god, Union, and to be a defender of the interests and rights of Fredericton. The delight of the galleries knew no bounds when their occupants found him out-shouting, even Blair in upholding the vested rights and emoluments of the Capital and denouncing those who would inaugurate any new fangled ideas. Mr. Hanington did noble service to his place and in common gratitude, if York Co. at the late election had given him a solid support, he would to-day be premier. Again it is contended that Charlotte has behaved shabbily to the ex-premier. When the elections of 1878 sent Hon. Mr. McQueen reeling to the wall, it was looked upon as a condemnation of the Grand Southern vote. The work stopped, payments of subsidy ceased, Charlotte Co. delegations were here all off suddenly, and the scheme was generally believed to be "busted." Even the Charlotte Co. paper, the *Courier*, gave it no quarter. Col. Greene, however, appeared on the scene and showed Mr. Hanington its merits. The latter became the master spirit. The Grand Southern was to be the salvation of the country and in propagating this thought, the ex-premier became a man of influence, a leading attorney and the independent spectator. He was a lobbyist for a member of the House to vote for it, a member of the committee to judge of its claims and as a trustee of the people's money, and contented the subsidy to be paid. Notwithstanding all these services, at the first want of confidence after the very first election, Charlotte fails to give him a single vote! Such is the power of ingratitude! Mr. Hanington, however, has some consolation in the defection of counties and treachery of friends. Some politicians are so stubborn ever to learn anything new. His record shows he is not too proud to be converted, and not too partisan to refuse to justify the policy of such an opponent as Hon. Mr. McQueen! Mr. Hanington bore his defeat like a man and on resigning made a graceful speech, so devoid of partisan bitterness as to "awaken contentment and to create a friendly feeling where none had previous existed. Your readers have read many reports and surmises as to the intrigues between Monday and yesterday, but I will not repeat what is after all a gossip of a most exaggerated character. The appointment to the Upper House of a Grit, Mr. Holly, of Portland, was a surprise, as it was supposed the Government was a Conservative one to the back bone, and would not reward the enemies of the party, when there were strong and true men who had borne the heat and burden of the day, who were candidates. The elections will take place within a fortnight or three weeks. The return of the St. John, Charlotte, and Gloucester Ministers is pretty certain. The new Attorney-General, Mr. Blair, has suffered in reputation here. His reform programme, by which he proposed to do away with the Government House, the Legislative Council, cut down the Government, &c., &c., has been regarded as hostile to our interests here, and so strong has this feeling become, that at the last election he was nearly left at home. The Capital advises Mr. Ooler to resign and run a square ticket against the Attorney-General. This is an heroic move, that Mr. Ooler is scarcely prepared to adopt. If Mr. Blair has opposition his most promising opponent would probably be Mr. Wm. Wilson, defeated last election. There are, however, family as well as political reasons why Mr. Wilson will probably refuse to contest. I think the combination will be sustained; whether or no, it depends upon Conservative supporters for its majority and Blair and Elder and others of lesser light have repudiated the idea of running it on Dominion issues. The Opposition has since a new leader, "Ned" Watson. Mr. Watson is a son of Chas. P., for nearly

half a century Clerk of the House of Assembly, and who is affectionately called "Uncle Charles," by half the Province. "Ned" has been Mayor of Fredericton. He is a young man of heavy build, full whiskered, good presence. He is an able man and admirably adapted by tact and temper to gain followers. As a lawyer in *banc* he has probably no superior at the Provincial Bar.

County Court.

The Westmorland County Court met on Tuesday afternoon, Judge Botsford, presiding. The following was the docket:

REMARKS.
Smith vs. Leger—H. Gilbert.
Tait vs. Dickey—W. W. Wells.
Harrington vs. Hebert—D. J. Harrington.
McGowan vs. Smith—A. D. Richard.
White vs. Hison—R. B. Smith.
Trites vs. McLaughlin—R. B. Smith.
Crown and wife vs. Gilbert.
Harrington vs. Hebert—D. J. Harrington.
Wilbur vs. McLaughlin—R. B. Smith.
Honey vs. Hebert—H. Gilbert.
Smith vs. Leger—H. Gilbert.
Bourgeois vs. Hebert—R. B. Smith.
Trites vs. McLaughlin—R. B. Smith.
Nolles vs. Nolles—D. L. Harrington.

