Board of Works

CHIGNECTO POST.

AND BORDERER.

WILLIAM C. MILNER, Proprietor.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

Terms: $1.50 per Annum Postage prepaid. If paid in advance, $1.00.

VOL. 13.--NO. 3. SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1882. WHOLE NO. 626.

Travellers Column.

Cumberland Hotel,

PARRSBORO', N. S.

TWENTY yards from Railway Station. Sample rooms. Livery stable.

sept7 THOS. MAHONEY.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1881 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1882

ON and after MONDAY, the 21st NOVEMBER, the Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE:

Express for St. John and Quebec, 9.28 p. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 6.03 a. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 1.30 p. m.
Express for St. John,..... 2.48 p. m.

WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER:

Express for St. John and Quebec, 9.56 p. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 5.35 a. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 1.02 p. m.
Express for St. John,..... 3.16 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., November 15th, 1881.

E. M. ESTEY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST.

MEDICAL HALL,

Moncton, - - - - N. B.

DEALER IN

Chemicals, Druggist Sundries, Prefumery, Essential Oils, Patent Medecines, Sponges.

We buy DIRECT and are in a position to buote Goods as CHEAP as any City House.

Orders receive prompt attention.

an5—1 year

UNDERTAKING!

THE subscriber has constantly on hand

Caskets and Coffins,

in Walnut and Imitation Rosewood. Orders filled at shortest notice. Having obtained

A HANDSOME HEARSE,

in St. John, N. B., he is prepared to attend funerals, and carry on Undertaking in all its branches.

Prices very reasonable.

CHARLES TRUEMAN, Crane's Corner.

Sackville, N. B., Feb. 15, '82.

A GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN Misery Is the Loss of

MANHOOD

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

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the use of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and *radically*.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Address

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 ANN ST., NEW YORK.

Post Office Box, 450. jan28

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.

Cash for Tallow.

I WILL pay cash for Tallow, and will pay cash also for any kind of grease; or will give 1 lb. of good Soap for 1 lb. of grease.

JAMES R. AYER.

Sackville, March 7, 1882.

Business Cards.

ROBERT BECKWITH, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. DORCHESTER, N. B.

R. BARRY SMITH, Barrister, Solicitor and Notary, Main Street, - - Moncton, N. B.

D. I. WELCH, Attorney-at-Law, CONVEYANCER, &c. OFFICE.....MAIN ST. MONCTON, N. B. All Legal Business attended to promptly.

DR. E. T. GAUDET, Physician and Surgeon. OFFICE: Opposite St. Joseph's College, MEMRAMCOOK, N. B. Special attention given to diseases of the EYE and EAR. ly dec29

EMERY & BRADEN, Wholesale Commission Merchants. Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Produce, Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Apples, and Cape Cod Cranberries; also Hay, Potatoes, Poultry, Eggs, &c. Quotations always given when desired. 55 Commercial and 62 Clinton Streets, BOSTON, MASS.

Harness. Harness.

20 Sets Silver Plated Harness. —ALSO— Harness in Nickel, Brass and Japanned.

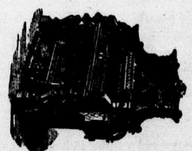
THESE Harness are thoroughly made and of the very best material. Parties in want, please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I will not be undersold by any in the trade.

C. B. CODFREY. Dorchester, May 5th, 1880.

VICTORIA STEAM CONFECTIONERY WORKS, J. R. WOODBURN & CO., 44 & 46 DOCK STREET, J. R. WOODBURN, H. P. KERR. ST. JOHN, N. B.

J. WILSON & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF Marbleized Slate Mantels —AND— GRATES; DEALERS IN Stoves, Ranges, &c. 104 PRINCE WM. STREET, ST. JOHN, - - - - - N. B. H. PHINNEY, Agent for Sackville.

RHODES, CURRY & CO. AMHERST, N. S. HAVE REBUILT and are now running the Amherst Wood-Working Factory, And with the aid of good men and good machinery are prepared to fill orders at short notice for Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Window and Door Frames, Brackets and Mouldings of all Descriptions, Kiln Dried Lumber and Building Material, Planing, Sawing, &c. Stores and Offices fitted out. All orders promptly attended to. may7



To be had at J. C. COLE'S, Amherst, N. S. july8 POSITIVELY THE Cheapest and Best ORGANS, PIANOS AND Sewing Machines

Tobacco!

IN WAREHOUSE:—

135 Boxes, 102 Caddies, } TOBACCO, comprising the following:

Crown, Imperial, Campbell B, Pilot, Hawthorn, Florence, Napoleon, Little Sergeont, Myrtle Navy, Countess Brunette.

FOR SALE AT LOWEST RATES.

Stephens & Figgures DOCK STREET, St. John.

$2 Watches. Stem Winder $2.50. White Metal Hunting Case $5. Imitation gold $6. Solid gold $12. Cheapest and best for use or speculative purposes. Valuable Catalogue free. Thompson & Co. 152 Hanover, N. Y.

Business Cards.

