

JUNE

The Lib-Con. Candidate, JOSIAH WOOD, ESQ. CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERED.

SACKVILLE, N. B., JUNE 1, 1882.

Mr. Wood and Sir Albert.

SIR ALBERT'S Moncton daily, as in duty bound to say what it can to defeat Mr. Wood, has been instituting comparisons between the enterprise and public spirit of the two gentlemen, to the disadvantage, of course, of Mr. Wood. We do not consider it very high-toned journalism to attempt to run an election on personalities and invidious comparisons, especially when there are great issues like the N. P., and the Pacific Railway depending upon the results, but we are not unwilling to accept the challenge of Sir ALBERT's organ and try them by their public spirit. The work in which the eastern section of this County is most interested is the Cape Tormentine Railway—a local work of the first importance. The aid given to this project by the two candidates respectively may be accepted as a test of the large minded public spirit and enterprise animating them respectively. What did Sir A. J. Smith do for it? He first sent a telegram wishing it success. He then built a "Northern Light" so as to divert the winter travel from the Cape to Georgetown and Pictou, thereby risking the Cape line getting Dominion aid. In 1876, he was applied to for old rails. The Company at that time possessed a \$5,000 local subsidy. Did Sir Albert furnish them with rails? No. He did not. The rails then lying idle on L. C. R. were afterwards applied for at Richmond and St. Martins, and were sent to those Branches by Sir A. J. Smith's Government. In 1881, the Company despairing of Dominion aid, determined to make one last effort; they obtained a \$3,000 local subsidy instead of the \$5,000 they had lost and to make up such loss, circulated a stock list, preparatory to commencing to construct the Railway. The stock list is a fair index of the public spirit of the two candidates. It stands as follows:

SIR A. J. SMITH, \$5,000
JOSIAH WOOD, 50,000

Will the Transcript reproduce this and then ask its readers to believe Mr. Wood does not possess public spirit and enterprise. Owning in a great measure to Mr. Wood's magnificent subscription, the work of construction is to go on as soon as the right of way is signed—probably early in July.

Mr. Wood's Consistency.

We have waited to see what notice Sir ALBERT SMITH would take of his organs' statements that Mr. Wood was a Grit at the Blake meeting in August and had changed his principles between August and May. We expected he would deny a statement that within his own knowledge is false, but it appears he is willing to take all possible benefit from it. Sir ALBERT knows that at a meeting of his Sackville friends was called to arrange for Mr. Blake's reception. Mr. Wood was invited, he did not accept. When the meeting was in progress, several parties visited him in Sir ALBERT's interest pressing him to attend. He still refused. Late in the afternoon a messenger came from Sir ALBERT with a personal request to see him. Mr. Wood went and was asked to preside. He declined to do so because of any political affinity, but he said on personal grounds and in the district of fact, in view that Mr. Wood presided as a personal favor to him, Sir ALBERT seems willing to turn it to Mr. Wood's disadvantage in this contest. Mr. Wood delivered an address in opening. Mr. BLAKE declared it was an able speech, which Mr. Wood is well capable of making notwithstanding the sneers of the Transcript. But beyond a few complimentary illusions of a personal character to Mr. BLAKE and Sir ALBERT SMITH, Mr. Wood committed himself to the Grit party. If he did, we challenge the Grit organ to reproduce it. Its editor is not able to lay his hands on a single line of it. Still the dishonorable course is persisted in of taxing Mr. Wood with changing his convictions on the eve of an election!

Mr. Black Retires.

After Mr. BLACK's splendid defence on Monday night of his political course, and his announcement of his candidature, the County at large will be disappointed at learning he has retired from politics. This step he considered desirable in view of complications between Local and Dominion politics, and is besides a matter of personal relief to him, as his public duties were discharged at a sacrifice to his own interests and business.

The St. John Globe gives itself away thus: "It is on the card that Sir Leonard is to be High Commissioner, but just when is in the future. No doubt his defeat on the 20th June next will enable him to drop into the position at once." Whereby it would appear that the Globe has given up all hopes of a change of Government.

LOCAL ELECTIONS.

Public Meeting at Sackville.

Hon. Messrs. Hanington and Landry on the stump.

WHAT MR. BLACK HAS TO SAY.

