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VOL. 13.--NO. 12. SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1882. WHOLE NO. 635.

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LITERATURE

THE CAPTAIN'S TALE.

"One day in March, 1869, while we were layin' in port off Bunbury, in Western Australia, I was ashore, and I saw a nice looking fellow eyein' me pretty sharp. He was at work on a chain-gang. Watching his chance he says to me: 'Are you the mate of that whaler?'

"Yes," says I.

"Then says he: 'Has the priest said anything to you about me?'

"'No,' says I.

"Well, he going to,' says he, an d passed on quick.

"The priest follered right along, and asked me if I'd ever seen that young man before.

"'Never to my knowledge,' says I.

"Then he told me he was——, a Fenian prisoner; that he had been confined in Dartmoor Prison, in England, for seven months, and then sent to Australia for life; that he'd been there goin' on 'leven months, and wanted to get off. And the upshot of it was that the priest offered me five hundred dollars to get him off.

"It beat all how everybody on board took to that fellow—he was so pleasant, and such a handsome young chap.

"Well, come August, and we, had to put into Rodrigues for water. It was that or die of thirst. That's not far from Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean.

"By this time news of ——'s escape had got ahead of us, and was known all over. It was just before sunset when a boat from shore came alongside, and her officer boarded us.

"—— was standin' just as near to me as I be to you, when the officer up and says to me: 'Have you got a man aboard by the name of ——?'

"I kind of thought a minute—it seemed if was about an hour—and then I said: 'No,' says I, very quiet; we did have a fellow aboard by the name of Brown, but he died two months ago at Java.'

"He looked at me a minute; then says he: 'Well, you've got some ticket-of-leave men aboard, haven't you?'

"I was mighty glad he asked me, that, for I thought it would take up his attention and give me a little time to think.

"'I can't say to that, says I.

"'Well,' says he, 'call your men up forward and we'll soon find out.'

"'No,' says I; don't want notin' to do with that kind of business. You can look yourselves if you like.'

"So he and his gang forward and hauled out the stowaways, and put them aboard their boat and pulled ashore appearin' to be satisfied.

"As soon as they were gone——, half crazy, says to me: 'My God, it's all up with me! What can I do? They'll come back for me, but I'll never be taken alive!

"I knew he meant what he said, for the priest had told me he'd try to commit suicide, and if he couldn't escape, had determined to kill himself. I calmed him down; told him to go below and keep out of sight and I'd try to think up something; but, says I, 'You shan't be taken as long as I can stand by you.'

"I knew very well that as soon as th y got ashore those ticket-of-leave men would blow on him, and I realiy did not know what to do. Things looked black.

"By this time it get to be dark, and sat down by myself to think. Then I remembered a kind of locker under the stairs, where the steward kep' the dishes he wasn't usin'. It was shet by pushin' one of the stairs over it. Then I went to—and told him to go and find a little grindsone there was on the ship, while I kep' the men busy forrard. When I come back I'd stop a spell and talk with the steward; when he heard me talkin' he must throw the grindstone and his hat overboard, give a shriek and then run and stow himself in the locker.

"When I came along back I stopped and says to the steward: 'I don't know what will happen when those fellows come aboard to-morrow morning. ——will never be taken alive. He'll kill some of 'em and kill himself; he threatened to do it in Australia.'

"Just then we heard a great splash and a scream. "What's that?" says I.

"It's——,' says the steward, 'he's thrown himself overboard.'

"Everybody heard it. The capt. was off that day. I rushed aft, told the other officers and ordered out the boats. The men felt terribly. Every one of 'em was fond of him. We got our four boats and swept that harbor for hours. I was the last boat in. When I got aboard I found the second mate learnin' over the ship's side, crying bitterly 'Poor fellow, poor fellow! there's his hat, says he; 'the men have just picked it up. We never shall see him.

"There wasn't a wink of sleep on board that night. The next morning I put the flag at half mast. Everybody was solemn as death. ——'s wet hat lay on the hatch. They all thought he was dead.

"The captain came off to see what was the matter. I told him the story—how we heard the splash, got out the boats and picked up ——'s hat. Right in the midst of it the officers from Rodrigues come aboard to claim their man. We told 'em the story and showed 'em the wet hat. They never offered to search the vessel. They seen how bad the men felt; and they believed it all and pulled off.

"Late that afternoon we got our water all aboard and bore away to sea. I waited till we were almost out o' sight o' land; then I says to the captain: 'I guess I'll go below and get a cigar.' I went, and hauled the step away; and there was ——, all in a heap. I can see that fellows face right before me now, white as chalk, eyes as black as night. He looked like a wild man.

"'What now?' says he trembling all over.

"'Come out of that,' says I.

"'What do you mean?' says he.

"'Don't stop to ask questions, man,' says I. Get out of that and come up; you're safe for this time. Land is almost out of sight.'

"He crawled out, and we went on deck together. 'Now,' says I, 'go shake hands with the captain.'

"I went to the side of the ship and stood there smokin', and pretending, to be scannin' the horizon. I see the captain give one look at ——; a kind of scared look. He thought it was his ghost. Then he wrung ——'s hand and burst out cryin' just like a baby. Pretty soon he looked at me. I never said a word. 'Did that fellow have anything to do with it?' says he.

The Suez Canal.

SITUATION OF THE GREAT EGYPTAIN WAY—ITS IMPORTANCE AS A FACTOR IN THE COMING CONTEST—A GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.

The Isthmus of Suez, through which the canal runs, from the Mediterranean, to the Red Sea, is merely a neck of sand some ninety-five miles in width. At no point does it raise more than 150 feet above the level of the sea. Except at one point, Serapeum, there is no rock, the soil consisting of loose and shifting sand. There was before the building of the canal the beds of several lakes dried up and covered with salt, indicating that at some time hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years ago a canal had been in existence across the isthmus, and by that means salt water was introduced and formed these lakes. The great trade between Europe and Asia, and particularly between England and her Indian possessions, seemed to necessitate a shorter water route between the two continents than that around the Cape of Good Hope, but it was to the efforts of a Frenchman that the building of the canal was largely due. The project of building the Suez Canal was suggested by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps to the Khedive, Said Pacha, in 1854. The history of the building of the canal is well known, but some of the details showing the immensity of the work may prove of interest. The entire length of the canal from Port Said harbor to Suez harbor is nearly 100 miles. The canal itself, from entrance to entrance, is 96 7-10 miles. The established surface width is about 328 feet, except in difficult cuttings, when it is not more than 180 to 190 feet. The bottom width is from 82 to 100 feet, and the depth of the canal is at no point less than 26 feet over that surface. The total amount of earth removed was about 400,000,000 cubic yards. At the opening of the canal on the Mediterranean side is the town of Port Said, a place of several thousand inhabitants. This city grew up entirely from the building of the canal. The harbor at Port Said has the general form of a triangle, the base resting on the shore. On the longest side, on the west, protecting the entrance from moving sand, is a mole or breakwater 8,200 feet long. It is proposed to extend this mole 2,300 feet further, and work on the same is constantly going on. This mole is built of concrete in blocks of thirteen cubic feet. On the eastern side there is a mole of 2,550 feet, protecting the channel between the two moles, which has a depth of twenty-seven feet.

PORT SAID.

The outer harbor of Port Said is equal to 400 acres and will permit twenty line-of-battle ships to swing freely at anchor. As this harbor is exposed to northwest winds an inside basin has been constructed, in which there is ample room for forty-five ships to be moored with shore lines from the stern and anchors at the bow or between buoys. For the first twenty-six miles from Port Said the Canal runs straight inland and almost due south. The banks are very low, the country through which it runs being the bed of an extinct lake, and much of the earth which was removed to make the bed of the canal was used to fill the ground upon which the town of Port Said stands.

THE TOWN OF SUEZ

lies two and a half miles from the entrance of the canal, but the company's offices and a number of residences of employes are located at the mouth of the canal. There is a fine natural harbor at Suez. From this description it will be seen that the canal runs either through marshy lakes or very low, sandy land, and at only three points do the banks attain to any considerable altitude. This is an important point to consider in connection with a defence of the canal from an enemy approaching by land, as will be shown. This canal was completed in 1869, and is owned and managed by the Suez Canal Company. The company is a French corporation, but a large portion of the stock is held in England. The work of building the canal occupied about fourteen years, and the entire cost was $80,893,665, averaging $808,936 per mile. The working cost of building the canal was about $43,500,000. The rest was devoted to paying outside expenses in connection with pushing the project through.

ASSAILABLE POINTS.

The points of danger on the canal are those where the banks are high—that is, at El Guise, Serapeum and Chalouf. Attack by water is simply out of the question, as the Egyptians of course could do nothing on the Mediterranean side, where the fleets of Europe are assembled in force, and in all probability nothing on the Red Sea side, where, if the Egyptians should be able to produce anything that looked like a ship to make an attack, the canal company could make a very good defense. The only manner in which the canal could be attacked would be by a land force, and even a land force would find it a very difficult matter to approach it if properly defended. Assuming that it was successfully attacked and fell into the hands of the Egyptians, the damage that could be done to it would, of course, be considerable but not irreparable. The banks of the canal, except at a few points, are not stoned. It consists merely of a channel dug through the sand and kept clear by dredging, when required, though no great amount of this work is necessary as the canal shifts and fills in less than might be expected. The means most natural to adopt to destroy the canal would be to blow it up by mining the banks, and in order to repair the damages of such an attack it would, of course, be necessary to dredge out the canal where filled up by such means and to repair the banks. But with the dredges and other machinery at the disposal of the company it would not be the work of many days to repair all the injury likely to be done in this manner. In the event of obstructions being sunk in the canal they could be promptly removed, or, in case of necessity, the nature of the country is such that in almost any place a new channel could be constructed around them. In fact, about the only way to effectually destroy the canal would be to take the time and go to the immense labor of blowing it up along its entire course. A great deal of damage, however, could be done in the way of destroying property.

DESTRUCTIBLE PROPERTY.

The canal has no locks nor elaborate works of any sort, but it has considerable property of value in the way of buildings and machinery. At Ismailia, as stated, there is quite a settlement, and stations are located every five miles along the canal. A telegraph line extends along the canal, with an office at each station. Lighthouses, buoys, &c., are located in the lakes. Of course, all this property falling into the hands of an enemy could be destroyed and would have to be replaced before the canal could be put in complete working order, but traffic would not of necessity have to be entirely stopped until the work of reconstruction could be completed. In all probability the utmost damage that could be done could be so far repaired in ten days' time that ships could be got through the canal. Really, about the most serious inconvenience that could be caused would be to cut off the supply of fresh water, and that would not be a difficult undertaking. The fresh water is obtained from a place called Zagizig, a point about half way between Cairo and Ismailia. The water is brought from this place to Ismailia by means of a canal, and the fresh water canal continues from this point to Suez, and the supply is conveyed from Ismailia along the canal to Port Said by a double row of water pipes. The other means of procuring fresh water along the canal and at either end of it are very slight and insufficient. To cut of this supply of fresh water would stop business along the canal, and, while it would be a very simple matter to restore the supply when once the country was rid of the Egyptian army, yet, as long as the latter held control of the fresh water supply, the canal would be practically at their mercy, and, of course with this water supply cut off, it would be difficult to maintain a force for the defence of the canal. This is the greatest danger that threatens the canal. If the water supply could be kept up the defence of the canal could be easily maintained.

THE USES OF GUNBOATS.

The best means would be by gunboats, and a few of them stationed in the canal would be equal to the task. The entire country over which a hostile force would be compelled to march to approach the canal is flat and could be swept by the guns of the boats. An enemy could be seen approaching from a long distance, and the telegraph line would make it easy to summon the gunboats to any threatened point. Only at the three points previously referred to, where the banks are high, would the gunboats be unavailable. There they would be unable to sweep the shores with their guns, and an enemy would be able to approach and blow up the banks. At those three points it would therefore be necessary to station a force sufficient to protect the canal. But in order to keep a force in position to defend the canal it would be necessary to keep up the supply of fresh water. Otherwise the force would have to be withdrawn. Possibly a supply sufficient to furnish the force necessary to defend the canal could be transported by ship, but otherwise, in the event of the canal from Zagazig being cut, it would be necessary to abandon the canal to the mercy of Arabi and his army. Therefore the whole situation appears to be the town of Zagazig and the country betwen it and Ismailia, and in order to successfully protect and operate the Suez Canal it is necessary to occupy Zagazig with a force capable of defending that point and the surrounding country from attack. Therefore the Suez Canal cannot be successfully defended by gunboats. It will be necessary to land a sufficient force to penetrate into the country as far as Zagazig and holding Arabi and his army at bay, or else to destroy him before he can reach that point.

A Bothersome Boa-Constrictor.

"Did you ever carry any really dangerous animals on board your ship, Capt. John?" said I.

"Well," said he, "once, when I was in Para, I bought a snake, a boa-constrictor, seventeen feet long. I got him of four Indians, who caught him some twenty-five or thirty miles up the river. They brought him into town in a strong covered crate, or basket, which they carried on two poles. When I bought him I had him carried into my old consignee's yard, and I got a stout packing box, and had it all double nailed, and holes bored in the sides to give him air. Then the Indians put the snake in the box, and we nailed him up tight, leaving him in a snug corner for the night.

"The next morning, I went around early to the market to buy something for my snake to eat. I got a couple of little animals, something like our rabbits, and I carried them around to my consignee's house. I found that the old gentleman hadn't turned out of his hammock yet; but he soon got up, and went with me into the yard. When we got there, we saw the packing-box all burst open, the boards lying around loose, and no snake to be seen. We looked about, but could see nothing of him I was amazed enough, to be sure, and the old gentleman felt quite uneasy at the thought of such a creature wandering about his place.

"'We wont look for him,' he said, 'Those Indians are still in town, and we will send for them.'

"The Indians came and they soon found him. You can't imagine where he had hidden himself. There was a pile of earthen drain pipes in one corner of the yard, behind some bushes, and he had crawled into one of these short pipes, and then turned and crawled into the one next to it, and then into the next one, and so on, in and out, until he had put himself into five or six of the pipes. He had probably seen through the holes in his box, some of my old consignee's chickens, and, being made perfectly ravenous by the sight, had broken out. Then, having made a meal on one or two of them, he had crawled into the pipes.