NEW DOCKET.

Ward vs. Read—C. Milner.
Smith vs. Sumner—R. B. Smith.
Dodd vs. Foster—Borden & Atkinson.
Smith et al vs. Barnes—H. Gilbert.
Crawford et ux vs. Palmer—W. W. Wells.
Brown et ux vs. Ford—R. Beckwith.
Dodd et al vs. McLaughlin—D. P. Thomas.
Estabrooks vs. McGowan—C. Milner.
Feleiser vs. Ward—Jas. Kay.
Leger vs. Steadman—H. Spurgeon Wortman.
Romney vs. Wain—R. B. Smith.
Romey vs. Surret—T. A. Kinnear.
Hillson vs. White—C. A. Halstead.
N. Wilbur vs. Jas. McLaughlin, et al.
William McLaughlin and Daniel McLaughlin.

SPECIAL DOCKET.

Black vs. Graham—H. J. Powell.
Gilliat vs. Vanasse—H. A. Powell.

APPEAL DOCKET.

The Queen on complaint of William Turner vs. John E. Turnbull, appellant, stands over till June term.—R. Beckwith for appellant.

BASTARD DOCKET.

The Queen on complaint of overseers of the poor of Moncton on complaint of Thomas Wilson vs. Spurgeon Stevens, stands till June.

The Lumber Business.

DORCHESTER.

F. A. Jones, Paimee, 2,500,000
Abner Jones, Meadow Brook, 2,375,000
F. & C. Calhoun, 3,000,000
McManus & Sons, 2,500,000
Nelson Palmer, 850,000
Anderson & Sons, 1,000,000
Beau Bros., 500,000

There is also a large quantity of fetecks, top timber and other ship material getting out.

SHERIDIAN.

A valued correspondent sends a corrected statement of logs being got out as follows:

Logs
Smith & Barnes, 30,000
E. J. Smith, 35,000
Wm. Bateman, 12,000
Crowe & Dowling, 8,000
Mr. E. J. Smith, our correspondent, states, has wintered over 25,000 logs and he will cut about 3,000,000 feet superfluous.

NIVER PHILIP.

The following are logs now being got out:

John Johnson, 1,200
Wm. Jackson, 1,500
James Ripley, 1,000
Frederick Jones, 1,200
Alex. O'Leary, 2,800
Giles McCormick, 1,600
R. A. Stonehouse, 1,000
Joseph Shearman, 1,000
George Nix, 1,800
John McLean, 1,400
Amos Eaton, 1,200
Fred O'Leary, 4,000
Thompson Delany, 1,700
Hugh McLennan, 4,000
Earl Bent, 1,000
L. B. Bent, 1,000
In all under 15,000

Messrs. Schurman & Harper are erecting a new mill at Westchester and they are getting out logs to ship by rail some 1,200,000 cu. ft. and a large quantity of hardwood timber.

SHINIMICA, N. S.

Messrs. T. R. Smith & Sons, Shinimica, cut 1,350 logs, making as high as 800 in one day, last week. They have just got their new mill in operation. It is of Oxford manufacture and they are using a Leonard engine of 20 horse power purchased from R. I. Blakney, the agent in Amherst for that firm. This is good work.

CENTREVILLE.

The Post was in error in stating Mr. Wesley Kay's mill was manufactured by the Cambridge Co. Messrs. A. Robb & Sons, Amherst, supplied the mill and Mr. R. I. Blakney, Amherst, the engine. The total outfit cost \$1,400.

Temperance amongst the Employees of the I. C. R.