HON. D. L. HANINGTON

expressed his pleasure at having another opportunity to address his constituents. Every public man likes to address his friends from the platform as often as he could. It afforded an opportunity to explain his reasons for conduct which may have been condemned because misconstrued. In the late reconstruction of the Government due attention had been given to the wishes and interests of Westmorland Co. This County had two members in the Executive. Of himself he would say nothing. The appointment of his hon. friend, Mr. Landry, had been a judicious one in view of his past history. His (Hanington's) past course would be a guarantee of his future conduct. His errors were always of the head rather than of the heart. He was proud of his first act as head of the new Government which was to sign the contract for the Cape Tormentine Railway. True the County congratulated the County on the success of that enterprise. He, in common with all public men of determination, had enemies, but he desired to say that the very act that gave him his enemies, gave Sackville the Cape Tormentine Railway. True the whole House had assisted in the Railway Bill, but the credit of originating it belonged to the Government. Decided action had been taken and had been taken. Still he was not there to boast at all. He had done his duty as far as he knew it. So had his colleagues, and the country had a right to expect no less from them. He now asked for two men to be placed on the ticket with himself and Mr. Landry, and that Westmorland would return the four of them in support of the present Local Administration. An estimable man, Mr. Humphrey had been selected as one of those candidates. Another had also been invited, a respectable citizen of Sackville, who for personal reasons had not been able to accept the nomination. Taking the various points that had been at issue between himself and his late colleagues, Mr. Black and Mr. Killam, he proceeded first to the discussion of the abolition of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

both parties agreed as to the propriety of the abolition, both favored it, but they disagreed as to the means by which the thing was to be done. His own policy and that of the administration had been to fill the vacancies with men who would vote for the abolition, and that eventually the Council might consent to be abolished.

Mr. Hanington then spoke in detail of the newly appointed Council, who he held, were as fine men as the country had. With regard to the RECENT RECONSTRUCTION he had already spoken of Mr. Landry and himself. The Attorney General, Mr. McLeod was a young man of great energy and pusill, a good lawyer, not ambitious for preferment, but a man who could be trusted to do his duty any place. The office had been given to Mr. McLeod unsought by him. Mr. Colter was not an educated man, it was true. He was a farmer, a plain straightforward man, of sterling qualities good ability and sound judgment. He had no experience. When the contract for the

GRAND SOUTHERN was signed he and Mr. Landry were not in the Government, and when the matter came up to them \$700,000 had been expended. The Company had put on steel rails though they had only bargained to use iron rails. The St. John & Maine R. R. had been a monopoly and had always put up their rates as soon as navigation closed. Some competition with them was needed. Besides to have refused to charter the road would have greatly repudiated. He had great pleasure in telling the people here that the famous Blackman Short Line would run on the Grand Southern. Cheers.

HON. P. A. LANDRY

courted criticism into his public acts. While the measures of any public man, however enlightened, were only human and fallible, and after they had been put into effect, he was one to see how they could be better; he believed the country would justify him, if they were dictated by honesty and the results were generally satisfactory. In this sense, he believed his acts were acceptable. In 1878 he had not had the privilege of addressing the people of this fine parish; then he was associated with Messrs. Hanington, Black and Killam; now he and his colleagues came with a bolder stroke of policy; they asked for the return of Mr. Humphrey and another supporter. They did not ask for service supporters, but men who will look favorably on their acts. They asked the electors to support them all or defeat them all. He bore no personal ill-will to Messrs. Black and Killam, but they did not support the Government, and he asked they be left at home. What claim had (Mr. L.) for support? He admitted he could in some cases criticize his own acts, but he asked if any public man attached to his name? Had he not discharged his duties honestly and to the advantage of the country? Had he not assisted in the Public Works of this County? When he went into office, he found a large debt hanging over the department—over \$200,000 were made from year to year. I felt that a department ought to provide for the probable expenditure at the beginning of the year and have it voted. Did he remedy this evil? The department had \$45,000

of debts when he took hold. He wiped out this debt. He had so carefully and judiciously calculated, that the expenditure did not over-run the estimate by \$2,000. Look over this county at the roads and bridges to-day and what they were four years ago. Is there not a great improvement? Have I not shown some degree of intelligence and integrity in the past, I promise my new position to exercise the same qualities. When we met the Legislature in 1879, we found a debt of \$48,000, in current expenditure. What have we done? Without reducing the school or road grants, we have reduced it to \$17,000. In addition to this reduction of debt, we have, out of revenue, constructed a new wing for the Lunatic Asylum at a cost of \$27,000. In local matters, he asked wherein he had not been found the champion of Westmorland. Where is his prepossession of influence in the Government? Westmorland. It ought to be here. A people with the resources, the industries, the history and aspirations of Westmorland ought to exercise the leading influence in the Executive. He had not time to discuss the stock farm, but he thought, as it was all safe. He was desirous of obtaining the support of the Sackville electors at the coming contest. Cheers.