"The Indians were not long in capturing him. Fortunately, his head stuck out of one of the pipes near the ground; and one of the Indians, taking a long pole with a fork at the end, climbing on a high fence near by, and soon pinned Mr. Snake's head to the ground, leaning on the pole with all his weight. Then the other Indians straightened out the drain-pipes in which he was, and began to draw them off him, pulling them down towards his tail, and first exposing the portion of his body nearest his head. Then they took a long, strong pole, and, with bands of tough grass which grows in that country, tied his body to the pole close to his head. Then they bound him again, about eighteen inches farther down. Slowly drawing down the pipes, they tied him again to the pole, about eighteen inches below, and so on until his whole length was fastened firmly to the pole. Thus he was held secure until the box was nailed up again, and I had sent for a black smith to put iron bands around it, so that it should be strong enough to hold any snake. Then the creature's tail was loosened and put through a hole in the top of the box. Then another band was cut, and the snake pushed still farther in. Then, one after another, every fastening was cut, and the snake pushed gradually into the box, until, his head being loosened and clapped in, a board was fastened over the hole, and he was snug and tight and ready for his voyage."

"Did you have any trouble with him when you were taking him to the North?" I asked.

But just then the supper-bell rang, and the captain arose to his feet. It was of no use to expect Captain John to go on with a story when supper was ready.—*From "The Mysterious Barrel," by Paul Fort, in* ST. NICHOLAS *for August.*

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America, Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.*

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Garibaldi's Courtship.

"The Personal History of Garibaldi," told in an interesting way by Mrs. Biancidi, is a timely feature of the Midsummer Holiday number of *The Century*, and is accompanied by a striking portrait of the Italian patriot. His romantic courtship is described as follows:

Disappointed in his hopes of accomplishing great things for liberty in South America, saddened by the death and imprisonment of his companions, and weary with his personal sufferings, Garibaldi was standing one day on the deck of his ship, when, among the women who came to the shore for water, one suddenly attracted his notice. "I gave orders," says he, "to be put on shore, and I approached the house pointed out to me as her dwelling, with a beating heart, with that determined will which never fails to command success. A man" (he husband) "invited me to enter. I should have done so without his invitation. I had seen him previously. 'Thou must be mine by a bond which only death can dissolve.' I had found a treasure, forbidden, indeed, but of what value! If there was blame it was wholly mine. And blame there was! Two souls were indissolubly bound together and the heart of an innocent man was broken! But she is dead. He is avenged—avenged indeed! And I acknowledged my sin on that day when, striving still to detain her with me, I felt her failing pulse, and sought to catch her feeble breathing; but I pressed the hand and kissed the lips of the dead, and wept the tears of despair."

From this peculiar description of his courtship, if so that could be called which proceeded in such summary fashion, it may be inferred that Garibaldi's way of love was very similar to his way of warfare. "He took Anita Rivieras," says Ricciardi, "in pretty much the same manner that he did Palermo," and however little it might have been expected from such a commencement, to the end of poor Anita's life she was faithful to our hero. She bore him three children: Menotti, born in 1840; Teresita, in 1845; and Ricciotti, in 1847.

Iowa for Prohibition.

(New York Tribune.)

The friends of Temperance have won a signal victory in Iowa. That State has committed itself by probably 40,000 majority in favour of absolute prohibition of both the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. The vote was taken on a proposition to amend the Constitution of the State as follows:

No person shall manufacture for sale, or sell or keep for sale as a beverage any intoxicating liquors whatever, including ale, wine and beer. The General Assembly shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the prohibition herein contained, and shall hereby provide suitable penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof. The proposal to submit such an amendment to the people was made first by the Republicans of the State at their convention in 1879. It at once met with general favour, as both parties were eager to have the troublesome question removed from politics. There has been no partisanship in its advocacy during the past few months in which it has been before the people, leaders and newspapers of both political parties cordially advocating its adoption. The size of the vote in its favour surprises even its friends. As might have been expected, the majority comes almost entirely from the rural portions of the State. The cities, with the exception of Des Moines, voted strongly against it.

This significant result ought to encourage the Republicans of Ohio in their efforts to defeat the Democratic struggle for "Free Whiskey, and No Sunday." In every State the masses of the people, outside the cities, are in favour of a peaceful Sunday and against the unlimited flow of intoxicating liquor, and on a direct issue they can be depended upon to roll up a sure majority. We believe that this will be the result in Ohio.

—"I wish you would pay a little attention to what I am saying, sir!" roared a lawyer at an exasperating witness. "I am paying as little as I can," was the calm reply.

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Express for St. John & P. du Chene 2.12 p.m.
Accommodation for Amherst and Spring Hill.....8.54 p. m.

WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER:

Express for St. John and Quebec, 12.36 a.m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 3.35 a. m.
Accommodation for Moncton....9.33 a. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 12.37 p. m.
Express for St. John & P. du Chene, 2.39p.m.
Accommodation for Amherst and Spring Hill.....8.10 p. m.

The Express Train from Quebec runs to Halifax and St. John on Sunday morning, and the Express Train from Halifax and St. John runs to Campbellton on Sunday morning.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., June 27th, 1882.

PARTNERSHIP
THE undersigned have entered into Co-partnership as general partners to manufacture and consign goods, under the name and firm of
F. J. HEBERT & CO.
FERDINAND J. HEBERT.
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Shediac, N. B., Sept. 15th, 1881.

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Is the Shade that you will Obtain by Washing with
MRS. HEBERT'S
Liquid Blueing
The Best is the Cheapest!
It is the best, because it will not spot the clothes.
It is the best, because it gives a desirable color.
It is the best, because it will not injure the finest fabric.
It is the cheapest, because a can of it contains a half-a-pint.
It is the cheapest, because a can of it will do as much washing as eight boxes of the Pearl Blue.
It is the cheapest, because it shades the clothes, and
MAKES A WRITING INK
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Keep It Out of the Frost, and Satisfaction is Guaranteed.
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We have recently published a New Edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical and permanent cure* (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses
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FOR SALE AT LOWEST RATES.
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DOCK STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., JULY 27, 1882.

Hot Times in Egypt.

Arabi has possession of nearly the whole of Egypt. Alexandria has been taken, it is true, but Alexandria is not Egypt. The enemy has cut off the fresh water supply from the city, but water is being condensed by the English as fast as it is needed, and there will be no danger of their being driven out. The question, however, is not how to stay in but how to get Arabi out. He is going through the country, butchering all the natives who refuse to side with his party, or who have given aid, sympathy or encouragement to the Khedive or to the Europeans. The English land forces are not yet on hand in any great numbers, and the situation is certainly not one for Englishmen to be proud of; for it is clear that the British attack on Alexandria has led to the atrocious murders of defenceless men and infant children; to terrible mutilation of victims and horrible outrages upon women. All these which the British precipitated they are unable to prevent. They can presently, and will no doubt avenge them, but no punishment can restore the dead to their friends or bring back peace and happiness to desolated households.

The British army from India is coming, and 24,000 troops are to be taken from England. The command of the land forces will of course be taken by Sir Garnet Wolsely, who has already proved himself capable of doing effective work. The semi-barbarians who will marshall themselves under the standard of Arabi are of course no match in the open field for the trained English soldiers or the Indian regiments. They have not the English moral force about them. They are brave enough in their wild reckless way, when they feel enthusiastic but neither they nor any other oriental soldiery to-day, are any good, when cool courage or patient endurance is required. They can rush forward and be shot down well enough, but no soldiers equal the English soldiers in the more difficult duty of standing still and facing danger. So it is not in the open field that the English will meet difficulties. It is in chasing the fugitives from hiding place to hiding place; it is in continually watching for surprises; it is in long weary marches over deserts, in taking care that their food supply is not cut off or the water poisoned. Away to the south there is another army opposed to the Europeans, under another commander, the Wild Prophet who has a crowd of fanatics under him, engaged in a holy war. The deserts of Arabia are pouring out their herds of Bedoins to aid in exterminating the Europeans.

War News.

LONDON, July 25.—The Inspector of the Cadastre at Tantah, speaking of the massacres there says: I saw women carrying, tied to bludgeons, the dismembered arms and legs of massacred Europeans. Soldiers and the rabble fought for loot. A Bedouin Sheikh with 20 Bedouins saved the inhabitants of the Jewish quarter and took them to his village. Another Sheikh saved myself and party. A mob from Alexandria murdered three employes of the Cadastre and their families and burnt their bodies with petroleum. The mob killed 12 Greeks. They tied the viscera of one victim to the tail of a dog and covered him with petroleum, which was ignited amidst cries of joy from women and children. The mob was repulsed eight times. Finally two Sheiks arrived and dispersed it.

France will co-operate with the English by sending 6,000 marines for the protection of the Suez Canal.

ARABI'S LETTER.

Arabi has thus written to Gladstone:—"The Koran commands us to resist if the war is waged against us. Hence England may rest assured that the first gun she fires in Egypt will absolve Egyptians from all treaties. Her control will cease; the property of Europeans will be confiscated; canals will be destroyed and the Jehad be preached in Syria, Arabia and India. The first blow with which England strikes Egypt will cause blood to flow through the breadth of Asia and Africa, the responsibility for which will be on England. Egypt is still ready to be fast friends with England and keep her road to India, but she must keep within the limits of her jurisdiction. Finally England may rest assured that we are determined to die for our country."

MORE ATROCITIES.

The *Times* Alexandria correspondent says: Italian refugee says he saw 85 European bodies lying in the streets of Tantah, and that intestines were being flung at windows and about the streets. A Greek's throat was hacked with a pen-knife, and English women jumped from the windows and were killed in order to escape massacre. Arabi put on a train to carry away Christian survivors, and about 100 persons boarded it. No sooner were they seated than an attempt was made to murder them, and it was frustrated by a friendly native causing the train to start.

Arabi has held the nominal position of Minister of War up to the 23rd. Then the Khedive deposed him and pronounced him a rebel.

The Khedive has signed a decree dismissing Arabi Pasha and declaring him a rebel. He will also issue a general order forbidding the Egyptian army to obey orders from Arabi Pacha and forbidding the people pay him their taxes. A proclamation issued by the Khedive asks the the people to assist the English, who, it says, are promoting the real interests of Egypt. Miscreants are still occasionally caught with balls in their possession which are saturated with petroleum. According to the latest news from Cairo there are 8,000 starving homeless persons camping in the Esbeih Gardens. There is great morality among them.

OXFORD TO PUGWASH.—The surveys on the road from Oxford have been completed to Pugwash. From the junction of the Pugwash with the New Glasgow line they are working toward Pictou. The distance from Pugwash to Oxford is 18 miles. The work of surveying is being rapidly pushed.

VICTORIA, B. C., has returned two Conservatives. DeCosmos is chosen to remain at home.

DEAL FREIGHTS are on the advance 60 and 61 shillings is the latest price paid.

Our Halifax Letter.

Cabinet Making.—The New Assembly.—The Premier.

(From our own correspondent.)

JULY 24.—Mr. Gayton's task of forming a government ought to be an easy one, for never was a party so gifted with abundance of statesmen as his. Each one of the fifteen or twenty Liberal members of the Assembly is a statesman of the first water, ready heroically to assume not only the responsibilities of office, but even of leadership, should the exigencies of the country require it. Still, with all this talent at his back, Mr. Gayton is not happy. When all these statesmen are equally determined to serve the state, the selection of four or five for that purpose is not only an invidious job, but might fatally chill the patriotic ardor of others, and Mr. Gayton feels it were cruelty, indeed, to check the modest aspirations of a LONGLEY, quench the virtuous choler of a WEEKS, or prevent the country receiving the intellectual illumination of a WHITE. The noble Roman youth who leaped into a chasm which appeared in the forum, in obedience to an oracle, which declared it could only be filled by casting into it Rome's noblest treasure, performed a mild deed in comparison to the glorious self abnegation with which these patriots are ready to throw themselves on the treasury benches. Conjecture is busy as to the *personnel* of the new government. One slate has it as follows:—

Atty.-Gen., Mr. McCOY.
Prov. Sec., Mr. GAYTON.
Mines & Works, Mr. CHURCH.

Another one substitutes Mr. PIPES, of Cumberland, for Mc COY. Another slate with even a greater regard for inflexible principle and virtue, arranges it about thus:—

Atty.-Gen., Mr. WEEKS.
Prov. Sec, Mr. LONGLEY.
Mines & Works, Mr. WHITE.

The Halifax wing of the party—whose recognized chief is Mr. JONES—is death on the Nova Scotia Railway Syndicate, while Mr. GAYTON himself is pledged to its support, his constituency is strongly in its favor, and his position has the active support of probably two-thirds of the counties of Nova Scotia. Which will prevail? The complexion of the New Administration will determine the fate of the Syndicate. If this scheme be thrown overboard, have they a better measure to take its place and relieve the Province of the Railway incubus? Time will solve.

Whoever forms the Government, Nova Scotians can well be proud of their new Assembly. The pinions of oratory will henceforth never be folded. The exalted and impassioned utterances of a Johnson will find their counterpart in the inspiration of a Weeks. Howe's genius will burn again and the voiceless dead will be linked with the living present, when a Longley opens his mouth. The walls that listened to the eloquence of Larry Power will resound to the thunders of a McCoy. The Youngs, Uniacke and other giants of the older time will come trooping back in the presence of Mack, Alonzo White, Fielding, and others of modern times. After the Cæsars came the Teutons. Of the New Premier's first introduction into political life an amusing story is told. His rise was rapid. A *cuspide corona*. In 1872 he was a school teacher in some backwoods district in Yarmouth, where Temperance principles had been warmed up to a red heat. Mr. Gayton had good lungs, shouted well in the good cause, and moreover had captured all the letters of the alphabet to denote the various honors and and dignities he sustained in the Orders. One worthy brother in a flight of inspiration, said "Let us send Gayton to the House." It was a happy thought. It was seized upon as a joke and the joke travelled fast. The other candidates laughed at it and spread it. On nomination day the subject of the joke walked down several miles to the shire-town, borrowed a quarter for his dinner and was nominated. Each of the other candidates canvassed for "ME and Gayton." The poll was closed and there was weeping and gnashing of of teeth when it was announced that Gayton had boomed in at the head, leaving the others far behind. Thus one whose sphere of labor seemed limited to birching the boys and boarding 'round, suddenly became famous. What he has gained by a joke, he has since held on to by main strength. Notwithstanding party bitterness in Nova Scotia he has had the good sense to support the Syndicate scheme, the County Incorporation Act, the borrowing $800,000 Act, and in fact every leading measure carried by the late Government. It is is believed he will not now "eat crow" and go back on his record. We will now see whether he will rule or back down and set up Jones as the party boss.

