

Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., July 18, 1878.

The New Chief Commissioner.

Mr. Landry was on Saturday last sworn in Chief Commissioner of Public Works and Mr. D. L. Hanington a member of the Government without office. Mr. Landry is a man of fine abilities and undoubted honor and his administration of this important department will inspire public confidence. Mr. Michael Adams of Newcastle was previously sworn in Surveyor General in place of Hon. Benjamin Stevenson, resigned. The holders of portfolios in the late Government were—

Hon. Mr. KING,
" " KELLY,
" " STEVENSON,
" " FRASER.

The reconstructed Government consists of—

Hon. Mr. WEDDERBURN,
" " LANDRY,
" " ADAMS,
" " FRASER.

Mr. Fraser of the old Government lone remaining.

We presume the charge of inconsistency will be brought against Messrs. Landry and Hanington for going into an administration in which every department is held by a member of a Government which they so often denounced. An examination of their positions, however, will show that they were technically as well as morally consistent. Mr. Fraser is understood to possess influential support in the House and was personally unobjectionable to the members elect for Westmorland, who, besides, desired that a tried and proved non-sectarian free school man should occupy a leading position in a Government of which Messrs. Adams and Landry, two Catholics, were members, in order that the Government might not be charged with sectarianism. Mr. Fraser occupied that position, and it seemed fair that he should have a department. The only objection to him was his connection with the late Government. In this, Mr. Fraser fairly meets the views of his new colleagues. It is understood he will not oppose any investigations into any of the transactions of the late Government that seem to require more light, especially the Chatham Branch affair, and that the policy of the late King-Kelly Government is not to hamper them in adopting such general measures of reform and for the advancement of the public works of the Province as will enable them to redeem their pledges to their constituents.

We heartily congratulate Messrs. Landry and Hanington on their new honors and have no doubt the country will sustain their decision.

The Freeman's Defence of Sir A. J. Smith.

"The Freeman of 6th inst., says: 'The Post asserts that Sir A. J. Smith prevented a company from building the railroad to Cape Tormentine by refusing the rails. This is untrue as it has been repeatedly shown.' How, when and where has Sir A. J. Smith been shown to be untrue? Who is the man who has shown it to be untrue, and where is his evidence? The Freeman in its eagerness to defend its patron, Sir A. J. Smith, ventures to assert what he himself has never dared to do and what he cannot do. He was charged months and months ago with declining to aid the effort of the company to obtain rails; we challenged his defenders to produce even his own denial, and they have failed to do so. Sir A. J. Smith is now in Dorchester. Let him now, even at his eleventh hour, deny it, if he can. But as long as he keeps a dead silence, the Freeman is guilty of a most unwarrantable falsehood in its assertions in his behalf.

If he did not refuse the rails, why is not the railway built? Nobody denies that a company was formed, incorporated, \$175,000 subsidy secured, surveys made, contract to construct it made to take effect on securing rails, and application made for rails. At this point progress was stopped. Where then was the failure in the scheme, if Sir A. J. Smith was ready to hand over the rails?—perhaps the Freeman will explain to its readers in Westmorland.

The Freeman declares that Sir John A. Macdonald is supposed to be the man who will probably succeed in getting it built despite the opposition of Sir John A. The statements of the Freeman quite fulfil our predictions made nearly a year ago. We foretold he had obstructed it for electioneering purposes; that he would just before the election come out as its champion; that he would try and make it appear that the very salvation of the scheme depended upon his re-election! Our words have been verified to the letter. The cry will be raised that Sir John is the violent enemy of the railway, and that Sir Albert's re-election is its only hope!

The low transparent cunning that will deliberately obstruct a work of great public utility, and prostitute it to partisan service in an electioneering canvass, exhibits an ingratitude to the people and an all engrossing selfishness worthy of the most venal demagogue!

The Telegraph surprises us with the information that the Chignecto Post is ashamed of its principles and its party; it shouts "we are not Conservatives; we are not Protectionists."

Now, that is just where our city contemporary is mistaken. We are proud of our party, we do not care by what name it is called, and we are proud of it because of its principles by the operation of which the old Canada enjoyed many years of prosperity, by which the severed Provinces were knit together into one great Dominion, a mighty impetus given to the industrial interests of the whole country and a national

arena opened to political aspirations of the young men of Canada, and for the working out of responsible Government. It is a party of progress and advancement, Liberal in guaranteeing equal rights and privileges to all classes, creeds and nationalities, the poor man and the rich alike; Conservative in never wavering from its fidelity to the Old Land and the Old Flag, and in preserving those priceless heritages of constitutional liberty and responsible government intact!

When the Telegraph casts slurs at the party with which Wilmot, Fisher, Tilley, Chandler, Howe, Tupper, Archibald, McCully, Young, D'Arcy, McGee, Cartier, Howland, Ross and McDonald were identified, what becomes of its hundreds of Editorials magnifying and glorifying them? Of its advocacy of Confederation and of its support of that party to the very day when it ceased to dispense public patronage? It is an ill bird that defiles its own nest; it is an inconsistent newspaper that assails its own record.