The following circular from the Chief Superintendent's Office, is being sent to employees:

It is of the utmost importance that only men of known sober habits be employed in any position affecting the movements of trains; it is therefore ordered that any person belonging to any of the following classes of employees who on duty or not, shall be promptly dismissed from the service. The classes of employees referred to are Train Despatchers, Station Masters, Assistant Station Masters, Conductors, Telegraph Operators, Engine Drivers, Firemen, Brakemen and Switchmen. All officers and employees are required to aid in carrying out this order, and they will be held responsible for any neglect or connivance.

Nothing on Earth so Good.

Certainly a strong opinion, said one of our reporters, to whom the following letter was sent by Mr. Henry Kaseby, of Geo. E. Miller, 115 Main street, Worcester, Mass.: "I suffered so badly with rheumatism in my leg last winter that I was unable to attend to my work, being completely helpless. I heard of St. George's Oil and bought a bottle, after using which I felt greatly relieved. With the use of the second bottle I was completely cured. In my estimation there is nothing on earth so good for rheumatism."

Personal and Political.

—Rev. G. W. Hodgson, of Charlottetown, is seriously ill.

—Governor Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, died on Friday at the age of 72.

—Hon. Mr. Kelly has been allowed to take his seat in the Legislative Council.

—Mr. William Woodworth, last surviving son of the poet, died a few days ago, age 72.

—Mrs. Langtry is buying a house on Fifth Avenue, New York, and intends to live there.

—Rev. Howard Sprague, whose health is failing, has gone to Halifax to consult Dr. Parker.

—Cardinal Simeoni has written a letter to the Archbishop of Quebec, severely condemning the interference in political elections of the Clergy of the Archdiocese.

—Another plot to assassinate the Czar has been discovered. In deference to public opinion in England the Prince of Wales will not attend the coronation.

—The death of Governor Stephens, of Georgia, who was elected provisional Vice-President of the Confederate States at the outbreak of the war, is announced.

—It is reported that Mr. John Livingston, editor of the *St. John Sun*, is going to publish a Saturday night paper, edited by himself and Mr. James Hannay.

—Sir Henry Thomson, the great London surgeon, is a water drinker and vegetarian, and is said to be getting a vegetarian cooking book founded on an old time treatise.

—Mr. George Stephen, of the Canadian Pacific Syndicate, publishes a letter in the *London Times* on the subject of Irish immigration. He proposes that the Imperial Government send out ten thousand Irish agriculturists in the Canadian North West, and offers on behalf of the Syndicate to provide each family with a free grant of one hundred British acres of the best land available.

Trade, Produce and Commerce.

—N. H. Davidson, general dealer at Aylesford, N. S., has assigned.

—The tariff report at Washington is almost certainly defeated for the present.

—The last shipment of apples from N. S. to London, averaged 224.3d per barrel.

—Lead and silver ore of great richness has been found in British Columbia.

—Johnson & Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements, has removed from Fredericton to the Exarist foundry, St. John.

—Murdock McLean, of Port Maitland, N. S., general dealer, has nominal assets about \$2,400.

—The N. B. Railway is delivering from 12 to 15 car loads of potatoes a day to the M. C. R. B. at Vancorbora.

—The imports of St. John increased last year \$24,000, and the exports \$51,000, or an increase of 23 per cent, in the trade of the port.

—Mr. G. W. Churchill, Hanston, N. S., has a calf eleven months old weighing 980 lbs., having gained in the last thirty days, 90 lbs., or 3 lbs. per day.

—The aggregate traffic of the Grand Trunk Railway for seven weeks this year was \$2,149,204, an increase of \$200,455 over the corresponding period of last year.

—Within the last three weeks several vessels, principally American sharpshooters, have cleared from St. John for Gloucester and Boston, containing about 200,000 herring each.

—The Shelburne, N. S. Sheep Raising Company are making good progress; they have reclaimed a large portion of meadow land, erected a building large enough to accommodate 500 ewes, and a dwelling house for their shepherds.

—To the credit of the large tract of land for spring cultivation, the yards are well filled with stocks. A good deal of chartering has already been concluded for the late season.

—Lawrence, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick ports. The quantity of sawn wood imported for the month of January, is behind that of 1882, with the exception of that from British Columbia, which exceeds that of a twelve months since, by 9,482 loads.