MR. BLACK

Permit me to congratulate my late colleagues on the very honor able position they have won, and in doing so I must remind them that their present honors are the results of years of strenuous fighting, in which I stood by them shoulder to shoulder, and in victory and in defeat, I have been with them. The elections of 1878, were run on distinct principles and the time has now arrived for the people to decide which has best redeemed the pledges then made? I admit the local issues cannot be fairly tried until the dominant influence of Dominion politics are put out of sight the lesser, but still important issues of local politics. This may be recognized by the fact that no newspaper of the day refers to local issues, so completely are they merged in the Dominion; still none the less is it the people's duty to try out local issues, to approve of what has been done in the best interests of the country and condemn what has not been so done. My policy has been to redeem the pledges I made in 1878. I considered I was the people's servant, pledged to certain well-defined principles, and I possessed strong convictions as to my duty to give them effect if possible, and because of this I was not content to stand aloof from my associates. I desire at the beginning to state that for many years I have been a supporter of the party now in power, the nominee of which is on the platform this evening. I used to say that when I was in the party, I was the party, I will be in the future. Whatever influence it may have on those supporters of Sir A. J. Smith, who are in sympathy with my principles, I feel that I have done my duty to the Government of Sir John and am a supporter of the gentleman who has spoken that Westmorland was a fine County and deserved two representatives in the Executive. He thought the only question between the local politics was the economic administration of public money, and as far as he could he would carry out the policy that he asked toward economy. He would give an independent support to his friends the Premier and Provincial Secretary. (Applause.)

JOHN HUMPHREY, ESQ.

being called upon spoke briefly. He announced his allegiance to the Liberal-Conservative party of Canada. He certainly agreed with gentlemen who had spoken that Westmorland was a fine County and deserved two representatives in the Executive. He thought the only question between the local politics was the economic administration of public money, and as far as he could he would carry out the policy that he asked toward economy. He would give an independent support to his friends the Premier and Provincial Secretary. (Applause.)

MR. WOOD

had to congratulate the Westmorland members of the Executive. He thought Mr. Landry had been most successful in the management of the department during the late administration. He felt sure that a similar success awaited him in his new field. In regard to the Cape Tormentine Railway in which he (Wood) was largely interested, he thanked the late Local Government and the whole House indeed for supporting the subsidy bill. He thought that had there not been two Westmorland members in the Administration the attempt would have failed. Speaking of his own prospects, he was able to inform his friends that, after visiting some parts of the country, he was now much more confident of success than he had been. Everywhere he had heard encouraging words, everywhere promises of support. He could scarcely have believed that so general a response would have been given to his appeals to the electors as he now thought would be given. He was sure that on the 20th Westmorland would put itself in line with the party of progress, and with the views of the great men who now ruled us.

MR. KILLAM

would not say any more. He was not an orator. His colleagues had not been unfair in their treatment of him and his fellows to-night, neither praising them much of blaming them much. He was glad to see the fine County in a state of prosperity. He believed in the National Policy and was of the opinion that Westmorland was destined to be the centre of manufacturing industry for the Dominion, but in the local contest he had nothing to do with the N. P. The issue there was the economic and judicious expenditure of public money. Four years ago he and his then colleagues went to the House on the same ticket. He had found that he could not agree with the opinion of some of them and there had been a separation. He had acted as he thought right in the House and had now returned to ask for their

votes again. The Grand Southern was not in precisely the position that his now colleagues had represented it. There would have been no loss if anybody if the charter had been refused. The Company could have stopped out then and cleared \$100,000 out of the arrangement for profits on rails bought on a rising market. His friend, now Prov. Sec., had done the best that could be expected under the circumstances. He being entirely inexperienced in the work he had to do, was obliged to trust altogether to his Engineers and his thought, instead of his own. He (Killam) believed that he had given the Hon. Commissioner some assistance at times and had always been ready to advise him when asked, as he sometimes was. He pointed out some matters in his building, which he came to his notice, which he thought indicated that Mr. Landry was liable to make mistakes in that department. He (Killam) had condemned the action of the Government in the Parliamentary Building matter, and he thought, as the \$10,000 would have fitted the old building up so well that it would last until the final decision of the Maritime Union question. The Gov't had estimated the cost of the new building at \$75,000, and he thought it was a small sum, and new it was clear that by the time the work was finished the cost would be double that sum. He had voted for the Subsidy Act and had told the Premier, when he seemed to be hesitating, to go on, as it was all safe. He was desirous of obtaining the support of the Sackville electors at the coming contest. Cheers.