How the Telegraph can in the name of Liberalism, desert Tilley and expose the cause of DeVeber and Weyton, both of whom opposed Confederation, and who always were Tories, and of Burpee who, when Tilley fought the battles of Liberalism and Confederation was a political cipher, in one of those mysterious, that requires a new revelation to solve.

Does Protection Increase the Prices?—The Telegraph says:

"There is nothing more certain than that the people of the United States cannot gain by making food, fuel, etc., dear; while it is equally certain that the American farmer, at the price of protecting his grain, has to submit to taxes utterly unknown in Canada. He needs a good many of the articles in the subjoined list, and must pay about as much for them as the United States tariff is higher than the Canadian."

The italics are ours. Our contemporary must think its readers are fools to swallow such transparent twaddle. It is not a fact that nearly every article in the above list is manufactured so cheaply in the United States that their manufacturers are able to compete with England in foreign markets for their sale? Do they not sell us their cheap furniture, cheap clocks, cheap glassware, cheap cotton and rubber goods, and cheap machinery? And if Protection in the United States can so cheaply produce goods to increase competition and reduce prices, to compete with Free Trade England, is it not beneficial to the farmer?

We direct our contemporary's attention to the following statement of the value of imports into Canada for the year ending 30th June, 1877, together with the countries from which they were imported:

U. S. England.	U. S. England.
Screws for wood, \$12,618	\$38,417
London cloth, 44,043	8,493
Synthes, etc., 34,699	6,884
Spades, 29,994	7,311
Nails, etc., 171,657	28,229
Edge tools, 38,337	21,446
Hoes, rakes and forks, 29,720	8,038
Machinery, 277,544	166,867
Ploughs, 21,125	7,507
Pianos, 294,237	44,007
Flannels, 129,916	276,544
Shoes, 338,462	31,772
Boots and shoes, 267,321	33,175
Leather goods, 32,792	83,728
Leather goods, 145,480	1,413
Carriages, 91,770	4,143
India rubber boots and shoes, 20,910	245
Harness furniture, 77,240	19,908
Glass fittings, 44,943	6,891
Glass ware, 11,135	25,517
Rubber tubing, 27,197	256
Rubber clothing, 20,716	30,804
Rubber hose and tubing, 37,802	1,059
Rubber goods, 24,507	28,880
MANUFACTURES OF BRASS, 62,054	27,695
Copper, 44,943	7,839
Cold, silver, etc., 162,804	54,937
Acids, 21,091	990
Cutlery, 26,187	17,444
Glass ware, 306,738	79,144
Hats, 449,993	196,707
Leather, 37,704	24,485
Clocks, 49,708	8,396
Corbards, 24,081	6,436
Carriages, 866,400	440,933
Printed cottons, 1,038,072	1,005,104
Cotton wearing apparel, 163,345	198,123
Fire arms, 33,341	40,881
Furniture, 271,832	9,222
Carpets, 22,235	73,604

After reading over that list, and it might be easily enlarged, will not the Telegraph confess that its cry about Protection increasing prices is all clap-trap?

The organ of the Westmorland Herald will this week declare on the treachery of Messrs. Landry and Hanington; their political apostasy in forming a Government with Mr. Fraser of the old Government, which they previously abused; their faithless adherence to their pledges, &c., &c. Mark how that \$500,000 Mr. Macdonald, who issued that 5,000 Edition, will burn with righteous indignation!

An effort is being made by certain politicians who were previously well flattened out at the late election, to get Mr. Wood to put himself up against Mr. Landry. They are willing that Mr. Wood should be sacrificed if they can give trouble or annoy Mr. Landry. We believe Mr. Wood will not dance again to that music.

Our contemporary challenges us to discuss the character of gentlemen connected with the late Government and the means adopted to procure votes. What our contemporary says about any body's character is of no consequence.

WORK on a new stone (railway) bridge over Hall's Creek, Westmorland County, is progressing rapidly. The cost will be \$15,000.

Westmorland County Court.

REMARKS.

1 Thomas vs. Geldert—R. A. Borden.
2 Smith vs. Ayer—D. L. Hanington.
3 Thompson vs. Gray et al.—R. B. Smith.
4 Gould vs. Gagnon et al.—H. J. Gilbert.
5 Burke vs. Gagnon—H. J. Gilbert.
6 Doc. dem. Jarvis vs. Trites—H. J. Gilbert.
7 Cormier et al. vs. Smith—Hanington & Wells.
8 Crandall vs. Palmer—Holsted.
9 Ryan et al. vs. Trites et al.—A. J. Hickman.
10 Downey et al. vs. Halleahan et al.—Borden & Atkinson.
11 Brook vs. Harris et al.—R. B. Smith.
12 Wells et al. vs. Chapman—Dickson & Trueman.
13 Hanington vs. Thompson et al.—W. J. Gilbert.
14 Stokes vs. Wheaton—Dickson & Trueman.
15 McLaughlin et al. vs. White—Smith & Stevens.

NEW DOCKET.