The Scrutiny.

Papers have been served on Hon. Messrs. Landry and Hanington, and Messrs. Black and Humphrey. It is said the names of forty witnesses are given, who will be called upon to testify, and that the larger number of them hail from Sackville. The general opinion of sensible men in the case will probably be that when a whole ticket is elected by six or seven hundred majority, the defeated candidates ought to accept the defeat as the verdict of the country.

Mr. Killam and Mr. McQueen said on declaration day and afterwards that they were defeated by the confusion of local with Dominion issues. Mr. Wood's friends voted the Landry ticket, we were told, because Mr. Landry worked for Wood. If this be correct, and in part it doubtless is true, the grounds for a scrutiny are not apparent.

Rural Sketches.

Southampton and Parrsboro'.

(By our roving correspondent.)

At Southampton there is a winding stream with mills on it and fish floating in its waters. There are intervals alongside where alders grow in occasional clumps, or in long ridges fringe the river banks, affording the angler employment in losing his hook, after he has seen his two pound trout drop from his tangled line and go scooting off in its crooked way up or down stream; it is always a two pound trout that one loses. There are good upland fields farther from the stream, but Southampton is not what it was to the farmers years and years ago. Time was when wheat grew in great abundance on the higher portions of those intervales, and potatoes needed no manure on the uplands. It requires inducement now to make the fields yield their increase, but the farming possibilities of the high intervales and gently sloping uplands through Old Maccan are large, and the time is coming when they shall be realized. Adams' grist mill is one of the oldest institutions of the country. The building itself, every part of it, may not be old, but it is a long time since Mr. Humphrey started the business. The Humphries have got into the Legislature, and have built barns of immense size and unique appearances in your County, but the farmers of Cumberland still drive their cart load of grain to the old mill, still hitch their horses to the fence around and smoke their pipes and talk politics or go fishing at the dam while waiting for their grist.

SOLD INTO SLAVERY.

On the first Dominion Day, July 1st 1867, I sat on the beam of Adams' barn, with a number of companions of like age, and swung my feet while I listened to a speaker who stood upon a platform over the barnfloor. He was a sturdy, strong looking man, with a fine healthy round face—a face that expressed every change of feeling. He was perfectly erect and had a habit of taking hold of his coat at the breast and throwing it back toward his shoulders.

Joe Howe was an honest old fellow, no doubt in all he did, but I have my doubts if he felt quite as deeply what he said that day as he made us think he was feeling. He told us how we had ceased to be free, and were now slaves to Canada, that our sons would be dragged away to fight Canada's battles and our money would go to pay Canada's debts. He pictured the insignificance of feeble maritime legislators, and told us that we should be tyranized over and ground down under the iron heel of Canadian despotism. The most of those present believed him. I, who then was more innocent of the ways of professional men than I now find myself to be, not knowing that preachers, lawyers, and politicians were at times forced to simulate emotion when they had it not, thought the great orator must be feeling very bad. True, he leaned over the fence and smoked his cigar complacently enough, and he spoke with considerable oblivionsness of his subjugation, when he discoursed with the ladies in the barnyard afterwards, but still the most of us, especially the more youthful of the company, were decidedly under the impression that it was our duty to drain our dearest veins in order to be free. That summer Howe did his last speaking in Cumberland, but his memory will long be green in the region of Maccan. The best known industry of Southampton is the

WOOLLEN FACTORY.

This institution has had its ups and downs. Its downs have been more numerous than its ups. A dozen years or so it was designed and built. But there were too many owners and they were too anxious for immediate profits. They were willing to work but were not worth a cent on a wait. All the same they had to wait, and, for that matter, they are waiting yet. The first shareholders did not get any per cent. for their interest to speak of, and the whole thing when sold did not seem to bring in much more than enough to pay the debts. The next owner parted with the property which went from hand to hand at a gradually lowering valuation until its present owners got it. Now the business is looking up. Good work is being done; good profits accrue, and the possibility threatens that the proprietors may become bloated monopolists. Let us hope not. Let us cherish the belief that by freshet or fire, by failure of endorsee, by depression of owners, or by some other dispensation of Providence, the country may be spared the iron hoof of such tyrannical monopolies as we have heard about during the last six months.

Passing down toward Parrsboro', you go through West Brook next. The old Parrsboro road was once much travelled. Before the Intercolonial was built and after the line from Halifax to Windsor was open, one Dow Roup was monarch of the Road. His mighty red-topped coach, filled with passengers, was a diurnal spectacle, which nobody was so stoical as to allow to pass unheeded by. The days of four-horse vehicles are gone by.

THE SPRING HILL AND PARRSBORO RAILWAY

carries passengers almost as fast, not quite so gently, and much cheaper. It gives you all the exercise of walking, and more variety of motion. It carries you vertically like a balloon, it workes you sideways like the proverbial crab—which does'nt go side ways at all—but to the close observer it is apparent that the general result of the complex motions is parallel with the line of railway—or what would be so if the line were straight. There are some startling facts in connection with the development of these older settlements, such as West Brook, Southampton, and Halfway River. In the first place, it is doubtful if there is any increase in population. West Brook contains more old cellars than it does houses. The same is probably true of the other settlements. Parrsboro Township, which is the only one whose teritorial bounds I know to be unchanged, contained 55 years ago 1692 people; last year its population was more than three times that, but the increase has been I am quite sure in settlements opened since then. It is doubtful if the farming population have greatly increased; certainly the farm products have not made anything like a proportioned gain. Haliburton, quoting from the returns of 1827, says that the Township that year grew 3,019 bushels of wheat. The returns from the last census are not known yet, but in 1871 that produce had fallen to 435 bushels. There has been a great increase in the yield of other grain, which shows that what I was saying of Maccan is true of the adjoining districts, viz.: that the upland is not so productive as it was, since oats and other coarse grain are made to take the place of wheat. Nearly the same quantity of potatoes was raised by the old population as is now raised. Do our people now eat less than they did, or is the farming business after all less important, have we thought? Old people tell us that the people now in Parrsboro have luxuries that 50 years ago they never dreamed of having. A half a century ago there might have been a dozen carriages in Parrsboro, the people travelled on horseback. They used no stoves. There was probably not a musical instrument, other than a fiddle or a jewsharp, in the Township. They took no newspapers and pulled through with a moderate supply of novels, though not without some of the more solid reading. When they were sick, they competed for the services of one doctor; when they were piously inclined, they had few preachers, though their lay preaching was of as high an order as much of our pulpit oratory. And yet our people, raising as little off their farms have all these expensive luxuries and seem to pull through as well as their fathers.

In this country where land is so cheap there is none of the pride which is felt in the Mother Country over the ancestral acres. A land estate in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, entailed from generation would be an absurdity as eating to generation would be an absurdity as manifest eating with chop sticks at Dorchester or the worship of Brahma at Mount Allison. And the stranger who sees a piece of land laboriously chopped, stumped, ploughed and cropped, by one generation, left to grow bushes and be a forest again by the next, need not necessarily expect to hear the voice of the sluggard in that vicinity. The descendants of the people who left their homes to come to this, then almost unknown region have some of the spirit of enterprise born in them and it frequently takes the mild form of inducing a farmer to clear off more land while the old is left to waste.

On the one hand the new land will grow crops with ease, while the old must be coaxed to produce, though it is probable that often the same effort to reclaim that is spent to make new fields would produce surprising results. But I believe that it is the spirit of enterprise; the desire to win laurels for ourselves; the joy of subduing countries which our fathers had not battled with, the universal desire for experimenting that drives our farmers into the woods.

THE RUDE FOREFATHERS OF THE HAMLETS

and foremothers sleep in great comfort, let us hope, but in diverse places. I suppose a hundred years ago there could have been few living and not many dead through this part of the country, but graveyards abound. They are found in the pastures, on many a hill side, small clusters of graves with only a rough stone at the head and foot. Why they were not more social in their habits of burial and make larger gatherings is not easy to see.

There is a grave-yard that I know of not fifty years old either, they say, that has been completely grown over with a sturdy forest. The trees a year or two ago were six in. through, and half decayed palings were there among them. A few years more, and but a vague remembrance will be left of this acre of God. A few years more and tradition will be all, and then some chap now probably unborn will plough up a skull and savants will come to see the remains of some old Indian or perhaps some antediluvian burial place. Let it be hoped that the CHIGNECTO POST preserved then by the John Thomas Bulmer of the age will lift up its voice and crush the lie. West Brook has within a year or so arrived at the dignity of

ITS FIRST STEAM MILL.

Previous to that time, excepting the fitful puff from the laboring locomotive, the steam came from the tea kettle and from the warm nostrils of man and horse as they toiled for the bread or oats that perisheth. For the first the mill is a good one. Price & Co., are practical millers and brought the science across the Misaquash. The Cobequid range produces maple sugar and spruce logs, besides its agricultural and human products. The stream on which the mill stands, runs down from the timber region, and at high freshets has water enough to bring large loge with it. The stream is rapid and the men are obliged to be the same if they want to stream-drive while the freshet is on, for the tide that waits for no man is not essentially and exclusively a salt water tide. Some of the men at Price's mill have learned a bad habit from the impious stream—the habit of driving logs on Sunday.

Being somewhat garrulously given I have not arrived at Parrsboro yet. One travels slowly when he gets to be a babbler in the land.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

—The Czar will be crowned in August if he is not previously blown up.

—Sir John and Lady Rose, and the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, have sailed for Canada.

—The engagement of Oscar Wilde to Miss Howe, presumably neice of Sam Ward, is rumored.

—Rev. Dr. Maclise, of St. John, has gone to England. He has been appointed emigration agent.

—H. A. Cropley, of the Fredericton *Capital*, has been sued for $5000 damages for defamation of the character of James H. Crocket.

—Mr. Thomas Hughes, the well-known author of "Tom Brown's School Days," has been appointed a county court judge.

—Hon. John Boyd has been unanimously elected a director of the International Steamship Company in place of the late Hon. A. McL. Seely.

—The following saying of the late Sir Henry Bulwer, about the national character of the Turks, is good: "When the Turk does anything, consider what is the reasonable, straightforward interpretation to place on that act. Then eliminate absolutely that conclusion. Any other may be possible; but that will not be."

—The late Mrs. Lincoln, when a girl always said she would marry a president. When she became engaged to young Lincoln she made fun of his long legs and awkward appearance. "But," said she, "I mean to make him President of the United States all the same. You will see that, as I always told you. I will yet be the President's wife."

—Miss Fanny Parnell, sister of the Irish agitator, died last Wednesday suddenly of paralysis of the heart. She had made for herself, by her writing, speaking, and other work in the Irish cause, a name almost as famous as her brother's. She was a brilliant essayist, an eloquent speaker and a poet as well. Many of the principal literary men of America were present at her funeral.

New Publications.

—The Prize List of the S. & W. Agricultural Society has been received from the Secretary, Mr. J. T. Carter. It is printed at Moncton.

—The *Dominion Review* is the name of the newest thing in Canadian Reviews. The new periodical is issued by Drysdale & Co., Montreal. It looks like the *Nation* but the similarity does not go so far beyond typographical appearance and general arrangement of matter. The *Dominion Review* devotes itself to social, political, and literary subjects. The number contains a somewhat school-girlish style of article on George Eliot. There are some highly technical reviews of books, and several political articles. The quality of the latter may be determined by the following quotation:

Granting even the absurdity that manufactures would perish from the soil of Canada under a Free Trade regime, are the interests of the manufacturers indentical with those of the nation as a whole? In that ratio do they stand to the other industries of the country? What proportion do they contribnte to its trade and commerce, therefore to its wealth? Take the Export Trade, the fairest criterion of all, and how does the matter stand? For the year from 1st May, 1880, to 30th April 1881 (the last year's figures are not before us) the Experts were as follows, viz:—

1. Produce of the Mine	$ 1,696,674
2. " " Fisheries	6,620,488
3. " " Forest	24,802,064
4. Animals and their produce	21,970,456
5. Agricultural Products	8,762,643
6. Manufacturers	4,101,191
7. Miscellaneous	754,010
Total	$ 72,020,826

That is to say, that the whole Export trade of the country, manufactures represent 4½ per cent. Out of every $100 of exported goods, the manufacturers send $4.50! The home market is a common factor, and need not be taken into account.

From which style of argument it appears that the imports of manufactured or other goods have no bearing on the wealth and prosperity of the country, one way or the other, and that the home market is a "common factor," no matter what proportion of either class of goods is consumed at home. Would the astute reviewer tell us that the lumber business is a more important industry in Canada than the raising of animals together with the making of butter, cheese, etc.

N. B. exports thirty times as much from the forest as from the farm. Wherefore it would appear that the importance of the lumber business is thirty times the value to the country that the agricultural industry is. Moreover, if the *Dominion Review* be correct, the manufacturing industry is of more value than the agricultural in this province.

Westmorland Circuit Court.

JULY 26.—In the case of Armstrong vs. Botsford, an action of trespass for the alleged wrongful taking of goods under a writ of attachment, a verdict was rendered for the defendent.

In the ejectment case of Doe Dem Barbor vs. Schurman, the case was struck off the docket on account of the defendent being dead.

In the case of Ward vs. Knapp and Outhouse an action for false imprisonment, the jury returned a verdict for Plaintiff of $35. W. W. Wells and C. Milner for plaintiff and C. E. Knapp for defendants.

The case of Doe Dem Estabrooks vs. Towse, is now occupying the court, and will probably be finished to morrow. It is an action of trespass and ejectment, concerning bog marsh at the head of Sackville. The plaintiff claims by heirship the defendant under deeds. C. Milner and W. W. Wells for plaintiff and Hon. D. L. Hanington, Q. C., and H. A. Powell for defendant.

Mineral Discovery.

A few days ago, a vein of copper was exposed at the Free Stone Quarry, at Port Philip, at the mouth of River Philip, Cumberland Co. It was about four feet wide where seen. The news was carried away by one of the employees of the quarry, and a Mr. McIntosh, of Oxford, hearing of it, posted to Halifax and secured a license to search. The quarry is owned by Messrs. J. R. Lamy, Capt. R. Lowerison, W. I. Moffatt and Rev. G. F. Miles, of Amherst, and was being operated for them under royalty. They propose to contest the title of Mr. McIntosh.