What course did he pursue? I never saw a lawyer employed by the Government with more energy than Mr. Hanington to carry that bill. He was with Mr. Greene in soul and spirit, in body and mind. Notwithstanding it was the sworn testimony of the President, they could make \$100,000 was abandoned of the road, and there would be no loss to anybody by its abandonment. Mr. Hanington seemed determined to force it on the country. There was no analogy between it and the Cape Railway. One had merits; the other none. In one, capital had been subscribed and it was paid. President Berry on his oath testified that the Company had advanced on the work twenty-four dollars! Under these circumstances neither the interests nor honor of the country required the road to be built. It had been stated that the Grand Southern would form a connection with the Megantic and be a competing line with Western Extension for all points west and south for the produce of Westmorland farmers. Hon. Mr. Hanington was not probably aware that that scheme has been abandoned, and that Col. Greene is now endeavoring to build a line down the coast of Maine to Cherryfield, Orchard Beach, &c. There is no prospect of its ever being a trunk line for the public benefit. It is run two or three times a week, and is not of any consequence except when it carries a load of holiday makers. The Government pledged itself to abolish the Legislative Council, but its desire for an early abolition may be to build up a magnificent chamber in the new Parliament buildings for it. The Council serves an important purpose. The only trouble it has, there are more decrepit politicians on its hands than spare beds. He would say that the recent appointments were the best made for a long time and embraced first class men. The empty seats are however kept empty till the close of the session. They are like a beacon light to encourage unstable politicians to a hasty retirement upon the part of patriots. It is your reward. The Government has said it could not be dealt with except by appeal to the people. I have urged that no appeal could be made on it, as all sorts of other issues would creep in. I have urged that the people should be the Government's sincerity of its pledges to abolish it. The Council will not vote itself out. The only way is to pledge new appointees. Has this been done? No. Not one of the late appointees is so pledged. Mr. Hutchinson moved that the Council be not filled up till after the elections, in order to ascertain what was public sentiment. What was the Government's reply? "No," they said, "you are attempting to infringe upon the prerogative of the Government." Another measure against which I voted was the creation of the new County Court of Kings and Albert. What does that signify? Did not Judge Walters protest against it as taking away from his jurisdiction duties. BLACK—Will the Hon. Secretary say Judge Walters had not filed a protest against the change. Does he know of any pecuniary considerations?

MARITIME UNION

Mr. Hanington said on nomination at Dorchester, 1878: "Maritime Union was a measure I advocated when I was in the House, and I prepared a scheme, that had been used on recent negotiations, if public building in agriculture, a consolidation of the Maritime Provinces which will give us a strong, respectable and influential Province, and render the administration of public affairs wise and economical."

Has the hon. gentleman done one single act during the four years to carry out the plan he advocated? He was not one of the most active and zealous agitators for the erection of a magnificent Parliament building at Fredericton, thereby adopting an opposite policy. Was he sincere in 1878? Is he now sincere? He would say that the way to carry out a measure of reform? What was his position. I moved an amendment that we should occupy the Normal School Building or repair the old building. We occupied a splendid apartment in the former, 150 feet long, by some 50 wide and lofty and ample room for all our necessities. We could have taken the \$10,000 insurance and rebuilt the old building. (Mr. Black went into the question of foundation, the old building, showing that repairs were necessary to adapt it to Legislative purposes.) At the election of '78, so emphatic was Mr. Hanington on the subject of Maritime Union, that he claimed—(I quote)

PROVINCIAL BUILDINGS

"The question of Maritime Union must be settled before the subject of public building is agitated." Another question on which we stood pledged was the Grand Southern. We recognized that that was a useless railway, subsidized to secure the Charlotte vote. Mr. Hanington's declaration was plain and emphatic as follows:

RAILWAYS

"Look at the Railway policy of the present Government. We are

now \$800,000 in debt for what? For a lot of useless Railways—the St. Martins and Upham and the Grand Southern—while the Cape Tormentine is allowed to go by the board. No money for it, but \$100 a piece for the members.