1 C. Milner Gent. on. &c., vs. C. J. Brydges—W. C. Milner.
2 Thomas Armstrong vs. Blair Botsford—W. J. Gilbert.
3 F. H. Corbett et al. vs. W. J. Best—A. L. Palmer.
4 Doc. dem. Fowler vs. John E. Cahill—Hanington & Wells.
5 L. N. Wilbur vs. Citizens Ins. Co.—Borden & Atkinson.
6 Ruth H. Woodman vs. Council of Moncton—R. B. Smith.
7 Doc. ex. dem. E. Cogswell vs. E. A. Welch—C. Milner.
8 Hugh Davison vs. John T. Joseph—R. B. Smith.
10 C. Milner vs. C. H. Fairweather—W. C. Milner.
11 R. H. Rignam vs. Council of Moncton—R. B. Smith.
12 R. R. Woodman vs. W. J. Robinson—R. B. Smith.
13 John Cleveland vs. Gideon Verner—R. B. Smith.
14 Jos. Dryden vs. J. Wilbur—Smith & Stevens.

SPECIAL DOCKET.

1 Jos. Hickman vs. T. V. Bell—Hickman & Emmetson.
2 R. S. DeVeber et al. vs. Wm. Horneman—Hanington & Wells.
3 James Hamilton vs. M. Nolles—Dickson & Trueman.

CRIMINAL DOCKET.

"The Queen vs. Martha Osborne, Eliza Osborne and Harry Osborne, for murder." The Queen vs. John Osborne, accessory after the fact to murder.
"The Queen vs. Pascal Cormier, for forgery."
GRAND JURY.
William Cochran, Foreman.
Hiram Palmer. C. C. Barnes.
Ben. Moran. George T. Bowser.
E. V. Goffrey. J. T. Carter.
James Clarke. Amasa Dixon.
G. W. Chandler. Lemuel Bell.
Alex. Baudro. Humphrey Bowser.
Geo. Bishop. Wm. B. Etter.
James E. Ayer. Ed. King.
Howard Freeman.

European.

The Manchester Guardian's London correspondent says that the expectation gains ground that a general election is imminent, but nothing can be stated definitely till Beaconsfield returns. It is understood that the Premier will make an important speech in the L. R. on Thursday night, and if an appeal to the country is intended a notification of that step will be given by him in the course of his address.

Conservatives are preparing to give him and Salisbury a very enthusiastic reception. The scene at Charing Cross will be like a royal reception. The wisdom of the Liberals in suspending judgment upon Beaconsfield's policy till more is known is confirmed by telegrams which point to the existence of important but untried arrangements made with France. No section of the Liberal party is in a hurry to condemn hastily, and it is now supposed that a larger proportion of the Opposition is favorable to the Government than at first suspected.

The News says it is intended that Cyprus shall be permanently garrisoned by a comparatively small body of European troops to be supplemented by local militia organized by officers accompanying General Wolseley. The stay of the Indian troops in the island is only temporary. Wolseley is expected at Malta on Wednesday. He starts thence for Cyprus on the 26th with transports conveying the troops.

After reaching his residence Lord Beaconsfield, in response to repeated calls from the crowd, appeared at a window and thanked them for his reception. He said Lord Salisbury had himself had brought back peace, but peace, he hoped, with honor, such as would satisfy service and country.

The Lords and members of the Commons will go to Dover to welcome the Berlin plenipotentiaries, who are expected to arrive at 2.25.

The 12th at Dorchester.

The procession formed at the station on the arrival of the train from the west, and preceded by the Sussex Band marched through the streets and to the grounds of Mr. Chapman, where tea was prepared. The procession was headed by John Stain, and in plain regalia, accompanied by Grand Secretary Blackless, Wm. Matthews and J. E. Ganong on horses, in the uniform of the Royal Society Knights. The procession included the Scarlet members and other degrees in usual order. S. McDowell, county director of ceremonies, was the marshal. There were about 250 in the procession, which made a striking appearance. The day was fine and sunny, and several hundred spectators were on the grounds. After tea had been discussed, speeches from the band stand, were made by Messrs. A. K. Blackless, from St. John, T. A. Kinney, J. H. Dickson, H. R. Emmer, Wm. K. Reynolds, Jr., W. H. Welchman, and Rev. Chas. Comben. A full report of the speeches made is unavoidably crowded out.

Not since Judge Botsford was Surveyor-General and Sir A. J. Smith Member of the Government, has this County held two seats in the Government. We may reasonably expect to find local affairs much better looked after than formerly.

The Hanlan-Ross Scull Race takes place on the Kennebecasis on Thursday next. The betting is in favor of Hanlan.

Happenings at Hopewell, &c., &c.

Since the opening of Oulton Hall on Dominion Day everything has been quiet. Nothing of any note has occurred, and to make news when we have nothing out of which to make it, is rather hard for even newspaper correspondents. There is however a negative side to the subject, and if we cannot write about what has taken place we can about what has not. We have had no railway collisions, no shipping disasters, no heartrending accidents, no sudden deaths, no serious sicknesses, for all which we are devoutly thankful.

Our country looks splendidly just now, the crops are in excellent condition and the prospects are that the yield will be quite above the average. Haying is just beginning, and the hope is general that the crop may be saved in better condition than was that of last season.