Provincial Appointments.

Westmorland—Blair, Estabrooks and John Baird to be Coroners.

Federicton—Frederick Allison, Robert Towse, Aime A. Bourgeois, Ferdinand LeBlanc, Howard Treeman, Robert Prosser, William H. Falkner, Pacifico Belliveau, (St. John).

Aime T. Beavie, William E. Barnes, Alfred Bonnell, Watson Hewson, Amos Goodwin, senior, Alfred Moore, James G. Sutherland, Bedford Harper, Thos. B. Leger, Francois Comeau, James McQuaid, James Walker, S. C. Alward, John Barry, Robert Scott, Howard Murray, Godfrey Siddall, J. Bedford Allen, Matthew Allen, Stephen Davis, Robert Lamb, James Hastings, William Welsh, Patrick Riley, and Patrick A. Mahoney, to be Justices of the Peace.

G. Miles Breakney, to be an issuer of marriage licenses.

Albert—John N. McLauchey, Dawson Steeves, William E. Stevens, John A. Beattie, William G. Molins, Howard D. Graves, William J. McKenzie, Martin Coleman, Nelson Smith, Wallace Steeves, James Wright, (Covendale), Willard O. Wright, William King, Alonzo Smith, and Edward Woodworth, (Hillsboro), to be Justices of the Peace.—*Royal Gazette*, Feb. 23.

—A bill has been introduced into the N. S. Legislature, for abolishing imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud.

—The Grit majority in Ontario Legislature is now reduced to seven.

New Advertisements.

BUCKWHEAT MEAL.

50 Bags 100 Lbs. Each

Grey Buckwheat Meal,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

J. L. BLACK.

Iron.

12 TONS IRON,

From Londonderry Iron Works,

Comprising a full assortment of sizes, which, in addition to stock before held, gives our customers a total of

25 TONS TO SELECT FROM.

Special prices quoted to persons buying half a ton or more.

J. L. BLACK.

SPRINGS & AXLES.

Extensive Stock now in Store.

Steel Axles, 7-8 & 1 Inch.

Iron Axles, 1 to 2 Inches.

Elliptic & Side Springs.

MALLEABLE CASTINGS, &c.

J. L. BLACK.

Bargains.

Any Gentleman Wanting a

Good Skin Coat,

A LADY A

Bockhara, Dog Cloak,

Shall have them at a Bargain.

J. L. BLACK.

Flour! Flour!

375 Bbls. of Flour,

Various Brands, for sale Wholesale and Retail at the lowest in the market.

J. L. BLACK.

NEW GOODS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF OUR

STOCK, DAILY RECEIVED.

Great Bargains to be Had.

J. L. BLACK.

Sugars! Sugars!

GRANULATED SUGAR;

"STANDARD A" SUGAR;

"POWDERED" SUGAR;

BARBADOS SUGAR;

PORTO RICO SUGAR.

Large Stock just Received.

J. L. BLACK.

Hams & Bacon.

15 TONS

Choicest Home Cured (smoke or clean as preferred)

PORKHAMS, BACON & SHOULDERS,

For sale at Retail or to the Trade.

J. L. BLACK.

Ladies, Attention.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED 1 CASE

Black Cloth Jackets,

(Beautifully Tailmade.)

LIGHT COLORED WALKING JACKETS.

Ladies' Uisters,

Large Assortment, from \$4 to \$12.

Uister & Mantle Cloths

In Great Variety,

Buttons and Trimmings to Match.

AT LOWEST PRICES.

J. L. BLACK.

1882. A MOST COMPLETE STOCK. 1883.

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Earthenware.

An Excellent Selection will be found in each Department. Our Stock has been bought in LARGE QUANTITIES in the BEST Markets, it embraces CORSETS as well as STAPLES. We invite SPECIAL inspection to our NOVELTIES and GROCERY ROOM. Our Grocery Department is well provided for the XMAS TRADE; an enumeration is impossible, but we hope BOTH Goods and Price will PLEASE THE PEOPLE.