When the House met in 1879, Mr. Hanington had a chance to redeem his pledges. Did he do so. Look at the record. On 8th March—The Secretary said in answer to Mr. Blair that no application had been made to the Government for an advance to enable the Grand Southern Railway to purchase iron; that no Government has been asked to make a deposit to be drawn upon by the Grand Southern; that no assurances had been sent to Europe to enable the Company to purchase rails; that no advance had been made to the Company since 1st May; that the Government has been told that the land claims are still unpaid and grading had been suspended since 1st June, and no investigation had been made into the affairs of the Company.

Three weeks later the Government was obliged to confess it had stopped the work of the contract to build the Company and—It gave the Grand Southern Company a letter of credit on the Bank of Montreal on the fourth of March last, stating they would receive \$185,000 out of the subsidy to the Company to be paid them on certain conditions, and the conditions were that the money should be paid from time to time as the money was earned; and, secondly, that it should be paid out of the final monies that might become payable to the Company under the contract. Mr. Blair argued the Railway was a fraud from beginning to end; that the letter of credit given by the Government was unjustifiable as attempting to bolster up a Railway scheme that the country did not require, that capitalists had no confidence in, and that had broken down itself. He made a strong point on the fact that when the House called for the guarantee that the Company was able to complete the contract, the Company had provided the Government had nothing whatever to produce except the petition of the Company.

What course did he pursue? I never saw a lawyer employed by the Government with more energy than Mr. Hanington to carry that bill. He was with Mr. Greene in soul and spirit, in body and mind. Notwithstanding it was the sworn testimony of the President, they could make \$100,000 was abandoned of the road, and there would be no loss to anybody by its abandonment. Mr. Hanington seemed determined to force it on the country. There was no analogy between it and the Cape Railway. One had merits; the other none. In one, capital had been subscribed and it was paid. President Berry on his oath testified that the Company had advanced on the work twenty-four dollars! Under these circumstances neither the interests nor honor of the country required the road to be built. It had been stated that the Grand Southern would form a connection with the Megantic and be a competing line with Western Extension for all points west and south for the produce of Westmorland farmers. Hon. Mr. Hanington was not probably aware that that scheme has been abandoned, and that Col. Greene is now endeavoring to build a line down the coast of Maine to Cherryfield, Orchard Beach, &c. There is no prospect of its ever being a trunk line for the public benefit. It is run two or three times a week, and is not of any consequence except when it carries a load of holiday makers. The Government pledged itself to abolish the Legislative Council, but its desire for an early abolition may be to build up a magnificent chamber in the new Parliament buildings for it. The Council serves an important purpose. The only trouble it has, there are more decrepit politicians on its hands than spare beds. He would say that the recent appointments were the best made for a long time and embraced first class men. The empty seats are however kept empty till the close of the session. They are like a beacon light to encourage unstable politicians to a hasty retirement upon the part of patriots. It is your reward. The Government has said it could not be dealt with except by appeal to the people. I have urged that no appeal could be made on it, as all sorts of other issues would creep in. I have urged that the people should be the Government's sincerity of its pledges to abolish it. The Council will not vote itself out. The only way is to pledge new appointees. Has this been done? No. Not one of the late appointees is so pledged. Mr. Hutchinson moved that the Council be not filled up till after the elections, in order to ascertain what was public sentiment. What was the Government's reply? "No," they said, "you are attempting to infringe upon the prerogative of the Government."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED:

125 Bbls. "Rosebud,"
125 do. "Snowflake,"
AT BOTTOM PRICES.

may1 J. L. BLACK.

Tea! Tea!

Direct importation from London:
102 CHINESE
Superior—Black Tea.

We are prepared to sell on most advantageous terms.
Wholesale prices from 20c. up to 35c. for tea, and 10c. up to 25c. for coffee, that will suit the most fastidious taste.

may1 J. L. BLACK.

FURNITURE!

NEW STOCK.

CHAIRS, all Common Kinds.
Dining Chairs, reformed seats.
Rockers, Cribs, Bedsteads.
Full 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.

may1 J. L. BLACK.

Carpets! Carpets!

English Oil Cloths!

30 Pieces Carpets:
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
WOOL,
JUTE,
HEMP.

15 pieces English Oil Cloths,
1, 1½, 1¾ and 2 yards wide.