Our roads are being somewhat improved, but to make them anything like what they ought to be a heavy expenditure will be required. We are anxious to see what will be done for them under the new order of things.

The Railway route to Alma has been surveyed, and the Harvey side of the Lake has been favourably reported. Many are dissatisfied with the decision—if it is a final one—as the general opinion is that a possible route could have been found on this side of the Lake, and one much more direct as well. However, the Albert Railway is famed for its crooks and bends, and to finish it after any other fashion would be such a "new departure" that perhaps it would be unwise to attempt it.

July 12th was duly celebrated at Alma. The day was fine, the attendance large, and the get up creditable. First there was a first class dinner served in the Orange Hall, then a procession led by drum and pipe and flying banners, marched to the Baptist Church, where Rev. Robt. Wilson discoursed for an hour on "Orangemen what they are, and what they believe in." The chair was occupied by Mr. Alfred Aitken, who promises to be the worthy son of a worthy father, whose sad removal has left a vacancy not yet filled in the parish. The procession reformed, marched back to the Hall where a sumptuous tea was provided, after which various sports were engaged in.

Sabbath desecration was the subject of Mr. Wilson's discourse at the Hill, Harvey, and Hopewell Corner on Sabbath last. The question was pretty thoroughly discussed, and that Sunday visiting, pleasuring, letter writing, driving, running trains on the holy day, whether for political or other purposes, and holding elections on Saturday involving absence from home, neglect of that ought to be the Premier's duty, were all delayed until Monday, with the news from outlying parishes to be heard from on Sunday; making up mails and despatching them, and so on, were all claimed to be violations of the Sabbath.

Another "big time" is expected on the 8th prox., when the Moncton Baptist Sabbath School will hold its annual picnic here at the Corner. Rumor says a large crowd is coming. The hot sun has been over the weather is delightfully cool, and the public health is so good that the medical is a poor business just now.

To the Editor of Chignecto Post.

Sir:—Abuse of Mr. Willis appears to be the stock in trade of certain papers, notably the Times of this place, and the Dominion of St. John, both of which by the way, of all that is degenerate in the newspaper world. Their aim, of course, is to weather the influence which it is found Mr. Willis will exercise with the members when the new House meets. They will succeed in this, as no apparent loss of the members elected, who have access to these sheets at all, understand the motives which prompt the writers on elections to act, and are well aware too, how devoid of reason is all that they have been able to say of Mr. Willis or his movements prior to the election or since.

It is a well known fact, Sir, that Mr. Willis left the King-Kelly Administration two years or more ago for cause, and that that cause has been fully shown both in the Assembly (as debates of the past two sessions) and on several occasions since on the public platform and through the columns of the journal which Mr. Willis controls. Briefly stated the "cause" rests upon a conflict between the Attorney General and Mr. Willis as to two candidates for a vacancy in the representation of St. John City some few years ago. The former espoused a man who was inimical to the principal plank in the Government platform, and the latter supported a man who was favorable thereto. For the contest which followed, and in which both King and Willis threw themselves with great vigor, the former even declared his intention to resign his political existence depend upon the result of the struggle, the protégé of King was elected by a small majority and by the use of means confessed in the courts subsequently to be illegal. Mr. Willis soon after this election resigned, and his course in the House since has earned for him the good will of even many who previously had been politically opposed to him. His speech last session on the Want of Confidence debate was considered by all who heard it to be the ablest of the session, and from all who have read it the admission has come that it was a masterly, comprehensive and effective arraignment of the Government.

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would have much preferred to run a ticket in both City and County, and the opinion to-day even among candidates who were adverse to a ticket run, (so I learn from personal communication with the parties) is that it would have been better had that plan been adopted. This much to the credit of Mr. Willis' forecast and judgment.

It is urged against Mr. Willis that after the election he addressed members elected through the medium of circulars and letters. Well, suppose he did so to the fullest extent, (although it is well known that he has repudiated circular issuing) what of it? Had he not a right to do so? and in whose mouth does it honestly lie to say that he indicted a word to any member of which any honorable man need be ashamed? Instead of being berated for the energy he has displayed in this matter, that he has ambitious, is undoubted, but that he subordinates the interests of his party to the gratification of that ambition, is untrue. I have known Mr. Willis for a long time, and in all my intercourse with him I never knew him to behave dishonestly towards his bitterest opponents. I know, moreover, that though he was one of the real leaders of the Opposition last session, he studiously avoided allowing the general opinion to place in a position which would be considered as overshadowing the name of leader. I know, too, that he is to-day as reluctant to interfere with the proper selection of a leader or to push himself forward for such position as the least experienced member of the House could possibly be.

Then, Sir, in the face of facts that rebound to Mr. Willis' credit, I ask why certain newspaper writers abuse the man? That he will live through the error that the Moncton papers are actively fostering. They say that the new members for Westmorland are sneaking in with, and taking office in the old Government and so betraying their pledges made to their friends at the election.