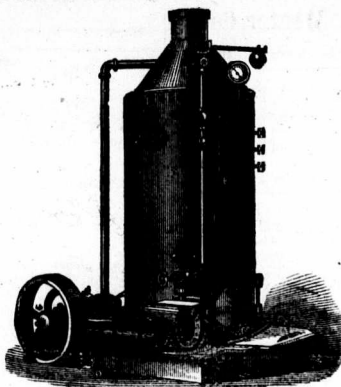
Bargains in Wool Goods and Furs.

DOUGLAS & CO. AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA.

AMHERST STOVE AND MACHINE WORKS.

A. ROBB & SONS.

Thoroughly Equipped Machine Shop, Iron and Brass Foundry.



EVERY CLASS OF
Agricultural and Mining Machinery, Engines,
SAW MILL AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY
Made and Repaired. Manufacturers of
ROTARY MILLS (American Pattern), HODGSON'S SHINGLE MACHINE
AND SAW GRINDER.

REMNANTS! REMNANTS!

OUR USUAL REMNANT
CHEAP SALE
HAS COMMENCED.
COME EARLY!

JUST ARRIVED:
ONE CASE SPRING DRESS GOODS;
ONE CASE PRINTS;
ONE CASE FACTORIES;
ONE CASE SHIRTINGS;
ONE CASE MILLINERY;
ONE CASE HAMBURG AND LACES.

All Offered at Clearance Sale Prices.
W. D. MAIN & CO.
AMHERST, N. S.

100 Felt and Straw Hats,
Selling Prices from \$2 to 35 cents, offered for 10 cents each.

THIS WEEK'S ARRIVALS.

23 Packages Glassware, including a Splendid Assortment of Table and
Hall Lamps, Chandeliers, &c.

3 barrels Ball Wax;
3 gross Burnishing Ink;
3 gross Shoe Dressing;
3 gross Harness Dressing;
3 cases Shoemakers' Tools;
4 cases Saddlery Hardware;
2 cases Patent Harness Leather;
50 pairs Sleigh Runners and Bases;
4 pieces Hickory Plank;
1000 feet White Wood;
2 cases Carriage Varnish;
1 bale Carriage Grass Mats;
2 bales Horse Rugs;
2 bales Robe Lining;
1 bale Robe Trimming;

15 barrels Onions;
25 boxes Soap;
2 cases Ground Coffee;
103 bags Salt;
8 quintals Codfish;
40 cases Wrapping Paper;
1 barrel Cotton Wrapping Twine;
5 bales Wadding;
1 bale Carriage Moss;
2 bales Carriage Hair;
2 dozen Sets Wood Measures;
1 dozen pairs Hickory Ox Bows;
1 case Mirrors;
5 cases Dry Goods;
4 cases Men's Hats;
25 kegs Cut Nails.

DUNLAP BROTHERS & COMPANY,
nov22 AMHERST, N. S.

New Goods. New Goods. MORE NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED. NEW STORE

Down Town Grocery. FOUR CORNERS.

CANNED GOODS:

Lobsters, Tomatoes, Blueberries,
Oysters, Plums, Squash,
Bass, Peas, Corn,
Salmon, Fine Apples, &c., &c.

5 Qts. PRIME CODFISH;
5 Bbls. OATMEAL;
2 Bbls. GRANULATED SUGAR;
1 Hhd. PORTO RICO SUGAR;

And a number of other GROCERIES too numerous to mention.

New Stock Confectioneries.

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICES.

KNAPP BROS.

OATMEAL.

Now Received by the Subscriber:

One Car Fresh Ground OATMEAL.

nov15 M. WOOD & SONS.

\$570 \$20 per day at home. Samples sent.

Portland, Maine.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

—John B. Gough has delivered more than 2000 "well known" in the United States for dollars.

—The St. Patrick's Day celebration will take place on the 17th inst.

—In Montreal the revenue for 1882 was over \$600,000 a year, and in 1881.

—Gen. Grant has grown uncommonly fat, and actually begins to waddle.

—The St. Patrick's Day celebration will take place on the 17th inst.