New Advertisements.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

On Rail, due to Arrive:

125 Barrels Spink Major Flour;
100 do. Chester Flour;
25 do. Patent Flour.

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Wholesale or Retail.
july6 J. L. BLACK.

MAPLE SUGAR.

2,000 LBS.

Choice Quality Maple Sugar,

At 10c. per lb. by Cake for Cash.

july6 J. L. BLACK.

Sugar & Coffee.

Casks Bright Porto Rico Sugar,

At 9c. per lb. Cash.

Best Porto Rico Sugar

At 10c. per lb. Cash.

Crushed & Granulated Coffee

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

july6 J. L. BLACK.

Tobacco! Tobacco!

NOW IN STORE:

25 Boxes Challenge 12's.
48 do. Black Hawk 3's.
10 do. Maggie Mitchell 3's.
15 do. Yellow Bird 3's.

Wholesale and Retail.
june22 J. L. BLACK.

MOLASSES!

NOW IN STORE:

10 CASKS, 4 TIERCES, 5 BBLS., } CHOICE QUALITY CIENFUEGOS.

AT LOWEST RATES.

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Tea! Tea!

Direct importation from London:

162 CHESTS

Superior Black Tea.

We are prepared to sell on most advantageous terms.

Wholesale prices from 20c. up to 35c. for choicest "Congou," that will suit the most fastidious taste.

may1 J. L. BLACK.

FURNITURE!

NEW STOCK.

CHAIRS, all Common Kinds.
Dining Chairs, perforated seats.
Rockers, Cribs, Bedsteads.
Fall Leaf and Extension Tables.
Bureaus, with and without Mirrors.
Centre Table, Toilet do.
Sinks, Mirrors, Lounges.

8 Bedroom Suits, Complete,

from $20 to $30 each.

may1 J. L. BLACK.

Hats. Hats.

Men's Felt Hats,
Men's Wool Hats,

MEN'S SOFT HATS,
MEN'S STIFF HATS,
MEN'S PANAMA HATS,
MEN'S LINEN HATS.

Boys' and Youths' Felt and Straw Hats,

New Styles and Low Prices.

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Carpets! Carpets!

English Oil Cloths!

30 Pieces Carpets:

BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
WOOL,
UNION,
JUTE,
HEMP.

15 pieces English Oil Carpets, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 yards wide.

These goods are just imported direct from England, and will be sold low.

may1 J. L. BLACK.

DRY GOODS.

GREY COTTONS, White Cottons;
Prints, Sheetings, Ginghams;
Colored Shirtings, Dress Goods;
Linings, Battings, Corsets, Gloves;
Sunshades Silks, Satins, Laces;
Hats, Flowers, Plumes;
Handkerchiefs, Ties, Collars;
Laces, Hamburgs, Carriage Dusters;
Rubber Carriage Dusters, &c.

A Complete Assortment in all Departments.

may1 J. L. BLACK.

New Advertisements.

SALE OF GRASS!

TO be sold at Public Auction, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on

Monday, 31st July,

THE GRASS

belonging to the CHIPMAN BOTSFORD ESTATE, on the WESTCOCK MARSH.

☞Terms as usual.

BLAIR ESTABROOKS, Auctioneer.

Sackville, July 25, 1882. 1i

Grass Sale.

SALE OF ENGLISH GRASS, by the subscriber, on SATURDAY, 29th INST., commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., on the Thompson Lot, West Marsh.

Should Saturday morning prove wet, the sale will take place on Monday or the first fair day after.

EDWARD COGSWELL.

Sackville, 19th July, 1882. 2i

Hurrah for Sidewalks!

A CONCERT will be given by the Sackville Mænnerchor, under the direction of Mr. A. E. Cogswell, in

CHIGNECTO HALL,

—ON—

Tuesday Evening, 1st August.

The Entertainment will consist of Music, an Acting Charade, and a Dialogue-in-Character entitled

"Furnished Apartments."

Strawberries and Ice-Creams for sale during the evening.

Proceeds in aid of Sidewalks. Tickets 25c.; Reserved Seats 35c.; for sale at the Sackville Drug Store and at the door.

Sackville, July 26, 1882.

LAND SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, in lots or otherwise, the property on which he resides. It comprises 50 acres of excellent land, half of which is improved, and suitable for building lots. It produces over 12 tons of hay, &c. There is a house and other buildings on the premises.

ALEX. MONRO.

Port Elgin, July 26, 1882.

FOR SALE.

I will sell at private sale my Residence, consisting of a good Cottage House, Wood-House, Barn, good Well of Water, together with three acres of Land in good locality, situate in Sackville within three minutes' walk of railway station, academies, churches, &c.

WILSON ESTABROOKS.

Sackville, July 24, 1882. 4i

NOTICE.

THE SCHOOL RATES for District No. 9, in this Parish, is now ready for collection, and any person calling and paying the amount of their Rates within TEN DAYS from date will be entitled to the discount.

ROBERT BELL,
Sackville, July 27, 1882. Sec'y.

Moncton Sugar.

Just Received and in Store:

50 BBLS. GRANULATED SUGAR.
62 bbls. Yellow Extra Good.
56 bbls. Medium.
73 bbls. Common.

For sale low to the trade.

A. J. BABANG & CO.
Moncton, July 26, 1882.

Tobacco, Lime, &c.

RECEIVING TO-DAY:

50 CADDIES Napoleon Chewing;
10 butts No. 1 Pilot, 6s;
10 boxes Mariners, 12s;
1700 reams Straw Paper;
2 car loads English Portland Cement;
1 car load Morrow's Extra Lime.

☞For sale low by

A. J. BABANG & CO.
Moncton July 15, 1882.

CUSTOM CLOTHING.

OUR STOCK OF

CLOTHS

IS STILL LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED.

All orders promptly filled, and a GOOD FIT warranted.

A liberal discount given to cash purchasers.

july19 J. F. ALLISON.

Haying Tools.

IN STOCK, A GOOD ASSORTMENT

Scythes, Forks & Rakes,

For the haying season, all at lowest prices.

july19 J. F. ALLISON.

Preserve Jars.

Class Preserve Jars,
Earthenware Preserve Jars,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

july19 J. F. ALLISON.

Boots & Shoes.

JUST RECEIVED:

2 CASES Boots and Shoes.
Ladies' French Kid Button Boots,
" Goat " "
" Calf " "
" Serfie Boots, all prices.
" Slippers.

Also, full lines of Mens', Boys' and Misses' Boots; all at lowest prices.

may1 J. F. ALLISON.

Crockery and Earthenware.

JUST OPENED:—3 packages of Crockery and Earthenware, comprising a general assortment.

White Stone Tea Setts,
" " Cups and Saucers.
" " Chamber Setts.

Fire-clay Milk Pans and Stew Pans, much superior to Earthenware.

may1 J. F. ALLISON.

New Advertisements.

MOWERS & RAKES.

FROST & WOOD'S

NEW MODEL MOWERS,

—AND—

WHEEL HORSE RAKE.

The Best and Cheapest in the Market.

A few CULTIVATORS will be sold cheap.

july26 GEO. E. FORD.

Mowing Machine Oils

AND EXTRAS.

MOWING MACHINE OIL; PURE OLIVE OIL;

EXTRAS for New Model and Wood Frame Buckeyes and all other kinds of Mowers.

SECTIONS and FULL KNIVES for all Mowers in use.

EXTRAS for Rakes, Wrenches, Oil Cans, &c., at lowest rates.

Send by Express to any part of the country C. O. D.

july26 GEO. E. FORD.

Reduced Prices.

FURNITURE at Reduced Prices;
Millinery at reduced prices;
Dress Goods at reduced prices;
Boots and Shoes at reduced prices;
Colored Buntings at reduced prices;
Printed Cottons at reduced prices;
Cambrics at reduced prices;
Parasols at reduced prices;
Shirtings at reduced prices;
Clothing at reduced prices.

july27 GEO. E. FORD.

New Laces and Flowers.

NEW BLACK SPANISH LACES;
New Cream Spanish Laces;
New Ecrue Spanish Laces;
New Coffee Spanish Laces;
Jet Flowers and Wreaths;
Spanish Lace Scarfs;
New Wraps;
New Hats and Bonnets—latest shapes in Satin, Tuscan, Leghorn and Fancy Straws.

☞Just received from Montreal. For sale cheap.

july12 GEO. E. FORD.

Mantle Ornaments and Fringes.

NEW JET MANTLE ORNAMENTS;
New Jet Girdles;
New Jet Frogs;
New Jet Fringes;
Circular, Ulster and Mantle Cloths.

Just opened. Reduced in price. Now is the time to buy.

july12 GEO. E. FORD.

New Furniture

HANDSOME ASH BEDROOM SUITS with Walnut Trimmings;
Ash Bedsteads, Dining Chairs, Sinks;
Bureaus with Glass, Sideboards, &c.;
Lounges, Spring Beds;
Mattresses—all sizes;
Walnut Dining and Parlor Chairs;
Hair cloth Sofas, Patent Rockers;
Common Furniture of all kinds.

july12 GEO. E. FORD.

Sugar and Molasses.

Now landing ex "Otacilius" from Barbadoes direct:

20 Hhds.

Select'd Grocery Sugar.

98 Puns. and 10 Tierces

Choice Barbadoes Molasses.

FOR SALE LOW.

july26 M. WOOD & SONS.

READ THIS!

Green Wire Cloth;
E. P. Silver Spoons;
Trunks and Valises;
French Linen, &c.

BARGAINS IN

Black Cashmeres;
Sun Shades;
Tapestry Carpet.

C. A. BOWSER.

Heavy Blk. Mantle Silk.

Beautiful Blk. Dress Silk.

Best Fringes & Satins.

HF-SILK HENRIETTA CLOTH.

Very Cheap.

july18-4i C. A. BOWSER.

WANTED:

WOOL,

july19-5i C. A. BOWSER.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM containing fifty acres, more or less—thirty acres of it in good cultivation, balance in pasture. Comfortable Cottage, Barn, Carpenter's Shop and Outbuildings. Part of purchase money may remain on the property, if desired. Terms easy, and made known by applying to

JOHN WARD.

Port Elgin, July 15, 1882. 6i pd

BUGGY TOPS.

ON CONSIGNMENT:

1 Dozen Buggy Tops

Of a New and Improved Design, Adjustible to any Seat.

Also Neats Foot Oil.

june28-3i STEPHEN AYER.

1882. - - SPRING - - 1882.

Douglas & Co., Amherst, N. S.,

HAVE ABOUT COMPLETED THEIR IMPORTATIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

The Newest Effects in Dry Goods are now Offered.

Dress Goods in all the New Materials.

Zephyr Checks, Nun's Veiling, Satin Merveilleux, French Beiges, French Poplins, French Serges.

TRIMMINGS, MOIRE AND BROCADE SILKS, FRINGES, LACES, ORNAMENTS, GIMPS, &C., &C.

The New Chenille Pelerine, Parasols and Umbrellas, Novelties in Millinery.

BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, WOOL AND HEMP CARPETS.

☞ Examine the Dress Goods at Ten Cents ☜

'82. - - SPRING - - '82.

Boots and Shoes,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

TO THE RETAIL TRADE:

Our Spring Stock of Boots and Shoes is now Complete, embracing the Various Lines of

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

ALSO:

IMPORTED GOODS,

Direct from Manufacturers in the United States and Canada.

RANGING IN QUALITY AND PRICES TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

Buying strictly for Cash, and in large quantities, and from our long experience in the Boot and Shoe business, we guarantee to give our customers satisfaction.

THE AMHERST BOOT, SHOE AND TANNING COMPANY,

may11—3m AMHERST, N. S.

JUST OPENED:

Nun's Veiling, Grenadines, Nun's Beiges,

For Ladies' Summer Costumes.

Black and Colored Buntings, Grey and Shetland DeBeiges, Passementeau Trimmings, &c.

FRESH ADDITIONS TO MILLINERY BY EVERY STEAMER.

W. D. MAIN & CO.

AMHERST, N. S.

N. B.—DRESS-MAKING ON THE PREMISES BY A COMPETENT MODIST.

Head Quarters for Preserving Goods!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

Glass Air-Tight Preserv'g Jars,

IN PINT, QUART, AND HALF GALLONS.

Glass Jelly Tumblers with Metal Caps.

Enameled Preserving Kettles, IN 4, 6, 8, 10 AND 12 QUARTS.

Granulated, Porto Rico & Barbados Sugars,

AT VERY LOW PRICES IN QUANTITIES.

DUNLAP BROTHERS & COMPANY,

july5 AMHERST, N. S.

ONE CAR LOAD

COSSIT BROTHERS'

JUSTLY CELEBRATED

IRON FRAME MOWERS,

One and Two Horse Power.

ALSO 35

Ithica Spring Teeth Rakes.

These Machines are the same we have sold in years past, which have commanded public approval as the VERY BEST for this country. ☞ PRICES and TERMS EASY.

Sackville, June 21, 1882. J. L. BLACK.

Goods at Low Quotations!

THE SUBSCRIBER NOW OFFERS THE BALANCE OF SUMMER GOODS IN

Cottons, Woollens, Prints, Dress Goods, &c.,

At Largely reduced Prices, to make room for the

Fall and Winter Importation.

A. EVERITT,

Wholesale Warehouse, Masonic Building, GERMAIN ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

Cedar Shingles.

1 Car No. 1 Split Cedar Shingles, For sale low while landing.

june21 JAS. R. AYER.

THE CELEBRATED

TORONTO MOWER,

—ALSO—

Sharp's Horse Rake,

WILL BE SOLD THIS SEASON BY

W. W. FAWCETT,

j28 UPPER SACKVILLE.

Removal -- Shoemaking.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors begs to acquaint his customers he has removed to the shop lately occupied by N. G. Palmer opposite Mr. Chas. Smith's house, where he will be happy to wait on those who may favor him with their orders. ☞ Prices moderate.

july18 4i JUDSON COLE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sale of Grass ..... Blair Estabrooks
Concert by The Sackville Mennerchor ... Alex. Munro
Land Sale ..... do.
Property for Sale ..... Wilson Estabrooks
Sugar, Tobacco, Lime, &c ..... A. J. Balang & Co
Mowers and Rakes, Extras, &c ..... Geo. E. Ford
Goods at Reduced Prices ..... do.
Notice to Contractors ..... A. P. Bradley
Notice to Contractors ..... do.
Sugar and Molasses ..... M. Wood & Sons
Notice ..... Robert Bell

Special Notices.