Now I cannot see why Mr. Hanington or any other of the newly elected members may not take office in a new Government formed after a General election. One would suppose that the only proper course is to assist in getting up an efficient Government made up of men of talent and executive ability. I for one should feel that they are not true to their trust if they do not form a Government, and accept office. They feel that their country's interest demands it at their hands. There certainly can be no inconsistency or political dishonesty in such a course. If the opposition think they can make political capital out of such stories as—Hanington, Landry, &c., have betrayed their trust, by "joining the old Government" as they call it, then let them work away. It will be found that the people are alive to their subtle joggles, (and their flimsy effort at such transparent humbug) will rebound, and re-sculpt their already lacerated polls.

July 15th, 1878.

The Twelfth at Montreal.

From the Mail.
There is one cause for gratification at all events in the manner in which the Twelfth passed off in Montreal—no blood was shed. It is the unexpected which often happens, and the people are alive to their subtle joggles, (and their flimsy effort at such transparent humbug) will rebound, and re-sculpt their already lacerated polls.

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Advertisements This Day.

Flour & Meal.

JUST RECEIVED:
100 BLS. FLOUR,
PRICE, \$5.50 to \$6.25.
100 Brls. Kila Dried Corn Meal,
FOR SALE VERY LOW.

J. L. Black.

BEDROOM SUITES!

8 Bedroom Suits,
6 Walnut Extension Tables.
U. S. MANUFACTURE.

J. L. Black.

New Goods.

JUST RECEIVED:
Children's Carriages
FROM \$6 TO \$15.

FANCY WORK STANDS.
CREAM FREEZERS, &c.

J. L. Black.

Carpets, Paints, Oil, &c.

JUST RECEIVED:
NEW ALL-WOOL CARPETS;
New Tapestry Carpets;
New Brussels Carpets;
Floor Oilcloths—all widths;
White Lead, Colored Paints, Putty;
Dry and Tarr'd Sheeting Paper;
Nails, Zinc, Glass;
Raw and Balled Oils;
Locks, Knobs, and Hinges;

FOR SALE CHEAP.

J. L. Black.

MAY 9th, 1878.

Goods for the Million.

OUR SUMMER STOCK is now complete—direct importation from London, Liverpool, Manchester, New York and Boston, and from chief marts of trade in our Dominion—and comprises Fancy, Staple and Ornamental Goods for Household.

GROCERIES—The best quality of Sugar, Molasses, Teas, Tobacco, and all the smaller articles, at the Lowest Prices.

GOODS for House Builders, Painters, and for Furnishing, Full Assortment.

Our Stock, in Mourning Goods, contains Choice Selections.

Our Stock is the LARGEST we have ever held. Don't fail to come and see it, and get prices, it will pay.

J. L. Black.

Tobacco.

Tobacco.

73 Boxes and Caddies

CHOICE HIGH GRADE

TOBACCO!

For sale by the Box lower than can be laid down from any market.

J. L. Black.

Per "Scandinavian"

FROM LONDON.

73 PACKAGES CHOICE TEA:

2 Cases COLEMAN'S MUSTARD;
2 Cases COLEMAN'S STARCH;
2 Cases BOILED LENSSEET OIL;
5 Casks RAY Do. Do.;
31 Casks MANILLA ROPE.

We offer rare bargains in Tea of choice quality.

J. L. Black.

SPRING CLOTHING!

\$1,500 VALUE!

Superior Quality and Style.

GENTS OVER-COATS
& RUBBER COATS;
BODY COATS;
PANTS & VESTS;
SUITS FOR YOUTHS,
& SUITS FOR BOYS.

Handsome, Good and Cheap.

J. L. Black.

Iron and Steel.

20 Tons Iron and Steel,

Including Full Assortment and Sizes required for Carriage Builders, and for general use.

Lowmoor, Norway & Swede Iron

BEST AMERICAN TYRE STEEL;
SPRING STEEL;
BLISTER STEEL;
CAST STEEL.

J. L. Black.

Advertisements This Day.

JULY 18th, 1878.

NEW BLACK CRAPE;

Corsets, Buttons, Fans;
Flowers, Satin, Silk;
Black and White Spotted Nets;
Silk Vellings, Splints and Hoses.

C. A. BOWSER.

July Importations.

BLACK FRENCH CASHMERE, for
Dresses and Mant

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1878 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1878

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 29th April, Train will leave SACKVILLE Station as follows:

Express for Halifax, and Way Stations, at 4.20 a. m., and 1.48 p. m.

Express for St. John, Point du Chene, and Way Stations, at 2.35 p. m., and for St. John, Riviere du Loup, and Way Stations, at 12.10 a. m.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Gen. Supt. Govt. Railways,
Railway Office, Montreal,
April 25th, 1877.

Spring Hill & Parrsboro' Railway.

ON and after MONDAY, the 3rd June, Trains will leave

PARISBORO' for Spring Hill Junction at 9.30 a. m., arriving there in time to connect with No. 1 Express from Halifax for St. John.

RETURNING

will leave Spring Hill Junction for Southampten and Parrsboro' at 3.20 p. m., after the arrival of No. 2 Express from St. John.

J. A. KILLAM,
Railway Office, Parrsboro', May 21st, 1878.

Cotton Warps.