—In Montreal the revenue for 1882 was over \$600,000 a year, and in 1881.

—The St. Patrick's Day celebration will take place on the 17th inst.

—In Montreal the revenue for 1882 was over \$600,000 a year, and in 1881.

—The St. Patrick's Day celebration will take place on the 17th inst.

—In Montreal the revenue for 1882 was over \$600,000 a year, and in 1881.

—The St. Patrick's Day celebration will take place on the 17th inst.

—In Montreal the revenue for 1882 was over \$600,000 a year, and in 1881.

—The St. Patrick's Day celebration will take place on the 17th inst.

—In Montreal the revenue for 1882 was over \$600,000 a year, and in 1881.

—The St. Patrick's Day celebration will take place on the 17th inst.

—In Montreal the revenue for 1882 was over \$600,000 a year, and in 1881.

—The St. Patrick's Day celebration will take place on the 17th inst.

—In Montreal the revenue for 1882 was over \$600,000 a year, and in 1881.

—The St. Patrick's Day celebration will take place on the 17th inst.

—In Montreal the revenue for 1882 was over \$600,000 a year, and in 1881.

—The St. Patrick's Day celebration will take place on the 17th inst.

—In Montreal the revenue for 1882 was over \$600,000 a year, and in 1881.

—The St. Patrick's Day celebration will take place on the 17th inst.

—In Montreal the revenue for 1882 was over \$600,000 a year, and in 1881.

—The St. Patrick's Day celebration will take place on the 17th inst.

—In Montreal the revenue for 1882 was over \$600,000 a year, and in 1881.

—The St. Patrick's Day celebration will take place on the 17th inst.

—In Montreal the revenue for 1882 was over \$600,000 a year, and in 1881.

—The St. Patrick's Day celebration will take place on the 17th inst.

—In Montreal the revenue for 1882 was over \$600,000 a year, and in 1881.

—The St. Patrick's Day celebration will take place on the 17th inst.

—In Montreal the revenue for 1882 was over \$600,000 a year, and in 1881.

—The St. Patrick's Day celebration will take place on the 17th inst.

—In Montreal the revenue for 1882 was over \$600,000 a year, and in 1881.

—The St. Patrick's Day celebration will take place on the 17th inst.

—In Montreal the revenue for 1882 was over \$600,000 a year, and in 1881.

—The St. Patrick's Day celebration will take place on the 17th inst.

—In Montreal the revenue for 1882 was over \$600,000 a year, and in 1881.

—The St. Patrick's Day celebration will take place on the 17th inst.

—In Montreal the revenue for 1882 was over \$600,000 a year, and in 1881.

—The St. Patrick's Day celebration will take place on the 17th inst.

—In Montreal the revenue for 1882 was over \$600,000 a year, and in 1881.

—The St. Patrick's Day celebration will take place on the 17th inst.

—In Montreal the revenue for 1882 was over \$600,000 a year, and in 1881.

—The St. Patrick's Day celebration will take place on the 17th inst.

—In Montreal the revenue for 1882 was over \$600,000 a year, and in 1881.

—The St. Patrick's Day celebration will take place on the 17th inst.

—In Montreal the revenue for 1882 was over \$600,000 a year, and in 1881.

—The St. Patrick's Day celebration will take place on the 17th inst.

—In Montreal the revenue for 1882 was over \$600,000 a year, and in 1881.

—The St. Patrick's Day celebration will take place on the 17th inst.

—In Montreal the revenue for 1882 was over \$600,000 a year, and in 1881.

—The St. Patrick's Day celebration will take place on the 17th inst.

—In Montreal the revenue for 1882 was over \$600,000 a year, and in 1881.

—The St. Patrick's Day celebration will take place on the 17th inst.

—In Montreal the revenue for 1882 was over \$600,000 a year, and in 1881.

—The St. Patrick's Day celebration will take place on the 17th inst.

—In Montreal the revenue for 1882 was over \$600,000 a year, and in 1881.

—The St. Patrick's Day celebration will take place on the 17th inst.

—In Montreal the revenue for 1882 was over \$600,000 a year, and in 1881.