A. D. RICHARD, LL. B., Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Etc., DORCHESTER, N. B. Special attention given to the collection of Accounts in all parts of the United States and Canada.

W. F. COLEMAN, M.D. M.R.C.S., ENG. OCULIST AND AURIST To St. John General Public Hospital. PTACTICE LIMITED TO EYE AND EAR. OFFICE: 40 Coburg Street, - St. John, N. B.

DR. MORSE, AMHERST, N. S. Graduate of Edinburgh University, Physician and Surgeon. SPECIAL attention devoted to the Diseases peculiar to Females and Children. aug4

W. W. WELLS, Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. *Office: - - - - In the Court House,* DORCHESTER, N. B. Special attention given to the Collection of Debts in all parts of the Dominion and the United States. may7

A. E. OULTON, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc. OFFICE: - - - A. L. Palmer's Building, Dorchester, N. B.

J. R. CAMERON, Ennis & Gardner Block, Prince Wm. Street, ST. JOHN, N. B. DEALER IN American and Canadian Oils, Chandeliers, German-Study, and English and American Lamps, Burners, Wicks, &c.

L. WESTERGAARD & CO., Ship Agents & Ship Brokers (Consulate of the Netherlands,) (Consulate of Austria and Hungary,) No. 127 WALNUT STREET, L. WESTERGAARD, GEO. S. TOWNSHEND, Philadelphia. july 24

REMOVED TO King St. Over Colonial Book Store. Electro and Stereotyping. Best Work, fair prices.

Nails, Tacks and Brads.

S. R. FOSTER & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF CUT NAILS; ALL KINDS OF Shoe Nails, Tacks & Brads. Office, Warehouse and Manufactory: Georges Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

ALEXANDRA Saw Works! J. F. LAWTON, - - Proprietor. ST. JOHN N. B.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE!

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Joshua Breau, late of Dorchester, are hereby requested to present the same duly attested within three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned or to A. D. Richard, Esq. of Dorchester, N. B.

Dorchester, March 21st, A. D. 1882.

VETAL BREAU, Administrator.

A. D. RICHARD, Sol. of the Estate.

Winter Apples.

100 Barrels of Winter Apples.

BLAIR ESTABROOKS.

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., - MAY 25, 1882

Chignecto Marine Traosporting Railway Company.

Sir Charles Tupper—At this late hour of the night I do not intend to occupy much time in placing this resolution before the House. The whole question is so thoroughly familiar to the members of the House, and is so fully set forth in the papers which have been distributed, and the subject, in one form or another, has so long engaged the attention of Parliament, that I do not think it will be necessary to detain the house very long in explaining the proposal of these resolutions. Hon. gentlemen will recollect that in 1871, a Commission, composed of gentlemen well qualified to deal with the question, of trade communication, was appointed to consider the enlargement and extension of the Canal system of Canada. That Commission, after very careful consideration, embodied their views in a report which was adopted by the Government and received the unanimous approval of Parliament. I do not now remember that any gentleman on either side of this Parliament took any exception to the conclusion to which that Commission arrived. I will remind the the House that in proposing to enlarge the Welland, St. Lawrence and Lachine Canals their attention was directed to the question of the Baie Verte Canal. They divided the the different canals upon which they reported into three classes—those that were considered most important in the interest of the Dominion were placed in the first class, those which were next in importance in the second class, and the others in the third; they placed the construction of the Baie Verte Canal in the first, as they regarded it of the greatest importance to the interests of the Dominion. I will read a brief extract from this report which will show the importance they attached to the construction of that canal:

"Inseparately connected with the growth of intercolonial trade is the construction of the Baie Verte Canal across the isthmus connecting the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

"The advantages that must occur, not only to the Dominion as a whole, but to the commerce of the Maritime Provinces, are so clearly pointed out by the Boards of Trade of all the leading cities of Canada, and by men largely interested in the development of our growing commercial interests, not simply the merchants of St. John and other places in the locality of the proposed canal, but merchants of Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec, that it is superfluous for the Commissioners to do more than briefly to refer to a few features of the scheme.

Now, Sir, I may say that this question also engaged the attention of the Boards of Trade in the various cities referred to. Those of Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John and others took the question up, and having examined in the light of the commercial interests of Canada, resolved with great unanmity that it was of great importance to the trade and commerce of Canada that that canal should be constructed. The Government adopted the policy suggested by the Commission and brought it down to this House, and I believed it received the unanimous sanction of the House. In connection with other appropriations for the enlargement of the canals to which I have referred, $1,000,000 was appropriated by Parliament for the commencement of the Baie Verte Canal. The Government had surveys previouly made for the purpose of ascertaining the cost. Messrs Keefer and Gzowski reported after a very careful survey had been made, that it would cost between five and six million dollars to construct the canal on the line they proposed, a line that is absolutely the same as that which is now proposed for the ship railway. The Government, under the belief that the canal could be constructed for $5,000,000, were planning to place that work under contract when a change of Government took place in 1873. The hon. member for Lambton, then at the head of the Government, embodied the views of of his Government in the most formal and authorative manner in the speech with which Parliament was opened in the session of 1874, and a clause of that speech reads as follows:

"Canal and harbor improvements are being regularly prosecuted with a view to insure adequate accommodation for the rapidly growing trade of the country. The report of the Chief Engineers of the Department of Public Works on the proposed canal between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy will be submitted for your consideration."