Baking Soda, 4c. per lb., at H. R. Fawcett's.

Clocks, from $1.25 to $3, at H. R. Fawcett's. 2i

Clocks, Clocks, Clocks, at H. R. Fawcett's. 2i

$1.25 will buy a Clock, a good timekeeper, at H. R. Fawcett's. 2i

65 cts. will buy a Set of Glassware, 4 pieces, at H. R. Fawcett's. 2i

$1 cash will buy 12 lbs. Refined Sugar, at H. R. Fawcett's.

$2.75 will buy a White Granite Tea Set, 44 pieces, at H. R. Fawcett's.

25 cts. will buy 1 lb. of pretty good Tea, best value in Sackville, at H. R. Fawcett's.

Save money, and buy Air-Tight Preserve Jars, Earthen Jars, and all kinds of Glass and Crockeryware, at J. E. Hickey's. 4i

Go to J. E. Hickey's for American Scythes, Forks, Snaths, Scythe Stones, Rakes, Grass Hooks, Sickles, Shovels and Hoes. 4i

Cheapest Plain and Fancy Grass Linens, Buntings, Cambrics, Prints, Sun Shades, Crape Cloths, and Cashmeres, at J. E. Hickey's. 4i

Keep cool and buy your White Vests, Linen and Black Coats, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, and Clothing, at J. E. Hickey's. 4i

For low prices in Nails, Glass, Putty, Zinc, Dry and Tared Paper, Paints, Oil, Locks, Hinges, Table and Pocket Cutlery, go to J. E. Hickey's. 4i

If you want cheap White and Regatta Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Silk Handkerchiefs, Socks, Braces, and Merino Under-Clothing, call at J. E. Hickey's. 4i

The CANADA LIFE is the most reliable as well as the cheapest Life Assurance Company in the Dominion. S. D. Scott is the Agent here: Chignecto Post Office.

Insure your houses and goods against fire. Agent for "Commercial Union" and "London" and "Lancashire" English Companies. S. D. Scott, Agent, Office Chignecto Post. july26

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

RIPARIAN.—Steadman received a verdict against Fish Commissioner Venning for $3000. Hanson got a verdict for $1000.

THE general committee for enforcing the Scott Act meets at the College library on Saturday evening All who are interested in the movement are invited to be present.

PIC-NIC.—The pic-nic at Upper Aboushagan was a great success. It was well attended during the two days and every thing passed off satisfactorily. The sum of $565.00 was realized.

ACCIDENT AT NOVA SCOTIA MINES.—Dr. and Mrs. MacDonald, of Acadia Mines, were thrown from their carriage on Tuesday. Mrs. MacDonald received serious injury, both arms being fractured.

MONCTON COTTON FACTORY.—The contracts for building and for machinery are all awarded. Mr. D. A. Duffy has the contract for the brick-work at $18,000 and the spinning and weaving machinery is to be furnished by an English firm at $80,000.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—Moncton has a breach of promise case. The lady claims that she loses $5,000 by the neglect and refusal of the defendent to marry her. The defendent denies that he agreed to marry the plaintiff and puts himself upon the County for trial. Emma Boyd is the forsaken lady and Jacob Van Buskirk the perjured swain.

The "Grip-Sack" is Out.

We have received from the publishers a copy of this new Comic Annual, the first thing of the kind ever attempted in Canada. It is decidedly superior to most of the humorous publications of the day. It is profusely illustrated in Grip's best vein, and contains two full page pictures printed in colours. Amongst the many good things in the table of contents we may specify Mr. Bengough's burlesque narrative of adventure, entitled "Baron Munchausen, Jr., in Manitoba," as particularly mirth-provoking. The *Grip-Sack* may be **had at any bookstore for 25 cents.**

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

—Rev. D. C. Lawson will preach in Cookville next Lord's day the 30th, at 10.30 a. m. and 2.30 p. m.

—Mr. Alex. McDonald, of Margaree, C. B., while visiting a neighbor a few days ago, suddenly dropped dead.

—Colonel Laurie wants to raise a regiment in Nova Scotia for the Egyptian war. He can do it easily enough.

—A brakeman, named John Halleron, was thrown off a car at Bathurst, on Friday last, and had a leg fractured.

—The little hotel at Oxford Station, kept by Mr. Fitzsimmonds, and owned by Lamy, of Amherst, is burned—not insured.

—A man named Michael Bracken, from Chatham, was run over and killed on the Chatham Branch Railway on Tuesday. Rum did it.

—It is said that Mr. Alex. Gibson will pile some 15,000,000 feet of lumber at the Straight Shore, St. John, this season, to be held for higher prices.

—An infant child of Mr. Paul Leger, Dorchester, was scalded lately by a plate of soup being upset upon it. The child died two days after.

—The laying of the corner stone of the new Presbyterian Church at Moncton took place on Monday evening in the presence of a large body of spectators.

—Railroad navies, at Boundary Creek ballast pit, have struck for $1.25 per day. They will probably not get it as other hands have been employed.

—The house of Norman McLeod, on the Gulf Shore, Cumberland Co., was entirely destroyed by fire last Monday. The loss was heavy, as all the goods were lost.

—A young man from Caraquet was taken to the asylum last Saturday, furiously insane. There was a tendency to insanity in the youth, but the jilting of a young lady precipitated the lunacy.

—Twelve hundred dollars worth of jewelry was seized last week in the store of S. F. Chute, St. John. The wholesale dealer in Montreal, from whom the goods were bought, seems to have neglected the payment of duty.

—The Fenians appear to be machinating for the destruction of Windsor Castle. The keys were stolen from all the most important locks in the castle last week. New locks have been therefore ordered for the entire building.

—Some Moncton people have been poisoned and made sick from eating canned beef. It is not known whether the meat was putrid when put or whether the poison was from the tin of which the cans were made.

—Two children of a Frenchman, at St. Lin, near Montreal, were lost in the woods for nearly a week. They subsisted on strawberries, and were found nearly starved. Meanwhile their father was under suspicion of having murdered them.

—A whole family were seriously poisoned at Liverpool, N. S., on Saturday last, by eating cultivated strawberries that had been grown near some current bushes on which hellebore had been sprinkled. Their illness continued for two days.

—The British Columbia elections show Baker, Secretary of the Board of Trade, and Shakespeare, Mayor of Victoria, returned for Victoria beating DeCosmos. Both are Conservatives and supporters of general policy of the Government.

—On Thursday, the 13th inst., a young man named Alex. McGrath, son of Mr. Daniel McGrath, of Goldenville, Guysboro Co., while working in a gold pit near that place, was crushed to death by the scaffolding, covered with rocks, giving way and burying him beneath the debris.

—Last Monday's thunder storm was fierce in St. John. Two churches were struck and slightly injured. Eight young women, working in the London House manufacturing department, were thrown on the floor, and two of them were unconscious for an hour and a half. In a shoe factory the same occurred, but none of the cases were fatal.

—A sad case of drowning occurred at Rollo Bay, P. E. I., one day last week. A young man about seventeen years of age, named Chaisson after his days work was over, went bathing at the mouth of the harbor. Not returning, his friends went in search, but failed to find him until the following morning, when his lifeless body was discovered in a deep hole

—Moncton is true to its progressive instincts. The latest start is the organizing of the "Moncton Forge Company." It is proposed to start as soon as $20,000 is subscribed, though the whole capital stock will be $100,000. Half the sum required was secured in a little while from a dozen men. The company proposes to do all sorts of forging for locomotives and puddling, also by and by to start a rolling mill.

—Miss Greyson, of Erie, Pennsylvania, who was ill of spinal disease was sure she could be cured by prayer. Her physician said he would have a meeting called and a number of christians would pray earnestly for her recovery. At the time of the meeting, which was called at a neighbor's house, she sprang out of bed and declared herself entirely cured. She found out afterward that no meeting had been held.

—The Swiss farmers have a system of mortgaging that is simple and not unfair. A farmer borrows from as many as he chooses, and each creditor has his claim entered on the records. When the mortagor fails to pay, the last claimant may take the farm and pay all the other mortgages. If he refuses he loses his money and it goes to the next last who pays all before him, or gives up his chance; and so till a creditor is found who will pay all previous claims and take the estate.

—A St. John despatch of 22nd inst., says:—In the Gloucester County Court the libel case of Landry vs. Plamondon resulted in a verdict of $100, the full amount claimed for plaintiff. The libel was contained in a letter written by the defendent to the Post Office Inspector, charging the plaintiff, who is the postmaster at Grand Aupee, with having kept his office in a very irregular manner, and alleging that a registered letter had been opened in his office, and money stolen therefrom.

SIDEWALKS.

ADAPTED FROM WALT WHITMAN.

1ST—BEFORE THE CONCERT.

I strolled in Bridge Street by evening,
No clock was striking the hour;
And the moon (which ought to have done her duty by shining)
Was hid by a passing shower.

In the deep red mud and water
My wavering foot-print lay,
And the usual Sackville gale (which was blowing 2.40 over the marshes)
Nearly seized and bore me away.

And like that hurricane blowing,
Yes, like those smarting breezes,
A flood of expressions (that I dared not give utterance to)
Filled all my mouth with sneezes.

2ND—AFTER THE CONCERT.

But now a change has come o'er me,
I walk so gay and free,
And only my subscription to the new sidewalk (which I haven't paid yet)
Casts its shadow over me.

And whenever I cross Bridge Street sidewalk
With its strong substantial planks,
To the Mennerchor (which I dont just know the lawful meaning of the word)
I mentally yield best thanks!

Imitators vs. Substitutors.

Good points are worth remembering, for the reason that they assist us in avoiding many discomforts, and protect us against the cupidity of overreaching people. When you learn from friends that PUTNAM'S CORN EXTRACTOR is safe, prompt and effectual, don't allow druggists to palm off a worthless and perhaps poisonous substitute. His object is quite patent. He wishes to make a few cents difference between a good article and a cheap imitation or substitute. Putnam's Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere.

Around Town.

—Haying has commenced.

—Scott Act means business now.

—Observe grass sales this issue.

—Warm growing weather continues.

—Rev. C. H. Paisley is canvassing up North.

—Mr. E. Ogden is getting a brig in frame.

—Scrutiny—Hope deferred maketh the heart sick.

—Good weather for picnics, which people improve.

—Dr. Kennedy has returned from a long cruise in Nova Scotia.

—Rev. Mr. Phinney and family arrived on Saturday last.

—Several new houses have been built in the place this summer.

—Merchants' Bank of Halifax have five branches in New Brunswick.

—Rev. Mr. Shrewsbury is here to take charge of the Tantramar Mission.

—Sackville is a fashionable summer resort. Lacking only the resorters.

—Mrs. and Miss Inch and Miss Fullerton are rusticating at Bayfield.

—Scott Act meeting was held on Tuesday—adjourned to Saturday evening.

—Messrs. McLellan, St. John, redeem the notes of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax at par.

—The Male Academy rears its horrid front. A fine view of Sackville can be had from the top.

—Wild strawberries find a ready market, but the market does not always find the ready strawberry.

—Sidewalk entertainment next Tuesday. See posters. Also see poetry, which is good, but does'nt jingle well.

—A. W. D. Knapp is improving the buildings lately purchased by him from Postmaster Dixon. He has made the house a story higher.

—Referring to the paragraph in last issue respecting a Sackville man trading horses on Sunday, nineteen men have already called to protest against the statement as false Several districts are yet to be heard from.

Dorchester Items.

—Dorchester is favored with some very interesting visitors.

—The Methodist high tea on Tuesday evening was a success, the proceeds amounting to $200.00.

—Lady Smith in attempting to rise from a sofa on Sunday dislocated her ancle. She is unable to walk. This accident is particularly distressing by reason of Lady Smith's recent illness from which she was slowly recovering.

—The visit of the Metropolitan to Dorchester on Sunday was the occasion of the confirmation of an unusually large class. At both morning and evening services the church was crowded with congregations of all denominations. The number confirmed was something near forty.

—The much discussed sidewalk on Mechanic street (so called) has developed into a great success. True, it is only two planks wide and consequently inadequate to accommodate the abnormally developed pedal extremities of some of those who refused to pay their subscriptions, but then on the other hand the youths and maidens on moonlight evenings find it interesting to promonade there, in their case the narrowness of the walk seeming to be no cause of unhappiness.

Cumberlandisms.

—Messrs. Eaton have the frame up of their new mill on Spicer's brook, at Eatonville.

—Nappan has been converted into a full station. The agent is Mr. Porter.

—The new 1200 ton ship building by Messrs. Eaton, at Eatonville, will be launched in about two months.

—A ship-carpenter belonging to Kings Co., N. B., named Edward White, working at Eatonville, had his foot badly cut early this month, and has been obliged to be removed to St. John for treatment.

—Spring Hill is to have a new station house. The form will be a double T. One wing will contain station master's apartments; the other the freight house. The main building will be divided into office in the centre, gentlemen's waiting room on the right, ladies' on the left. The cost will be $4,000.

—Rhodes & Curry do not let the grass grow under their feet. They have completed a $15,000 warehouse for the Halifax sugar refinery. They have now commenced a trestle work and coal shed for the Halifax station to cost $20,000. Mr. Rhodes has just returned from Newfoundland, where he has contracted to construct a double residence at a cost of $40,000. The work will be done at Amherst and shipped from Shediac.

Salisbury Items.

—For the last ten days we have had very fine growing weather, occasional showers and intervening sunshine. Crops were very late in the ground, but are generally growing very rapidly. Grass on all good ground is a heavy crop, but where very wet, and on poor soils is rather thin. Oats and wheat are getting a healthy look. Potatoes are making rapid strides, trying to head off Mr. Bug, but he is up and doing his level best to get all the eggs deposited he can. Some fields and farms seem to be infested much more than others. I heard yesterday that some were already hatched and busily engaged in demolishing the vines. Turnips never looked better, but carrots and mangolds are late and rather feeble generally for a good crop.

—Yesterday the Lord Bishop of Fredericton was in the parish and consecrated a small burying ground at St. Peter's church, near Pollet River siding, at 11 a. m. Service was interesting, and a very good attendance. At 7 p. m. he consecrated a burrying ground adjoining St. Andrew's church, Petitcodiac Village, and at half-past 7 held a confirmation service, and the rite of laying on of hands was administered to 15 persons of both sexes. The service was unusually interesting and well attended, and it was a pleasant sight to see the grey hairs of age, mingled with the young, in acknowledging the claims of the Saviour. The Lord Bishop seemed in good health, but seems to have lost much of the vigor of earlier years. Rev. Canon Medley, Rev. C. Miller, and Rev. Mr. Vroom were present at both services. The church at Petitcodiac was very neatly decorated with flowers, for the evening service.