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

may1 J. L. BLACK.

DRY GOODS.

NOW OPENING NEW STOCK

GREY COTTONS, White Cottons;
Prints, Sheetings, Ginghams;
Colored Shirtings, Dress Goods;
Linenings, Battings, Cordes, 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.

Mr. BLACK—I am glad you did not. I am not the kind of a man they want; not the man who will vote with them when right, but when they are wrong. If that is the kind of a man who will best serve your interests, elect him, but I will still have the consolation of feeling I have in the past fulfilled my pledges and acted in your best interests.

Mr. Hanington rose and proceeded to assert that Mr. Black had charged that Judge Walters had been bribed.

BLACK—I have not done so.

HANINGTON—If Walters received money to do wrong, it is a bribe.

BLACK—Was not Judge Walters' salary increased, and was not the protest withdrawn?

HANINGTON—Black asked me to establish a new county court, and to have his friend Mr. Miller appointed.

BLACK—I deny it.

HANINGTON—I have your figures to support it.

BLACK—Produce them. You cannot.

HANINGTON—I think I have them. BLACK—Not from me. Nothing of the kind ever took place.

HANINGTON—Black opposed the Government, but after his vote on the Grand Southern, after his vote on legislative building and others, he condemned all our offenses and voted entire confidence in the Government.

BLACK—I deny it. Covert moved a resolution based on the fact that the Government was composed of too many lawyers. Having helped to elect two lawyers, (Landry and Hanington) he could not vote want of confidence in a Government composed of lawyers, as he believed a lawyer was as good as any other man if he behaved himself.

Hon. Mr. Hanington continued at (some length) the hour being late (after midnight) there were a good many interruptions. When he concluded, Hon. Mr. Landry took the floor and made the closing speech, after which the meeting broke up.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
County of Westmorland.

GENTLEMEN,—On the solicitation of a large number of the electors of this County, I again offer myself for the suffrages of the people, in the election to be held on the 22nd of June, and should be elected, will in the future, as in the past, do all I can to promote the best interests of the County and Province. I repeat from time to time, as I shall be unable to visit as many of my friends as I could wish to do.

I remain,
Your obedient servant,
A. E. KILLAM,
Sackville, May 31st, 1882.

Good News!

WE, the undersigned, having purchased the business formerly conducted by Mr. F. C. HARRIS, 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 Commerce, 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 28, 1882.

NEW STOCK.

CHAIRS, all Common Kinds.
Dining Chairs, reformed seats.
Rockers, Cribs, Bedsteads.
Full Leaf and Extension Tables.
Bureaus, with and without Mirrors.
Centre Table, Toilet do.
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Sunshades, Silks, Satins, Laces;
Hats, Flowers, Plumes;
Handkerchiefs, Ties, Collars;
Laces, Hamburgs, Carriage Dusters;
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NEW GOODS!

THE subscribers have purchased, and are now receiving per schooner via Point du Commerce, 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 28, 1882.

NEW STOCK.

CHAIRS, all Common Kinds.
Dining Chairs, reformed seats.
Rockers, Cribs, Bedsteads.
Full 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.

may1 J. L. BLACK.

Carpets! Carpets!

English Oil Cloths!

30 Pieces Carpets:
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
WOOL,
JUTE,
HEMP.

15 pieces English Oil Cloths,
1, 1½, 1¾ and 2 yards wide.

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

may1 J. L. BLACK.

DRY GOODS.

NOW OPENING NEW STOCK

GREY COTTONS, White Cottons;
Prints, Sheetings, Ginghams;
Colored Shirtings, Dress Goods;
Linenings, Battings, Cordes, 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.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
County of Westmorland.

GENTLEMEN,—On the solicitation of a large number of the electors of this County, I again offer myself for the suffrages of the people, in the election to be held on the 22nd of June, and should be elected, will in the future, as in the past, do all I can to promote the best interests of the County and Province. I repeat from time to time, as I shall be unable to visit as many of my friends as I could wish to do.

I remain,
Your obedient servant,
A. E. KILLAM,
Sackville, May 31st, 1882.

New Advertisements.

Mount Allison Alumni Society.

THE Annual Meeting of Mount Allison Alumni Society will be held in the College Building, on MONDAY, JUNE 5th, at 4 o'clock, p. m.