—The St. Patrick's Day celebration will take place on the 17th inst.

Dorchester Items.

—Hon. D. L. Hamington reached home on Tuesday.

—A little son of James Sherard, while coasting, accidentally ran into a fence and fractured his leg.

—Court opened here on Tuesday, His Honor Judge Botsford presiding.

—In the absence of any criminal cases the civil cases will be taken up on Wednesday at 2 p.m.

—Much interest is taken in the horse racing on the Dorchester marsh. Interested crowds may be seen every afternoon contesting for the championship—which remains as yet undetermined.

—Rev. Mr. Gater received seventeen persons into the Baptist Church, Moncton, on Sunday.

—The usual annual entertainment at St. Patrick's Academy, Moncton, was postponed till May.

—It is stated, that the damage to railroads at Chignecto, by the floods and loss of traffic, is \$600,000.

—The cost of clearing track of the I. C. R. of snow last winter, including the repairs to snow ploughs was \$65,000.

—Two boys named Mosey and Price, killed on Wednesday 1st, in a battle with a bear.

—Three hundred women are to leave Liverpool this week for 12 Hampshire, where they have secured employment in a cotton factory.

—It is reported that a live of passenger and freight steamers will run between New York and Boston the coming summer.

—H. Chubb & Sons, of Hantsport, N. S., raised 300 bushels of oats from 12 bushels of Russian oats, imported last year.

—Yarmouth has formed a Joint Stock Co. capital \$20,000, for the purpose of erecting a first-class hotel upon the American style.

—The City Council of Halifax has decided to build a new dock, to be owned by the corporation and governed by a board of commissioners.

—A prisoner in Queens County, P. E. I., escaped a few days ago by means of an old hinge, which he heated and burnt a hole through the wall.

—Some fifty operators, for the Halifax Cotton Factory, have left England, to be employed at the start.

—Guy, charged with embezzling some six thousand dollars from the Halifax Banking Co., at Halifax, has been committed for trial in the Supreme Court.

—There is a movement in New York among the temperance men to reduce the number of drinking places in the city.

—Padbury, the Englishman who was arrested at Halifax some weeks ago, and who had been in the city for some time, was discharged on account of insufficient evidence to warrant his return.

—The author of a pamphlet against the use of tobacco, says the United States use half the quantity consumed by the whole world. The value being \$10,000,000.

—The manufacturers of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powder inform us that their powder will effectively prevent hog cholera and all other diseases in hogs, and they will increase the size and weight one quarter.

—Mr. John McEllan, son of Alderman McEllan, of Halifax, was cutting meat when he was killed by a knife slipped from the inside of his left leg, near the hip, entering a serious wound, from which he now lies in a critical state.

—The Site for the new Post office and Custom house at Moncton is the lot corner of Main and Telegraph Streets. The lot is 55 feet by 100, and is covered by two stories high covering the whole lot.

—A little boy aged 7 years, son of Mr. Isaac Folkes, of Kings Co., was assisting in watering the cattle, and while he was in the water, he was struck by a log, and when assistance reached him he was dead.

—Mr. Benjamin's retirement from active practice at the English Bar calls out from the Law Times a statement that "his rapid and brilliant success culminated in his making in his last year the prodigious income of \$125,000."

—Three barns belonging to Mr. James Powell, Dover, were burned on Tuesday night by a fire which started in a quantity of straw. The fire is supposed to have caught from a spark from a neighboring house.

—The Society for the Suppression of Blasphemous Literature in London, propose to get up cases against Prof. Huxley and Tyndall, and Herbert Spencer, the publishers of John Stewart's works, John Morley and others.

—A man residing in Russell, Ontario, is so convinced about the storm predicted by Wiggins that he is evacuating the place in which he is living, and is going to his family in the States.

—Dartmouth is agitating connection with the I. C. R. The town council has passed a resolution offering the Dominion Government or any responsible company, the sum of \$4,000 per annum for 20 years in the event of the connection being made.