WE have in Stock and are now receiving

3000 - BUNDLES - 3000

Parks & Sons' Warps;

9600 - BUNDLES - 9600

Mispeck Warps,

Consisting of White, Blue, Orange, Green and Red. All Colors in Carpet Warps.

Very close prices to suit the times.

EVERITT & BUTLER,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

KANSAS LANDS

WE own and control the Railway lands of Kansas, and are selling at an average of \$25.25 per acre on easy terms of payment. Alternate sections of Government lands can be taken as homesteads by actual settlers.

These lands lie in the GREAT LIME-STONE BELT of Central Kansas, the best winter wheat producing district of the United States, yielding from 20 to 25 bushels per acre.

The average yearly rainfall in this county is nearly equal to that of any other third greater than in the much-extolled Arkansas Valley, which has a yearly rainfall of less than ten inches per annum in the same locality.

Stock-Raising and Wool-Growing are very remunerative. The winters are short and mild. Stock will live all the year on grass. Living Streams and Springs are numerous. Pure water is found in wells from 20 to 50 feet deep. The healthiest climate in the world! No fever and ague there. No muddy or impassable roads. Plenty of fine building stone, lime and sand. These lands are being rapidly settled by the best class of Northern and Eastern people, and will so appreciate in value by the improvements now being made as to make their purchase at present prices one of the very best investments that can be made, and from the profits to be derived from their cultivation. Members of our firm reside in WA-KENNEY, and will show and give full information in regard to soil, climate, water supply, &c., will be sent free on request. Address

WARREN, KENNEY & CO.,
102 Dearborn,
OR WA-KENNEY, Trego Co., Kansas.

WORTMAN & SPENCER,

Paradise Row, - - ST. JOHN, N. B.

HAYING TOOLS!

NOW IN STOCK:

500 DOZ. CASTOR OIL, 2, 4 and 6 oz.

600 doz. Spencer's Violet, Black and Crimson Ink;

200 doz. Spencer's Yewgreen Liniment;

8 doz. Spencer's Elastic White Cherry 30 doz. Spencer's Aniline Dyes;

50 doz. Spencer's Glycerine;

50 doz. Spencer's Hair Oil, assorted;

70 doz. Pomades, assorted;

100 doz. Perfumes, assorted;

200 doz. Flavoring Extracts, assorted;

70 doz. Sweet Oil;

20 doz. Olive Oil;

25 doz. Stoughton Bitters;

1000 gross Taper and Wine Corks.

TO ARRIVE:-

1000 gross Corks, No. 10 to 20.

We sell these Corks 10 per cent. cheaper than they can be imported being agents for one of the largest Cork manufacturing houses in America.

All of our Goods are first class and are sold at very low prices to wholesale dealers and the trade generally. feb12

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the name and style of GREENFIELD, BASO & CO., was dissolved on 20th May by mutual consent-Mr. William Greenfield retiring from the Firm.

W. GREENFIELD,
S. R. GREENFIELD,
W. C. GREENFIELD.

Amherst, June 5th, 1878.

CARD.

REPAIRING to the above, the business lately conducted by GREENFIELD, BASO & CO., will hereafter be conducted by the Subscribers under the name and style of S. R. GREENFIELD & SONS.

S. R. GREENFIELD,
W. C. GREENFIELD,
A. N. GREENFIELD.

Amherst, June 5th, 1878. 6-5m

GOODS

RECEIVED AT THE

Sackville Drug Store.

2 GROSS THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL;

1 gross Johnson's Liniment;

1 gross Robinson's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil;

1 gross Syrup of Phosphates (Chemical Food);

1 gross Follow's Hypophosphites;

1 gross Shoshone's Remedy;

1 gross Vanbasin's Sordolent;

1 gross Campbell's Quinine Wine;

1 gross Gales' Bitters and Syrup;

1 gross Ayer's Hair Vigor;

1 gross Hall's Hair Renewer;

1 gross Green's August Flower;

1 gross Boschee's German Syrup;

1 dozen Gray's Specific Medicine;

1 dozen Chester's Cure;

1 dozen Constitutional Catarrh Remedy;

1 dozen Wine of Beef and Iron;

1 dozen Margeson's Calcicuffage;

1 dozen Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;

1 dozen Allen's Lung Balsam;

1 dozen Urquhart's Sarsaparilla;

1 dozen Barnet's Codine;

1 dozen Mitchell's Elix and Humor Cure;

1 dozen Ladies and Gent's Shoulder Braces;

1 dozen Thermometers;

1 dozen Wire Hair Brushes;

10 gallons Olive Oil;

10 gallons Castor Oil;

10 gallons Neats Foot Oil;

10 gallons Alcohol;

10 gallons Turpentine.

ALSO ON HAND:

Our usual Stock of Cough Mixtures,

Pain Killers, Liniments, Pills, Ointments, etc., etc.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED:

100 lbs. Dulce, very nice and fresh;

1 box Cattle Soap;

6 dozen Potash, for soap making, etc.;

1 gross Aniline Dyes;

10 gallons Neats Foot Oil;

12 dozen Assorted Toilet Soaps;

A good Stock Brushes, Combs, Hair Oils, Perfumes, etc., Drugs and Druggists' Sundries, Stationery and Confectionery, Apples, Oranges, &c.