J. F. ALLISON,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Sackville, June 1st, 1882.

Extra Tapestry Carpet, 60c.
Hemp Carpet, 16c.
Fine Ribbed Drawers, 35c.
Fine Ribbed Shirts, 35c.
Good Cretonne Print, 12c.
Beautiful Lace Ties, 5c.
Misses' Trimmed Hats, 35c.

BARGAINS
—AT—
C. A. BOWSER'S.
June 1st, 1882.

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A. E. KILLAM,
Sackville, May 31st, 1882.

Good News!

WE, the undersigned, having purchased the business formerly conducted by Mr. F. C. HARRIS, 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 Commerce, 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.

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Centre Table, Toilet do.
Sinks, Mirrors, Lounges.

8 Bedroom Suits, Complete,
from \$20 to \$30 each.

may1 J. L. BLACK.

CAPE TORMENTINE
RAILWAY.

Port
Elgin. Tailoring. Port
Elgin.

THE Subscribers wish to inform the
service Mr. J. A. ADAMS, a first-
class Cutter, will 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 assort-
ment 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.

UNFERMENTED WINE.

Prepared for Sacramental and Dietetic

Uses by

F. WRIGHT,

Manufacturing Chemist,

KENSINGTON HIGH STREET, LON-

DON, W.

THIS WINE is guaranteed to be the

juice of the finest grapes of the

Port of Annapolis, and the

is perfectly free from Alcohol, and

is guaranteed to be Pure Grape Juice.

It has stood the test of 22 years contin-

uous sale in every climate, and is now used

in upwards of 3,000 Churches of all

denominations. The medicinal prop-

erty is a slight modification of a well-

known ancient practice, and effectively

preserves the grateful agent in the rich

nutritious quality of the grape unim-

paired. 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

affections drink it with avidity, even when

all other food has been refused.

From Wm. Wallace, Esq., F.R.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 ex-

traneous substances, with the exception

of a trace of a preservative agent which is

harmless. It is pleasant 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 Editors of a large Church in Glas-

gow, which was then contemplating the

use of Unfermented Wine, and was ob-

tained from the Wm. Wallace, Esq., of

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SUMMER
GOODS

Fancy and Plain
DRESS GOODS.

Fancy and Plain Linens.

BLACK BUNTINGS, Black and Gold

Cashmeres, Kid Gloves, Lace Mitts,

Lace Gloves and Gauntlets, Ties, Frills,

Lace Curtains, Curtain Lace, Window

Blinds, 20 doz Sunshades, Ladies' Hose,

Misses' and Children's Hose, White and

Cold Quills, Gingham, Shirtings, Cam-

brics, Plain Black and Watered Cottons,

150 pieces Print Cottons, from 6c. up,

Tapestry, Dutch and Hemp Carpets,

Towels and Towelling, Linen and Turkey

Tableing, Napkins. A complete assort-

ment Staple Dry Goods. Low Prices.

CHOTING.

100—SUITS—100

For Men, Youths and Boys.

Men's Suits for \$6.50.

Hats! New Styles! Hats!

4 Cases Canadian, 4 Cases American.

Most complete assortment in the place.

GENT'S FURNISHINGS.—25 doz White

and Regalia Shirts; 35 dozen Linen

Collars, Cuffs, Silk and Linen Handker-

chiefs, Silk Umbrellas, Braces. Complete

assortment. New Ties; Merino, Shirts,

Drawers and Socks.

BRUSHES, BRUSHES.—Paint, Var-

nish, Sash, Wall, Whitewash, Scrub,

Boat, Corn and Stove.

DOZEN Pails, 40 dozen Brooms, 10

dozen Wash Boards. Complete

assortment. Woodware.

ROOM PAPER.—Crisp Room Pa-

per, 100 Halls.

DOZEN Milk Pans. New Crockery

and Glassware.

MOST complete assortment of Goods in

the market, and for sale at the

lowest living price.

J. E. HICKEY.

Sackville, May 4, 1882.

Garden Seeds.

Just Received, a Full Assortment of

Garden Seeds.

—ALSO—

Choice Fruit, Straps, Oranges, Lemons,

Raisins, Soda, Sugar and Fruit Biscuits,

and a full assortment of

Canned Goods.