The Prodigal's Return.

Dedicated to our Late Representative.

My song is of a penitent,
As all the world shall know,
Who lately trod the downward road,
As fast as he could go.
He never cheated, lied or stole,
He never harmed a flea,
But ah! he bought the people's votes:
A wicked man was he.
He bought them right, he bought them left
He bought them here and there,
He bought them low, he bought them high,
He bought them everywhere.
But now the sinner mourns his sin,
Come check that scornful laugh,
And welcome home the prodigal
And kill the fatted calf.

Once he was young and pure and good:
Take warning one and all,
Lest every man who stands around
Be careful lest he fall.
He wandered into paths of vice,
And swiftly travelled down,
Corrupting all the neighborhood
And bribing all the town,
'Twas thus in wickedness he passed
His long rebellious days,
And never could he brought to see
The error of his ways,
But vanished now are all the doubts
And fears in his behalf.
O welcome home the prodigal
And kill the fatted calf.

Look down in pity on the man
Who leaves his life of sin,
And open wide the doors of love
And gently lead him in.
Who knows the power that led him on?
Or the pleasure by the way?
Had we been tempted like as he
We might have gone astray,
Those awful sins, that evil life
We cannot now prevent,
But let us praise the happy chance
That led him to repent.
We never know how much of wheat
Is mingled with the chaff.
Let's welcome home the prodigal
And kill the fatted calf.

Yet bring in no plebeian calf,
Or black Polled Angus breeds,
But of the proud old Durham stock,
That Bradley Etter feeds.
And slay him in the pasture green,
Nor spare the kindly tear;
Remember that he hoped to be
An exhibition steer.
For never purer blood enriched
The avaricious sod,
And never worthier feast adorned
The table of a god.
Now let the Tories take their share
And Liberals eat their half,
Thus will we greet the grodigal
And eat the fatted calf.

Ho! Moncton sound the trumpet loud,
Till Sackville echoes back.
Ho! sound it from the wide sea beach
To Petitcodiac.
Come lobster-packers leave your shores;
Come farmers from your crops;
Come scholar throw your books aside;
Mechanics leave your shops;
Come women tie your babes in bed,
And leave your cream unchurned;
For lo! the dead's alive again!
The wanderer has returned!
Come children trooping o'er the green;
Age leaning on the staff;
Come welcome home the prodigal,
And eat the fatted calf.

O come from Sackville's marshes wide;
From Botsford's sloping fields;
Bring down the sturdy sons of toil
That Aboushagan yields;
Let Dorchester send forth her hosts
And Salisbury fall in line;
And let them marshal all their clans
From stately Tormentine;
Maids weaving garlands as they go
The penitent to deck.
Come! meet the wanderer on the way
And fall upon his neck.
And let the rosy wine go round,
And deeply let us quaff;
And thus we'll greet the prodigal,
And eat the fatted calf.

LAY-MAN.

Mount Allison College.

WORK will be resumed in this Institution on the 24th of August. The calendar for last year shews that the College is holding its place in popular estimation. The students who take degrees from Mount Allison, e. g., the eight who graduated last year, would do credit to any college. The teaching staff is composed of men of acknowledged ability, who are as careful as men can be that students shall do good work and receive good training. The chair so worthily filled by Prof. Burwash will be occupied by a young man who has already distinguished himself in the study of Science, and will come to this our modest university trailing clouds of glory from the most distinguished schools of the Old World. The prospects of Mount Allison College have not been brighter for some time than they are now.

—A $135,000 hotel for Winnipeg is under contract to be finished next fall.

No remedy has been found for Fever and Ague which proves so uniformly successful as Ayer's Ague Cure.

A Tonic Without Alcohol.

Dyspeptics and those suffering from chronic diseases should read the following from Rev. John Gregory, pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, at Pittston, Pa.

MY DEAR SIR:—Having at various times personally, and in my own and other families, tested the great value of the medicine called PERUVIAN SYRUP or Protected Solution of Protoxide of Iron, I must cheerfully recommend it, especially to those who are suffering from dyspeptic and nervous disorders. As a reliable and powerful alterative, it is, I think, unsurpassed; and as a tonic, free from all the objectionable features of alcoholic remedies, it is a most efficient auxiliary to the temperance cause. One of the greatest hindrances to the temperance reform at present is, as I think, the medical use of alcoholic stimulants. Whatever may be argued as to their necessity in certain cases, we have, in the PERUVIAN SYRUP, a safe and efficient substitute for those dangerous remedies. This testimony is given unsolicited, with the hope that some who are not yet acquainted with the valuable properties of the medicine may be induced to give it a trial.

Sold by all druggists.

AN ESSENTIAL OF HEALTH.—One of the prime essentials of health is the secretion of bile by the liver in due quantity and of proper quality for the uses which Nature has ordained for this important secretion. Its gently stimulating and potent regulating action upon the biliary gland constitutes NORTHROP & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY AND DYSPEPTIC CURE a most valuable specific for Liver Complaint. Among the consequences of its continued and systematic use are the disappearance of such symptoms of chronic biliousness as constipation, nausea, pain in the vicinity of the organ affected, yellowness of the skin, fur upon the tongue, and headache. No finer remedy for dyspepsia exists, and its remedial value has been signally demonstrated in kidney complaints, scrofula, female weakness, erysipelas, salt rheum, and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. The vigor with which it endows a feeble physique, is shown in an increased activity of every vital function, and its effects, though potent, are followed by no hurtful reaction. The bowels are relaxed by it naturally and easily, and it is not disagreeable to the taste, and the purity and wholesomeness of its botanic ingredients make it a far safer as well as more efficient remedy than preparations containing mercury, deadliest lo effect the liver beneficially, but which sometimes do more harm than good. Large doses of it are not required, and it is, therefore, in reality far cheaper than other cathartics. Price, $1.00. Sample bottle, 10 cents. Ask for NORTHROP & LYMAN'S Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The wrapper bears a *fac-simile* of their signature. Sold by all medicine dealers.

One single box of *Parson's Purgative Pills* taken one each night will make more new rich blood than ten dollars' worth of any liquid blood purifier now known. These pills will change the blood in the entire system in three months, taken one a night.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively cure chronic diarrhœa of long standing, also dysentary, cholera morbus, and cholera, used internally. There is no remedy known so valuable for immediate use as this old life preserver.

Mrs. O'Hearn, River Street, Toronto, uses Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for her cows for Cracked and Sore Teats; she thinks there is nothing like it. She also used it when her horses had the Epizootic with the very best results.

N. McRae, Wyebridge, writes: "I have sold large quantities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil; it is used for colds, sore throat, croup, &c., and in fact for any affection of the throat it works like magic. It is a sure cure for burns, wounds and bruises."

Useless Fright.

To worry about any Liver, Kidney or Urinary Trouble, especially Bright's Disease or Diabetes, as Hop Bitters never fails of a cure where a cure is possible. We know this.

Tremendous Sales.

The druggists of this city are doing a big business now in the sale of St. 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 spoken but gave it a high recommendation and said that it must be effecting scores of cures, or there would not be such a demand for it.

The people have got the St. Jacobs Oil fever bad and no mistake, and confidence in its curing qualities is still growing stronger. Of course, this would not be so, unless the remedy was fully meeting its every promise.

MARRIAGES.

At the Parsonage, River Philip, on 6th inst., by Rev. A. D. Morton, Mr. James Halliday, to Miss Lydia Austin, both of Farmington.

On 12th inst., by the same, Mr. Freeman Martin, of Oxford, to Eliza Elms, of Tracadie.

On 23rd inst., by the Rev. D. W. Waldron, Capt. Fred. M. Urquhart, to Miss Lelia Cummings, all of Londonderry, N. S.

At Coverdale, A. C., on 22nd inst., by Rev. Wm. Penna, Mr. John M. O'Neal, of Salisbury, to Miss Martha Ayles, of Coverdale.

At River Philip, on 18th inst., by the Rev. A. D. Morton, Mr. Richard Stonehouse, of Millvale, to Miss Margaret Morrell, of Greenville.

On the 13th inst., at Memramcook, by Rev. Father LAbbe, C. S. C. Mr. Joseph Bourgeois, of Fox Creek to Miss Delina Breau, of Memramcook.

At the residence of the bride's father, on 25th inst., by Rev. A. D. Morton, Mr. John Sherman to Miss Lelia, daughter of Mr. Philip Stonehouse, all of West Branch, River Philip.

DEATHS.

At Moncton, on 25th inst., Charles Leonard, infant child of J. Alfred and Norah E. Stevens.

At Point du Chene, on 20th inst., William Downing, infant son of William B. and Minnie McSweeney, of Halifax.

At Moncton on the 24th inst., Sarah Bell, aged 7 months, infant daughter of Humphrey and Evelyn Gilbert.

SHIPPING NEWS.

COASTWISE.

ARRIVED.

At this port, 17th inst, schr Mary C. McHaffy, from Boston, with 350 barrels flour and 125 barrels meal for M Wood & Sons, 10 bbrrels oil for Douglas & Co, 10 barrels oil for M Wood & Sons, 1 case oysters and one-half barrel pickles for B W Ralston; 24th, brig Otacellius, Towse, from Barbadoes, with 98 puns and 10 hhds molasses and 20 hhds sugar for M Wood & Sons, and 129 hhds 50 tierces and 50 bbls sugar for Moncton Refinery.

SAILED.

From Dorchester, 20th inst, bright Riberia, Buck, for New York.

From this port, 10th inst, schr Clara E Rogers Rogers, with lumber for New York.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ARRIVED.

At Pensacola, 19th inst, brig Salisbury, McArthur, from Cardenas.

At Liverpool, 9th inst, bark Jonathan Weir, from Richiberto.

At Fleetwood, 9th inst, bark Christiana, Allen, fm Parrsboro.

At Belfast, 10th inst, bark Hiawatha, Anderson, from Baie Verte.

At New York, 19th inst, bark John Hickman, from London.

At Philadelphia, 20th inst, bark Ruth Palmer, Smith, from Antwerp.

At Dublin, 20th inst, bark Lizzie Wright, Wells, from St John.

At Antwerp, 23rd inst, bark Thomas Keillor, Tingley, from New York—18 days.

SAILED.

From New York, 17th inst, bark N B Morris, for Amsterdam; schr E Chambers, Carter, for St John; bark Petitcodiac, for Bristol.

From Harwich, 8th inst, bark J E Southergreen, Spicer, from Parrsboro.

Leave Your Orders

—FOR—

PICTURE FRAMES

AT THE

Sackville Book Store.

ALL STYLES OF

FRAMES

Made at Short Notice and wonderfully Cheap. Also Orders taken for

Enlarging Photographs

In Tin Type and Inks, with

Beautiful Frames.

Mottoe Frames with Glass, 30c.; Photograph Frames from 5c. up.

G. O. FULTON'S extensive Framing trade in Truro enables him to supply FRAMES at LOW RATES. ☞ Inspection invited. july19

Furniture. Furniture.

BEDROOM SUITS

In Ash and Walnut.

PARLOR SUITS

In Walnut and Haircloth.

Chairs and Rockers

In Great Variety.

Bedsteads, Spring Mattresses, &c.

Trunks, Valises, &c.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Trunks, Valises, Bags, &c.

ALL PRICES.

Room Paper.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

ROOM PAPER,

CHEAP, NEW STYLES.

S. W. PALMER.

Dorchester, July 5, 1882.

TRENT NAVIGATION.

Notice to Contractors.

THE LETTING of the works for the FENELON FALLS, BUCKHORN and RURLEIGH CANALS, advertised to take place on the second day of August next, is unavoidably postponed to the following dates:—

Tenders will be received until THURSDAY, the twenty-fourth day of August next.

Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for examination (at the places previously mentioned) on THURSDAY, the tenth day of August next.

By Order.

A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 15th July, 1882.

TO MY CUSTOMERS

AND EVERYBODY ELSE.

I HAVE enlarged my Store, and made things generally more convenient.

Have Stocked up with New Goods

which I now offer at reasonable prices, and solicit your inspection and patronage. Have added a Line of

Staple Dry Goods

In Prints, Grey and White Cottons, Shirtings, Tickings, Duck, Linings, Buttons, Threads, Silk and Cotton, Men's Braces, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Cuffs, &c. &c.

Full Stock Groceries.

New Stock Crockeryware, New Stock Glassware, New Stock Woodenware.

Select Stock Hardware for every day wants: Zinc, Putty, Nails, Paints, Raw and Boiled Oil, Machine Oil, "Home Light" American Oil, Brushes, &c. &c.

Molasses, Syrups, Sugars, Teas, Canned Goods, &c. Just received: 500 lbs. nice Table Codfisd, 500 lbs. Bright Haddock—very cheap.

Full Stock of Patent Medicines.

☞ Always kept on hand: Select Stock of DRUGS. Prescriptions carefully compounded.

H. R. FAWCETT.

Sackville, July 20, 1882. 2i

1882. JUNE 13. 1882.

JUST RECEIVED:

HARDWARE AND CROCKERYWARE.

50 DOZ. MORTICE LOCKS—of all kinds
20 doz. Rim Locks;
50 doz. Mortice Knobs;
20 doz. Rim Knobs;
1 doz. Imperial Wringers;
8 doz. Whips—from 12c. to $3.50 each;
Front Door Locks and Knobs to match;
Full assortment Locks, Hinges, Latches, &c.;
Shelf Hardware of all kinds;
Lath and Shingle Hatchets, Saws, Planes;
Chisels, Hammers, Augers, &c.;
Table and Pocket Cutlery—all kinds and prices
Scissors, Sawsets, Bits and Braces, &c.

TO BUILDERS:

70 kegs Nails—all kinds; 1500 lbs. Dry Paper;
800 lbs. Tarred Paper; 600 lbs. Zinc;
75 boxes Glass from 7x9 to 16x31;
1000 lbs. Screw Hook and Hinge from 6 to 36 in.;
25 tons Best White Lead;
1 ton Common White Lead;
2 tons Silk, Red, Yellow, Blue & Green Paints;
1 cask Yellow Ochre; 1 cask Red Ochre;
6 casks Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil;
1 cask Turpentine; Patent and Japan Dryers.