Prescriptions carefully filled.-

nov8 A. DIXON.

HAIR

RENEWER

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its use, the hair is restored to the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effective or desirable.

A. A. HAYES, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye

FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO.,
NASHUA, N.H.

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

HAYING TOOLS!

NOW IN STOCK:

500 DOZ. CASTOR OIL, 2, 4 and 6 oz.

600 doz. Spencer's Violet, Black and Crimson Ink;

200 doz. Spencer's Yewgreen Liniment;

8 doz. Spencer's Elastic White Cherry 30 doz. Spencer's Aniline Dyes;

50 doz. Spencer's Glycerine;

50 doz. Spencer's Hair Oil, assorted;

70 doz. Pomades, assorted;

100 doz. Perfumes, assorted;

200 doz. Flavoring Extracts, assorted;

New Stove and Tin Shop.

THE Subscriber would intimate to the people of Sackville and vicinity that he has arranged with the Proprietors of the Colonial Foundry for the

RETAIL TRADE OF THEIR

STOVES,

And has now removed to his new Store, near Alex. Gray's house, Sackville, where he is prepared to furnish Stoves of nearly all description. Also,

STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE

OF ALL KINDS.

Persons wanting anything in this line, it will be to their advantage to call and inspect my samples before purchasing elsewhere.

ALL JOB WORK will be promptly attended to, and charges most reasonable.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Stoves and work, for which the highest prices will be paid.

HARVEY PHINNEY.

Sackville, Jan. 8th, 1878.

JUST RECEIVED:

(In Addition to my Regular Stock)

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Japanned & Stamped Tinware, &c.

CONSISTING OF

Toilet Ware, Cake Plates, Coffee do. Spoon Boxes, Spice Boxes, Cake Pans, Patty Pans, Fudding Pans, Wire Dish Covers, Clothes Sprinklers, Sponge Balls, Lunch Boxes, Veg. Skimmers, Meat Forks, Pickle Forks, Veg. Drollers, Jelly Moulds, Potato Mashers, &c., &c., &c.

Crumb Trays, Tea Canisters, Coffee do. Dust Pans, Cake Sticks, Maltese Cups, Nurse Lamps, Dudge Boxes, Pepper Boxes, Match Safes, Toy Banks, Toy Cups, Children's Toys, Toy Rattles and Whistles, Blow Horns, Tea Strainers, Egg Boilers, Egg Casters, Veg. Whips, Pickle Forks, Veg. Drollers, Jelly Moulds, Potato Mashers, &c., &c., &c.

Also on hand:

Tinned and Enamelled Saucepans and Kettles, All Sizes.

Having purchased the above Goods from the manufacturers at bottom prices for cash, I am enabled to sell them at LOW PRICES than what they can be obtained for elsewhere.

MY USUAL GREAT VARIETY OF

Cooking, Parlor, Office and Hall

STOVES,

Portable Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Ploughs, Farmer's Boilers, Stove Pipe, Tinware, &c.

At Prices Lower than the Lowest.

I FIT with my ELEVATED OVEN

STOVES with the Patent Telescope

Grate, also my Improved Basket Coal

Grate, when required.

FOR SALE:

100 CASKS LIME,

AT COST TO CLOSE.

C. FAWCETT,

Sackville Foundry.

INVENTION,

WORTHY OF THE ATTENTION OF

Lumber Dealers & Manufacturers,

Is the NEW PROCESS FOR

Drying Lumber, &c.

INVENTED BY

GEORGE WOODS,

THE WELL KNOWN

Organ Manufacturer.

The material is dried in one fourth of the time and much more thoroughly than by any other method.

The Stock is not warped or checked in Drying!

For particulars enquire of

Geo. Woods & Co.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

C. & E. EVERETT

HAVE much pleasure in informing their friends, customers, and the public generally, that they have moved into their new Store and Warehouses

No. 11 King Street, St. John,

where they are now opening, and to arrive within a few days, over

400 CASES

Silk, Felt and Straw Hats,

containing all the latest London and New York Styles.

Wholesale buyers are specially requested to examine our Goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

BOATING

ON

Morice's Lake!

THE Subscribers have provided a large new

SAIL BOAT,

For Pic-Nic Parties and Excursions,

Seating about 20 persons. A careful man in charge. Terms reasonable.

FRANK H. MORICE.

Sackville, July 9, 1878.

The Penman of the Bible.

Moses wrote Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy.

Joshua, Phineas or Eleazar wrote the book of Joshua, though it is not certainly known which of them.

Samuel is the penman of the books of Judges and Ruth. He also wrote the first and second books of Samuel.

The whole was formed into two books which were named after Samuel, as the most eminent person, called the first and second books of Samuel.

Jeremiah most probably compiled the two books of the Kings.

Ezra compiled the two books of the Chronicles. He is also author of the book bearing his name.

Nehemiah wrote Nehemiah.

The author of the book of Esther is unknown.

Ezra was most probably the writer of the book of Job. Moses may have written the first two chapters, and also the last. Some think Job wrote it himself.