White Wine and Older Vinegar,

Morocco's and Steeped Pickles, Soap,

Pearl Barley, Beans, Split Peas, Glas-

ware, Lard, Chimneys, Dishes, Butter

Crocks, and Cans, Tomatoes, Butter Salt,

Coarse Salt, Table Salt, Manilla Rope,

assorted sizes; Larders, Brooms, Pails,

Ray and Boiled Oil, Neatfoot Oil, White

Lead, Black and Red Yellow Paints,

Nails, Spikes, Horse Nails, Powder, Shot,

Gun Wads, Soda, Sugar and Fruit Biscuits,

Gun Brushes, White Wash Brushes,

Paint and Varnish Brushes, Smoked

Fish, Dry Fish, Pickled Fish, Pickled

Labrador Herring, Tomatoes, Cigars, Ci-

garets, and a good stock of

FANCY PIPES.

One Car Load of Feed,

For Sale Cheap for Cash.

BLAIR ESTABROOKS.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the

undersigned, will be received until

24th JUNE, 1882, for the GRADING of

about three quarters (3/4) of a mile of

LINE at Richmond.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at

the office of the Station Master, Halifax.

Tenders to be endorsed on the outside

"Tender for grading at Richmond."

Tenders will not be noticed unless made

in accordance with the printed forms sup-

plied, nor unless accompanied by a

certified bank cheque for five hundred

(\$500) dollars, which shall be forfeited if

the party declines to enter into a con-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. Pottinger.....Tenders for Elevator

Blair Botford.....Tenders for Freight Shed

C. A. Bowser.....Carpets, etc.

Geo. R. Ford.....Clothing, Seed Oats, etc.

J. B. Allen & Co.....New Goods

Mount Allison Alumni Society.....Annual Meeting

A. E. Killam.....Card to the Electors

LOCAL MATTERS.

D. HUNTER, of Mapleton, will

advertise plows, mowers, &c., next

week.

DR. BRADLEY, Dentist, will be in

Dorchester June 7th, and remain

three days. Rooms at Weldon

House.

SACKVILLE is to have a bookstore.

Mr. George Fulton, the well known

Truro bookstore man, is establishing

a branch here. He has taken a

part of the building formerly used as

the Transcript office.

"Now there was no smith found

in all the land of Israel," says the

scriptural historian. The same remark

will apply to the representation to

the House of Commons from New

Brunswick after the 20th.

THE MAIL ROBBERY.—The trial

of baggage master Smith for rob-

bing the mails is still going on. The

evidence, if reliable, brings out that

certain notes paid off by the accused

corresponded in the number on them

to some which were in the stolen

letters.

ALUMNI.—The business meeting

of the Alumni Society, will be held

in the drawing room of the Ladies'

Academy at half past two o'clock p.

m., on Tuesday next. Former

students of the academy are earnest-

ly requested to become members of

this society.

INFANTICIDE.—The water in a well

on the premises recently purchased

by Capt. E. S. Tewe, became so

impure of late that the water would

not drink, and on Monday it was

cleared out, when the dead body of

a newly born infant was found, that

had lain there some three or four

months. An inquest was held by

Coroner Bell, and a verdict found in

accordance with these facts.

LADIES' ACADEMY.—The Oral Ex-

aminations begin on Thursday and

Friday, through Friday. Musical

examination, Friday afternoon. The

Studio, Thursday, Friday, and on

the first of the following week. The

Public Exhibition takes place on

Tuesday, June 6th, commencing at

3.30 o'clock. The exercises will be

of the usual interesting character.

Four young ladies are expected to

graduate.

The Two Tickets.—Local.

The Government Ticket as finally

formed, consists of

HON. MR. HANINGTON,

HON. MR. LANDRY,

JOHN HUMPHREY, ESQ.,

C. A. BLACK, ESQ., M.D.

The Opposition Ticket, as formed

last night, is—

HON. A. KILLAM, ESQ.,

HON. A. MCQUEEN,

E. J. SMITH, ESQ.

Sir Charles Tupper.

The speech of Sir Charles Tupper,

to his friends at Amherst, appears

on our outside pages. It will be ob-

served he gives no uncertain sound

as to his confidence in the Ship Rail-

way project.

Sir Charles addressed a very

large number of electors, at Pug-

wash, on Tuesday, going over sub-

stantially the same ground. Musical

LOCAL MATTERS.

(From our own correspondents.)

GRAND ANTE ITEMS.

—Mr. H. Purdy is doing a large

business sawing shingles.

—Not much farming done here

yet on account of wet weather.

—The schr. "W. B. Berry" is load-

ing here with piles for New York.

—The "Jennie B." Capt. Chase,</