Haying Tools:

5 doz. American Scythes; 4 doz. Sickles;
2 doz. American Scythe Snaths;
8 doz. Two and Three Tine Hay Forks;
4 doz. " " " Manure Forks;
2 boxes Scythe Stones, "Indian Pond;"
12 doz. Long D Handle Steel Shovels—American and Canadian;
30 doz. Two and Three Bow Rakes—Am. & Can.

Glass, China and Earthenware:

Air-Tight Fruit Jars, Jelly Tumblers;
Glass Sets, Goblets and Tumblers, Pickle Jars
Fruit Dishes, Footed and Plain Nappies;
China Sets from $4.50 up;
Iron Stone China Sets, Plates, Cups & Saucers
Bean Pots, Milk Pans, Jars;
Butter and Cream Crocks;
A most complete Stock of Crockeryware, &c.

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

My Summer Stock is now complete, of good Staple Goods, and will be sold, for prompt pay, as cheap as any in the place, consistant with quality.

J. E. HICKEY.

Sackville, July 13, 1882.

CAPE TORMENTINE RAILWAY.

Port Elgin. **TAILORING.** Port Elgin.

THE Subscribers wish to inform the public that they have secured the services of Mr. J. A. ADAMS; a first-class Cutter, and propose starting a

Tailoring Establishment

IN ROOMS OVER MY STORE AT

PORT ELGIN.

Mr. Adams having had long experience in the business we are prepared to guarantee satisfaction to all those who may favor us with their patronage. We constantly keep on hand a good assortment of READ & SON'S

Grey, Canadian, English, and Scotch Tweed and Worsted Coatings,

ALL OF WHICH AT

BOTTOM PRICES

—FOR—

Cash or Produce.

WILLET & LAWRENCE.

Port Elgin, May 16th, 1882.

WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this Office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on FRIDAY THE 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, for the deepening and completion of that part of the Welland Canal, between Ramey's Bend and Port Colborne, known as Section No 34, embracing the greater part of what is called the "Rock Cut."

Plans showing the position of the work, and specifications for what remains to be done, can be seen at this Office, and at the Resident Engineer's Office, Welland, on and after FRIDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF AUGUST next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Constractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of four thousand dollars must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if he party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose Tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order.

A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 15th July, 1882. 6i

SEED!

SEED!

SEED!

Just Received:

A LARGE and well assorted Stock of FRESH

Farm, Garden & Flower SEEDS!

Timothy, Red Top, Kentucky, Blue and Orchard Grass.

The last three are specially suited for Pastures.

Red, Alsike and White Dutch CLOVER.

Russian White Wheat, Odessa Wheat, and Carling Red Wheat; Russian White Oats.

The following VEGETABLE SEED in great variety, by the ounce, or in papers to suit customers:

Mangold, Turnip, Beet, Carrot, Parsnip, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Radish, Tomatoe, Onion, Cress, Lettuce, Celery, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Spinach, Pole and Bush Beans, Broad Beans, Dwarf and Pole Pease, Salsify, Egg Plant, Pot Herbs, etc., etc.

For sale low for Cash.

ALEX. McKAY,
Druggist, Seedsman, &c.
Dorchester, N. B., April 19th, 1882. ap20

Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effectual alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures **Scrofula** and all **scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.**

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions, promotes energy and strength, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial.

It is folly to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, of cheap materials, and without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and prescribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confidence of millions whom it has benefited.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

GUARANTEED CATARRH CURE

NO CURE! NO PAY!

A Local and Constitutional Treatment. Two Distinct Medicines, one acting on the Nasal Passages, Head, Throat and Lungs, the other on the Liver, Kidneys, and Blood.

INSTANTANEOUS, ECONOMICAL, SAFE, RADICAL TREATMENT.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
PRICE, 75 cts.

If not found satisfactory, the price paid will be refunded. Some chronic or obstinate cases of long standing may require from three to six packages to effect a permanent cure.

THE SMITH MEDICINE CO.
MONTREAL & TROY, N.Y.

Molasses, Coffee, &c.

NOW LANDING:

100 PUNS. CHOICE CIENFUEGOS MOLASSES;
10 barrels Currants;
25 cases Cooking Raisins, 50 boxes each;
12 mats Java Coffee; 56 tubs X X Lard;
250 barrels Corn Meal;
100 " Oat Meal;
50 half-barrels Oat Meal;
50 barrels Dried Apples.

GEO. S. DeFOREST,
july12 16 South Wharf, St. John, N. B.

Make Hens Lay.

AN English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now travelling in this country, says that most of the Hen and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me. June21-1y

DIPHTHERIA!

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me. June21-1y

AGENTS READ THIS!

We will guarantee you better terms than you are now getting. Send for particulars of our BIBLES. Malcom's work on "Manitoba and the Great Northwest," "Royal Path of Life," steel-plated edition; "Treasury of Song," the best music book in the world; Dr. Manning's "Stock Doctor," and other Standard Works. We also want a few good men to proceed to Australia, South Africa, and other countries in our interest. We are the largest Subscription Publishing House in Canada. Apply to **World Pub'g Co., Guelph, Ont.**

FRUIT EVAPORATORS. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE. AMER. M'F'G CO., Waynesboro, Pa.

Consumptives send your name and address to S. B. ALLEN, 165 State St., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

INTENDING ADVERTISERS should address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce Street, New York City, For SELECT LIST OF 1,000 NEWSPAPERS.

THE PETERS COMBINATION

LOCK COMPANY,

MONCTON, N. B.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Builders' Hardware

—AND—

SHELF HARDWARE,

FROM

Brass, Bronze, and Iron,

INCLUDING

LOCKS, KNOBS, HINGES, LATCHES, SASH FASTENERS, CUPBOARD LATCHES & BOLTS, DOOR BELLS, DOOR SPRINGS, PLATES, &c., &c., &c.

BRASS CASTINGS and Manufacture in all kinds of BRASS GOODS solicited.

Electro, Nickle, Gold and Silver Plating.

Bronzing, Lacquering, and Japaning, of all kinds solicited.

Old Forks, Spoons, Table Service, Harness Mounting, &c., replated. Particular attention given to special orders.

Moncton, Dec. 29, 1880. jan6

TRENT NAVIGATION.

Notice to Contractors.

THE LETTING of the works for the FENELON FALLS, BUCKHORN and RURLEIGH CANALS, advertised to take place on the fifth day of July next, is unavoidably postponed to the following dates:—

Tenders will be received until WEDNESDAY, the second day of August next, Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for examination (at the places previously mentioned) on SATURDAY, the fifteenth day of July next.

By Order.
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 20th June, 1882.

Bank of Nova Scotia.

AN AGENCY OF THIS BANK has been opened in the

DUNDEE BUILDING, WINNIPEG.

Emigrants to the North-West

Can obtain at any office of this Bank, Drafts upon Winnipeg, Emerson and Brandon.

J. M. HAY,
Agent Bank of Nova Scotia,
may25—3m AMHERST, N. S.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION.

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN COLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE!

THE co-partnership formerly existing between the subscribers, in connection with the construction and operation of the Kent Northern Railway, and in other matters, and known under the firm name and style of

BROWN & GILLESPIE,

was dissolved by mutual consent at the date below mentioned, Mr. Gillespie retiring from the said partnership and JOHN C. BROWN becoming owner of all real property, personal property and claims belonging to the firm, and paying all liabilities of the firm of whatever nature.

JOHN C. BROWN,
WILLIAM GILLESPIE.
Richibucto, Kent Co., 25th June, 1880.

London House, Retail.

NEW GOODS!

WE would respectfully call attention to our Large Stock of Fashionable

Dress Goods,

consisting of all the Newest Fabrics and Latest Designs, which we are selling at our usual Low Prices.

Nun's Veilings and Buntings, in all the new shades; All-Wool Delaines, in plain colors, stripes and mixtures; Tinsel Trimmings; Cashmeres, in all colors; Figured India Cashmeres; Striped Merveilleux; Mummy Cloths and Grenadines, &c., &c., &c.

J. W. BARNES & CO.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Gentlemen's Department.

GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS;
Imitation Balbriggan Undershirts & Drawers;
White Summer Merino Undershirts and Drawers;
Col'd Summer Merino Undershirts and Drawers;
Fine Dressed Cotton Undershirts and Drawers;
Real Balbriggan Undershirts and Drawers;
Silk Undershirts and Drawers;
Bathing Drawers;
Striped Bathing Suits—new patterns;
Linen Coats; Grey Alpaca Coats;
Linen Ulsters; Linen Rugs; Hammocks, &c.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison,
june29 ST. JOHN, N. B.

NEW GOODS!

Ex SS. Canadian and Austrian:

WORSTED COATINGS, new designs;
Striped Hessians;
Shoe Thread—Stewart's;
Towellings, Muslins;
Men's Silk Scarfs—newest styles;
Haberdashery and Small Wares.

T. R. JONES & CO.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

Good News!

WE, the undersigned, having purchased the Business formerly conducted by Mr. F. C. HARPER, will continue in the same stand, under the name and style of

J. B. ALLEN & CO.

J. B. ALLEN. A. W. DOBSON. PRIESTLY ALLEN.

NEW GOODS!

THE subscribers have purchased, and are now receiving per schooner via Point du Chene, a **Splendid Stock of Goods** in every line required in a country store:

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERYWARE,
GLASSWARE,

Ready-Made Clothing,

HATS and CAPS,
BOOTS and SHOES,
FLOUR and MEAL

Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Iron and Steel, &c.,

☞ Friends and customers will find it to their advantage to give us an early call; our Goods being purchased for CASH, at "rock bottom prices," they can rely on getting BARGAINS such as will INDUCE them to PURCHASE from us. We would respectfully solicit an inspection.

J. B. ALLEN & CO.
Bayfield, May 23, 1882. tf

Garden Seeds.

Just Received, a Full Assortment of

Garden Seeds

—ALSO—

Choice Fruit, Syrups, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Soda, Sugar and Fruit Biscuits; and a full assortment of

Canned Goods.

White Wine and Cider Vinegar, Morton's and Stephens' Pickles, Soap, Pearl Barley, Beans, Split Peas, Glassware, Lamp Chimneys, Dishes, Butter Crocks and Jugs, Teapots, Butter Salt, Coarse Salt, Table Salt, Manilla Rope, assorted sizes; Lanterns, Brooms, Pails, Raw and Boiled Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, White Lead, Black, Red and Yellow Paints, Nails, Spikes, Horse Nails, Powder, Shot, Shells, Caps, Gun Wads, Scrub Brushes, Horse Brushes, White Wash Brushes, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Smoked Fish, Dry and Pickled Fish, Shad, and Labador Herring, Tobacco, Cigars, Cigaretts, and a good stock of

FANCY PIPES.

One Car Load of Feed,

For Sale Cheap for Cash.

BLAIR ESTABROOKS.
mar10

UNFERMENTED WINE.

Prepared for Sacremental and Dietic Uses by

F. WRIGHT,
Manufacturing Chemist,
KENSINGTON HIGH STREET, LONDON, W.

THIS WINE is guranteed to be the juice of the finest grapes of the COTE D'OR, ANDALUSIA, and the MEDOC. It is perfectly free from ALCOHOL, and is guaranteed to be "PURE GRAPE JUICE. It has stood the test of 22 years continuous sale in every climate, and is now used in upwards of 8,000 Churches of all denominations. The mode of manufacture is a slight modification of a well-known ancient practice, and effectually preserves the grateful flavour and the rich nutritious qualities of the grape unimpaired. It is therefore admirably adapted to cases of debility and fever, in which the stomach is too weak to digest other food. Children suffering from febrile ailments drink it with avidity, even when all other food has been refused.

From Wm. Wallace, Esq., F. C. S., Glasgow.

"City Analyst's Laboratory, Glasgow.

"I have made a careful chemical analysis of the sample of Unfermented Wine received on the 29th ult., and have found it to have the composition of the fresh juice of ripe grapes, and to be entirely free from Alcohol, as well as other extraneous substances, with the exception of a trace of a preservative agent which is harmless. It is pleasent to the taste, and there cannot be a doubt as to its being perfectly wholesome.

N. B.—The sample here referred to was submitted to analysis for the information of the Elders of a large Church in Glasgow, which was then contemplating the use of Unfermented Wine, and was obtained from Mr. Wright's agent in the ordinary course of business without his knowledge. The result of the Analysis is kindly placed at the disposal of Mr. Wright by the Church Officers referred to.

Dr. F. R. Lees, F. S. A., Edin.,

"I am quite satisfied with the latter specimens of your Red Sacramental Wine. and have the utmost confidence in its purity. I have found it very beneficial in several cases of consumption and fever, and eagerly desired by the patients,"

Rev. S. G. Potter, D. D.,
Vicar of Holmcroft and Chaplain to Earl of Desart.

"I have for some time felt that Unfermented Wine—pure juice of the grape—should be the wine used at the Lord's Supper. We therefore, use your Unfermented Wine, which is very excellent and gives entire satisfaction.

C. A. BLACK, M. D.,
Amherst, N. S. Agent.
may18—3m

RECEIVED AT THE

Sackville Drug Store:

A FULL STOCK OF

Field and Garden SEEDS,

WHICH WE WILL DISPOSE OF AT MODERATE PRICES.

may25 **A. DIXON.**

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., JULY 27, 1882.

Alexandria.

The following is a description of Alexandria as it was before the war commenced:

Alexandria (called Skanderi'eh by the Turks and Arabs) was founded by Alexander the Great in the autumn of the year 332 B. C. It was situated originally on the low tract of land which separates the lake Mareotis from the Mediterranean, about 14 miles west of the Canopic mouth of the Nile. Before the city, in the Mediterranean, lay the Island of Pharos, upon the north-east point of which stood the famous light-house (Pharos) and which was connected with the mainland by a mole, called, from its length, the Heptastadium, or 'Seven Furlong' mole, thus forming the two harbors. The plan of Alexandria was designed by architect Dinocrates, and its original extent is said to have been about 4 miles in length, with a circumference of 15 miles. It was intersected by two straight main streets, crossing each other at right angles in the middle of the city. Colonnades adorned the whole length of these streets, which were in general very regularly built. The most magnificent quarter of the city was that called the Brucheium, which was situated on the eastern harbor. This quarter of the city contained the palaces of the Ptolemies, with the Museum and the old library; the Soma or mausoleum of Alexander the Great and of the Ptolemies, the Poseidonum, and the great theatre. Further west was the emporium or exchange. The Serapeion, or temple of Serapis, stood in the western division of the city, which formed the Egyptian quarter, and was called Rhacotis; a town of that name had occupied the site before the foundation of Alexandria. To the west of the city lay the great Necropolis, and to the east the race-course, beyond which was the suburb of Nicopolis. The greater part of the space under the houses was occupied by subterranean cisterns, which were capable of containing a sufficient quantity of water to supply the whole population of the city for a year. From the time of its foundation, Alexandria was the Greek capital of Egypt. Its population in the time of its prosperity, is said to have amounted to about 300,000 free citizens, and if we take into account the slaves and strangers, that number must be more than doubled.