—A Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

—The Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

—The Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

—The Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

—The Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

—The Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

—The Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

—The Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

—The Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

—The Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

—The Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

—The Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

—The Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

—The Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

—The Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

—The Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

—The Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

—The Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

—The Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

—The Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

—The Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

—The Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

—The Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

—The Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

—The Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

—The Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

—The Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

—The Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

—The Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

—The Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

—The Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

—The Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

—The Toronto man living in Detroit made his will the other day, bequeathing his body to the study of the human body, and his soul to the study of the human mind.

Macao Station Items.

—The Rev. Mr. McKean, of Abbot, (Baptist), who was at Macao, while coasting, received a handsome donation here last week.

—His friends met at the house of Mr. John P. Read and showed their appreciation to the extent of over \$500.

—It is reported that Mr. John O'Brien, of this place, has received the contract for a Government steamer to replace the "Glendon," to be launched in September next from his yard.

—With this and active operations at the mine, and possibly beginning work on the Joggins Railway, we may expect a lively time in our neighborhood this summer.

—The coroner's inquiry as to the death of those persons killed at Chignecto Mines, a short time ago, was finished on Saturday. They found that the deceased John Hudson and Wm. Patton came to their death on Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1883, at the Chignecto Mines, by the inhalation of carbonic oxide or "white damp" while at work in the "level 1," this gas being caused by the spontaneous combustion of old coal and rubbish in said mines.

—The jury are further of the opinion that the said gas was allowed to accumulate by a "place" being driven from the "deep," thus communicating with the Bennett level and not being properly shut off during the night, upon opening the "check" door on Saturday morning and putting "brattic" cloth on said "place," it caused a stagnation in ventilation and forced the gas back on "face" of the "level 1." This they consider a great oversight or error in judgment. They do further believe that Mr. John Patrick was to blame for violating the general mining rules in taking men into the mine before examining it, and they are further of the opinion that Mr. Baird is blameable for not more vigorously investigating the matter upon the report of Mr. Patrick.

—Verdict respecting Mr. Burrows, "that deceased came to his death by inhaling carbonic oxide or white damp while assisting in rescuing some of the miners, who were overcome while at work in said mine."

—We hear talk of suits for heavy damages on the part of the families of the deceased.

—Mr. E. A. Charters was on Monday presented with a valuable watch and address by employees of the Sussex Boot and Shoe Factory, on his retirement from his employ.

—The druggists of this city are doing a big business now in the sale of Jacobs Oil. One druggist on whom we called on Saturday afternoon, stated that although his sales were large at first, they have doubled lately.

—Another said that so popular has the Oil become that he could hardly keep the supply up. Not one to whom we have called has not sold a large quantity, and said that it would be affecting scores of cures, or their would not be such a demand.

—The people have got the St. Jacob Oil fever and no mistake, and confidence in its curing power is growing every day. Of course, this would not be so, unless the remedy was fully meeting its every promise.

—The standard remedy for the cure of cough, cold, influenza, bronchitis, hoarseness, asthma, whooping cough, croup, sore throat, diphtheria, difficulty of breathing, pharyngitis, pain in the side and breast, spitting of blood, liver complaint, bleeding of the lungs, and all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest, including consumption, is the St. Jacob Oil.

—It is a household remedy, and the most reliable of all remedies, and the most rapid and certain of its curative effects. The proprietors, mindful of their responsibility to the afflicted, exercise the utmost care in the selection and compounding of the various ingredients of which the St. Jacob Oil is composed; and the sick are assured that the high standard of excellence on which its popularity is based, will be fully maintained.

—The St. Jacob Oil is sold by all druggists.

—If there is any person in this country who does not know of this country's Zosterine, we hope this paragraph will reach that person's eye and that he will write us for particulars of it. It is more valuable than gold, silver or precious stones.

—Messrs. Mitchell & Platt, druggists, London, Ont., write Dec. 1881: We have sold Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil since its first introduction, and we can safely say no medicine on our shelves has had a larger sale, or gives better satisfaction.

—A always feel safe in recommending it to our customers.

—At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 28th Feb., by the Rev. C. B. Walton, A. M., Captain George Lyon, of Stroudville, Ontario, and Miss Sarah Augusta Gilliam, of Hills