David wrote most of the book of Psalms. Asaph penned a few of them.

Solomon wrote Ecclesiastes, Proverbs and the Songs of Solomon.

Isaiah is the author of the prophecy of Isaiah. Jeremiah wrote the book bearing his name, and Lamentations of Jeremiah.

Each of Daniel, Hosea, Obadiah, Joel, Amos, Habakkuk, Zephaniah and Haggai and Zachariah, wrote the prophecies bearing their respective names.

Matthew, Mark, Luke and John wrote the Gospels named after them.

Paul is the author of the epistles to the Romans, Corinthians, Ephesians, Galatians, Philippians, Colossians, Thessalonians, Timothy, Philemon, Titus and Hebrews.

James the son of Alphaeus, who was cousin-german to Christ, and one of the Apostles, wrote the epistle of James.

Peter wrote the epistle bearing his name.

The Apostle John wrote the three Epistles and the Revelation.

Jude the Apostle, and brother of James, called also Lebbeus, whose surname was Thaddeus, a relative of our Lord, wrote the Epistle of Jude. John the divine wrote Revelation.

THE English girls have improved upon the language of the fan and the handkerchief by devising a very copious vocabulary of the gloves, which for the benefit of American women we beg to "pirate" from an English contemporary. It runs thus:

Drop a glove.

Crumple a glove in the right hand.

Half unglove the left hand—In difference.

Tap the left shoulder with the gloves—follow me.

Tap the chin with the gloves—I love you no longer.

Turn the gloves inside out—I hate you!

Fold the gloves neatly—I should like to be with you.

Put on the left glove, leaving the thumb uncovered—Do you love me?

Drop both gloves I love you.

Twirl the gloves round the fingers—Be careful; we are watched.

Slap the back of the hand with the gloves—I am vexed.

Take a glove in each hand and separate the hands—I am furious.

THAT Lord Beaconsfield does not propose to divide the Turkish empire without sharing in them, is shown by the award of Cyprus to England.

This island, which is about half the size of Massachusetts, has for two thousand years been famous for its richness and fertility. Its northern shore approaches within fifty miles of Asia Minor, while the eastern end is distant sixty-five miles from the shores of Syria. Famagusta, a modern seaport, occupying the site of the ancient Arsinoe, possesses a magnificent harbor once capable of containing hundreds of galleys, but now choked up with filth and debris. By the expenditure of a moderate sum, it could be turned into a naval station superior to that which England lost when Corfu—in obedience to the Pan-Hellenic notions of Mr. Gladstone—was ceded to Greece. It is said that England will also demand Mytilene, another island on the northwest coast of Asia Minor, and within striking distance of the Dardanelles.

THOMAS GUARDIA President and dictator of Costa Rica, would like to unite all the Central American States under his rule. He has purchased of the former blockade runner "Memphis," subsequently known as the "Pelican," the beginning of a navy that may put the Pacific coast of the other republics at his mercy. Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, and San Salvador are making defensive preparations with view of resisting the proposed absorption. Guardia is a man of great wealth, unbounded ambition, and high executive ability.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed common sense. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that "Green's August Flower" will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual constipation, distension of the bowels, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent, and no Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three bottles will relieve you. For sale by Amos Dixon.

THE NATURE OF WOMAN ILLUSTRATED.—"Now," they said to her, "you can go in and see him; but remember that he is very sick with heart disease and don't say a word that will trouble him." Then she walked in, sat down on the edge of a chair, and remarked cheerfully, as she shook her head, "Ah—ah—I—said, isn't it? Thought I'd just run in, 'cause they said there was no known 'ho soon you might drop off!"—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

IRON

Is pre-eminently tonic and peculiarly well fitted to improve the quality of the blood.

The diseases, in the treatment of which it is most useful, are ANEMIA, or Deficiency of the Blood Corpuscle, HYSTERIA, or Palpitation of the Heart, Debility, Anxiety, and Difficult Breathing.

SCORFV, or Swelling of the Glands, particularly of the Neck, behind the Ears, and under the Chin, also called King's Evil.

RICKETS, or inflammation of the Spine, peculiar to Children; DYSPEPSIA and INDIGESTION, or NON-ASSIMILATION of the Food; LEUCORRHOEA, AMENORRHOEA, PILES, BLOTTCHES, SALT RHEUM, and all troubles arising from impure and thin blood.

QUININE

Produces upon the system the same beneficial effects as Iron, without being so apt to nauseate and oppress the stomach, and is most beneficial in all MORBID CONDITIONS of the system, and in LOW AND STYPTIC FORMS of FEVERS.

Hence its use in SCARLATINA, MEASLES, and SMALL POX, in CARBUNCLES and GANGRENE, Extravasates, and in all cases in which the system is exhausted under purulent discharges, and the tendency is to recover.

As a Tonic it is most advantageously employed in CHRONIC DISEASES with Debility, as SCORFV, Dropsy, PILES, HEMORRHOIDS, DYSPEPSIA, CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS, CLORRHOEA (also called St. Vitus Dance), AMENORRHOEA, INDIGESTION, and various, and in the debility state of POST-TRACTED FEVERS.