This population consisted mostly of Greeks, Jews and Egyptians, together with settlers from all nations of the known world. After the death of Alexander the Great, it became the residence of the Ptolemies. They made it next to Rome and Antioch, the most magnificent city of antiquity, as well as the chief seat of Grecian learning and literature, which spread hence over the greater part of the ancient world. The situation of the city, at the point of junction between the east and west, rendered it the centre of the commerce of the world, and raised it to the highest degree of prosperity.

Alexandria had reached its greatest splendour, when it came into the possession of the Romans, 30 B. C. From this moment its prosperity began to decline—at first almost imperceptibly, but afterwards more rapidly, in consequence, of the removal of the works of art to Rome, the massacres of Caracalla, the laying waste of the Brucheium by Aurelian, the seige and pillage of the city by Diocletian, and, lastly, the rising prosperity of the city of Constantinople. All these causes combined to destroy Alexandria so speedily, that, in the 4th century no building of any importance was left in it except the temple of Serapis. The strife between Christianity and heathenism gave rise to bloody contests in Alexandria. The Serapeion, the last seat of heathen theology and learning, was stormed by the Christians in 389 A. D., and converted into a Christian church. This put an end to heathenism, and it became henceforward a chief seat of Christian theology, and continued to be so till it was taken by the Arabs, under Amru, in June 638 A. D. This seige, and, still more, its conquest by the Turks in 868 A. D., completed the destruction of the city.—It revived, indeed, in some degree under the Egyptian califs, and continued during the middle ages to be the most important emporium of trade between the east and west; but the discovery of America, and of the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, diminished the trade of Alexandria; and the dominion of the Mamalukes, and the conquest of the Osmanli, annihilated even the little which the Arabs had restored. The result was, that in 1778 A. D. it contained no more than 6000 inhabitants. After the conquest of Egypt by the French in the 18th c., Alexandria once more began to revive, and under Mehemet Ali, who resided in it a part of every year, it prospered to such a degree, that it may now be reckoned one of the most important commercial places on the Mediterranean. As steam navigation has increased, the city has assumed more and more a European aspect.

The present city is not situated exactly on the site of the old one, but is built on the mole called the Heptastadium, which has been increased by alluvial deposits till it has become a broad neck of land between the two harbors, the eastern is called the New Port, and the western the Old Port. Alexandria is connected with Cairo by rail and by the canal of Mahmoudieh. Although originally, like other oriental cities, dirty and ill-built, it is in this respect rapidly improving. In 1869, 2884 vessels, of 1,263,144 tons, entered and cleared. In 1870, the population was 238,888—Arabians, Turks, Jews, Copts, etc.

Of the few remains of antiquity still to be seen in Alexandria, the most prominent is Pompey's Pillar, as it is erroneously called, the shaft of which, of red granite, is 73 feet long. According to the Greek inscription on the base, which is still legible, this Pillar was erected by the Egyptian prefect, Publius, in honor of the Emperor Diocletian. There are also the so-called Cleopatra's Needles, two obelisks of the time of King Thothmes III. who lived in the 16th c. before the Christian era. One of the Needles lies prostrate on the ground, half covered with sand; the other, a monolith, of about 72 feet in height, is still standing. The other antiquities of Alexandria are, some catacombs of the ancient city of the dead, and some of the cisterns below the city, which are almost entirely filled up.

Odds and Ends.

—The law can never make a man honest; it can only make him very uncomfortable when he is dishonest.

—What is the difference between a blonde and a locomotive?—One has a light head, and the other has a head-light.

—An old bachelor may well be called a traveler on life's railroad, who has entirely failed to make the proper connections.

—An Irishman recently expressed his admiration for a lady by the following remark: "I wisht I was in prison for the staling ov ye."

A pupil in one of our public schools recently revised an old saying, found in his grammar, as follows: It is better to give than to receive—a thrashing.

—"So your daughter has married a rich husband?" "Well," slowly replied the father, "I believe she has married a rich man; but I understand he is a very poor husband."

—"I undedstand that your courtship with Charlie is at an end." "Yes," said she; "Charlie pressed his suit until it became threadbare, and then I gave him the sack."

—A Sunday-school teacher read to his class that the Ethiopian eunuch went on his way rejoicing after Philip had talked with him, and then asked: "Why did he rejoice?" A boy answered: "Because Philip was done a-teachin' him."

—The father of President Arthur was notable for his readiness at repartee—a quality, by the-way, possessed by the President, who is also a capital raconteur. Some years ago, at a meeting of the Hudson River Baptist Association, the Rev. Mr. Walden, who had been settled in the West, but who had recently taken a church in Troy, said: "I can tell my brethren that if they think any sort of ministers will do for the West, they are mistaken. It won't do to send second or third rate men there." Mr. Arthur rose promptly and exclaimed: "Mr. Moderator, I never knew before why Brother Walden came back."

—Johnny B—— is an Irishman who works for the corporation of S——. His landlord, also Irish, lives next door, and for some time occasionally missed portions of the fence between them, and thought he would speak about it. Meeting him one morneng, he said, "It's a fine day, Johnny." "Shure it is, sor." "Do ye know anything of me fince, Johnny?" "Fwisper, sor, fwisper," said Johnny, drawing near, and assuming a very confidential air. "Shure as I live, sor, last Sunday noight me and the ould woman waz sittin' out beyrnt the shanty, whin along kem a turlycane, jist so high" (indicating with his hand), "and sez oi to the ould lady, 'Biddy,' sez oi, 'there goes the ould man's fince.'"

And this was all the satisfaction the ould man got.

Changeable Weather.

Rheumatic Pains, Pains or Lameness in the Back, Chest or Side, Sore Throat, &c., soon yield to the power of W. T. Baird's Cure-All Liniment.

MCLEAN'S VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP for worms in children. Pleasant, safe and effectual; supersedes the obnoxious vermifuge and almost useless worm lozenges. At Knapp Bros.

Personal! To Men Only!

The VOLTAIC BELT Co., Marshall, Mich. will send DR. DYE'S CELEBRATED ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS AND ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

COQUETTING WITH CONSUMPTION.—Some people, troubled with coughs seem absolutely to coquet with consumption—now encouraging it by a total neglect of medicine, and again attempting to stave it it off with ill-chosen cough remedies. How much wiser to eridicate it at the outset by using Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites or Lime and Soda. Promptitude in the use of this medicine cannot be too strongly urged upon those consumptively inclined, in a climate so severe during the winter as our own. The public generally as well as the medical fraternity, is acquainted with the value, as a remedy for lung and throat troubles, of the Cod's Liver. United with it in this standard Emulsion are the finest tonics in existence, namely, lime and soda hypophosphites, of which the chief component, phosphorus, is an incomparable nutrient of the blood and invigorant of the system. Nothing builds up a broken-down system and enables it to resist the inroads of pulmonary disease like this leading preparation. Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, soreness and weakness of the chest, and among the bodily troubles which it overcomes, and in scrofulous affections it has been used with great success as a remedy. Sold by all druggists, at 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Canada.

One of the most successful and benign combinations ever effected is that of the six medicinal oils of which THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL is composed. This matchless compound not only possesses remedial efficacy of the highest order, but, inasmuch as it contains no alcohol, its influence is not weakened by evaporation, which is the case with a great many oils of doubtful efficacy, which have an alcoholic basis. It is an incomparable specific for affections of the throat and lungs, remedies chronic hoarseness and feebleness of the voice, and is a superb remedy for that harrassing, obstinate and consumption bleeding malady—catarrh. Swelling of the neck, tumor, neuralgia, lame back, rheumatism, piles, and other diseases which can be effected by outward treatment, yield to its operation with greater promptitude and certainty than to that of any other remedy, and, when used inwardly, it is equally efficacious. Dysentery, kidney troubles, piles, excoriated nipples are among the complaints which it eradicates. For ulcers, sores, burns, frosted feet, and contusions, it is immeasurable the best remedy in use. All medicine dealers sell it.

—Two brothers who were very successful dentists built a large and handsome house, the appearance of which was thought to resemble a large molar tooth. It was a common remark, "See what brothers can do when they pull together!"

—Monsieur Gomgom, who had been married only a few days, happened, in company with his wife, to pass near a bee-hive. The bees stung his wife, and Gomgom, instead of pitying her, said, "How intelligent are those bees, my dear, to know that we are on our honeymoon."

Moore.

A hundred years ago was born
The bard whose name we celebrate—
A name that ever shall adorn
The bead-roll of the laurelled great.

He sang of Tara's ancient hall,
And good king Brian's glorious reign;
And of his country's iron thrall
He chanted many a thrilling strain.

He sang of hill, and stream, and dale—
The scenery of his native land;
Avoca's lovely emerald vale,
Killarney's lakes and mountains grand.

To honor woman was his pride,
To him she was divinely dear;
Where'er she bloomed—by Shannon's side,
Or in the valley of Cashmere.

For her were sung his sweetest lays,
Those dulcet strains of heavenly sound;
Devoted ever to her praise
His tuneful harp and voice were found.

The Bard of Liberty and Love,
His songs resound on every shore;
And Erin's sons—where'er they rove—
Enshrine the memory of MOORE.

May 28th, 1879. J. A. G.

Ploughs and Rakes.

DANIEL E. CASEY & SON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF

Ploughs and Horse Rakes

From Messrs. Frost & Wood.

We have been selling these Ploughs for several years, and find them to give satisfaction.

The Rake is a first class article with all the new improvements which make them second to none.

☞ Come and see them before buying elsewhere.

DANIEL E. CASEY & SON.
Bay Verte, June 8, 1882. 3m

MASSEY

Mower & Harvester,

TORONTO

Mower and Harvester,

SHARP'S

Rakes and Plows

OF ALL KINDS.

D. C. HUNTER, Agent,
june6 Mapleton, Cum. Co., N. S.

NOTICE!

WE have just received our SPRING STOCK of

Ready-Made Clothing,

LADIES' AND GENTS'

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,

HATS AND CAPS,

all of the latest Styles, which we offer at Moderate Prices.

E. C. GOODEN & CO.
Bay Verte, April 5th, 1882.

SOAP!

IN STORE:

250 Boxes, Embracing Fifteen Different Brands.

RECEIVING TO-DAY:

1 CAR LOAD

Mayflower Brand, Tiger Brand, Ivory Bar, Goldbar, Glasgow Laundry.

☞ For sale at makers' prices.

A. J. BABANG & CO.
Moncton, June 28, 1882.

QUARRYMEN AND LABORERS

WANTED!

APPLY AT PORT PHILIP QUARRY.

DUNCAN STEWART,
Foreman.

☞ Highest wages to good men.

NOTICE!

I HEREBY caution any and all persons from buying, receiving, selling or negotiating a certain Promissory Note made by me on or about the 13th day of March, 1882, and payable on the 1st day of March 1883, to C. B. Mahan & Co., for $262 00, as the same was obtained by fraud and without any consideration whatever.

ALBERT GOODEN.
Baie Verte, June 26, 1882. 3i

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and effects of Rufus Smith Carter, of Point de Bute, farmer, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said Estate will file the same, duly attested, with me, within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to SARAH CARTER, Administratrix.

Point de Bute, July 4th, 1882.

P. E. ISLAND

BANK BILLS

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR

DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, Millinery, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

june14-10i **GEO. E. FORD.**

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to those indebted to the subscriber that he has authorized Edmund Kinnear, Esq., Sackville to claim and collect all debts due to me and that Mr. Kinnear is authorized to settle and receipt all accounts for me in my name.

HARVEY PHINNEY.
Sackville, April 26th, 1882.

New Rich Blood.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me. June21-1y

$2 Watches, Stem Winders $2.50. White Metal Hunting Case $5. Imitation gold $6. Solid gold $15. Cheapest and best for use or speculative purposes. Valuable catalogue free. Thompson & Co. 152 Nassau St. N. Y.

HALIFAX BANKING CO.

Head Office, - - - - - - - Halifax, N. S.

AGENCIES:

NOVA SCOTIA.	NEW BRUNSWICK.
ACADIA IRON MINES, Londonderry.	
TRURO	ST. JOHN.
PARROBORO.	SACKVILLE.
LUNENBURG.	
SHELBURNE—with Sub-Agencies at	
BARRINGTON,	
LOCKPORT.	

THE BANK grants Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on its Agencies, and also on New York, Boston, and Montreal. It also grants Drafts on Winnipeg, Emerson, Brandon, and Portage la Prairie; also on the Agencies of the Molson Bank and Merchants' Bank of Canada, throughout Canada.

The Bank also buys and sells Sterling and other Exchange, and grants cable transfers on Union Bank of London.

Interest granted on Special Deposit, and Collections promptly attended to an remitted for at lowest rates.

The Sackville Agency is now prepared to conduct a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS under the management of JOSIAH WOOD, Esq.

Office Hours: 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Saturdays, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. } june15 1y

W. L. PITCAITHLY, Cashier.

Representing No. 5 20-Horse Power CHAMPION SAWMILL ENGINE WITH SECTIONAL SAFETY BOILER.

Build 4 Sizes Fire-Proof Champion Engines

WITH PLAIN OR SECTIONAL BOILER

We are testing an Engine every day, particular purchasers are invited to call at our Works and thoroughly examine the Champion. We use KRUPP'S CELEBRATED BOILER PLATE.

Every boiler tested to 100 lbs. water pressure before leaving the works.

The sectional safety boiler is manufactured expressly for the "Waterous Engine Works Co." and is the only safety boiler in use that can be thoroughly examined while in operation, and is the only one that can be entirely cleaned without removing any part of it. It is the most economical and safest boiler in use. It cannot burn out. It is easily kept clean, and is the only one in which the tubes can be thoroughly examined and cleaned without disturbing any part of the boiler. It is the only one in which the tubes are all straight, and can be cleaned with a straight rod