Mr. Page, the Chief Engineer of the Canals, as here stated, had been called upon to take up the estimates and survey that had been previously made. In the Estimates of that year $1,000,000 had been voted, and that was repeated in the Session of 1875, although the hon. member for Lambton is aware that at the time Mr. Page had made his report that this canal would involve an expenditure of eight or nine million dollars on the route that he considered best. The large increase over the appropriation which it was found necessary to ask for caused some further examination, and the hon. member leading the Government, having given this subject consideration, stated in very emphatic terms that if the canal could be constructed for the estimate of Messrs. Gzowski and Keefer, he should consider himself bound to proceed with the work, and he proposed to test that question by asking for tenders for the work in order to ascertain whether it could be constructed for that amount, and if the result showed that it could be, he was prepared to go on with it. Subsequently, however, Government sought to institute a Commission to ascertain whether the commercial features of the work would warrant so large an expenditure as eight or nine million dollars. Under these circumstances a Commissioner was appointed. They reported adversely to that. The same Commissioner would have been prepared, if the work could have been accomplished for the sum, a little over $5,000,000, to have concurred in the proposition to go on with it; but under the impression that it would cost a larger sum, a halt was called and the work was abandoned by the hon. member for Lambton, because, as I have said, he had given the strongest evidence, after carefully examining the subject, of his desire to proceed with it. The work remained from that time to this in abeyance, until a proposal was made by Mr. Ketchum, an engineer of ability who had turned his attention to the question of substituting a ship railway for a canal, and he placed himself in communication with the Government in order to ascertain whether they would be disposed, if a ship railway, performing this service equally efficiently, or more so, than a canal, could perform it and at a smaller expense to the country, to consider a proposal. Having received assurances that the Government were alive to the importance of securing the object to which Parliament had pledged itself in connection with the work, surveys were instituted and road plans prepared, and ultimately Mr. Ketchum made a proposal to the Government which has been concurred in and embodied in a Minute of Council and laid on the Table for consideration, the substance of which is embodied in this resolution. I may say that I am now reading from the Order in Council. The proposal is to accept an offer for the construction of this work at the risk of private capitalists. It is proposed by Mr. Ketchum and his associates in this country and the Mother Country, and who he believes, from communications he has had with them, will be prepared to give their support and who, besides furnishing the capital, will assume the risk of placing the work in a position to discharge all the service to the country that the canal which, under Mr. Page's estimates was to cost $8,000,000 or $9,000,000, would accomplish, and to ask nothing whatever from the country until the work was in position to discharge all the service required. It is proposed to carry ships of 2,000 tons weight from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Bay of Fundy or *vice versa*, and it is believed that as this work can be constructed at a much smaller cost than would be involved by the canal, while the transit would be cheaper and occupy less time, it would be more valuable than a canal which would be blocked by ice, and it could, therefore, be operated earlier and later in the season. Under these circumstances the Government believed that assuming if to be practicable to accomplish the work in this way, to obtain all the advantages that would be obtained by constructing the canal, it could be executed at a less cost than the smallest sum to which the Government, after full and careful consideration, commit the country. The proposal to pay $150,000 a year after the work is placed in an efficient and thorough operation and only continue the payment so long as the transit is efficiently operated, is one that the Government believed would commend itself not only to the hearty and cordial approval of all members of the House, but to the people of this country who take such great interest in promoting its trade and commerce. I do not intend to go into an elaborate statement as to the practicability of the work for the reason stated, that Parliament is not asked to incur any liability or risk in the construction of the work. Were we to ask that this should be proceeded with as a Government work it would become a most vital and important question as to whether it was possible to accomplish it; but when the parties are assured of its practicability that they are prepared to accept all risk, it becomes unnecessary to detain the House with any elaborate argument in regard to its practicability. I have no doubt as to its practicability. The principle of hydraulic lifts by which ships are to be raised at one end or the other to the railway and placed on the track has been applied to the London docks for a number of years, and ships of greater burden than those that will require to move across the Isthmus of Verte and raised to as great a height as in this instance. The question has been settled. There is scarcely an important harbor were we do not see ships haulod up a steep incline by means of stationary locomotive engines, and if that be the case we can see that in regard to this marine railway, which will be about 18 miles in length, no difficulty can arise in carrying vessels across after landed on the rails. I have the most ample evidence and testimony of the most eminent engineers in the world of the entire practicability of the scheme; and were I submitting this as a Government work, I would feel justified in detaining the House while I read from these authorities. The Congress of the United States have examined the question thoroughly and express their entire confidence in the possibility of carrying ships up greater inclines and for longer distances than is proposed here, and Congress are prepared to expend a large sum of public money to accomplish a similar work in another place. I may first refer to the importance of this undertaking. I will quote from a statement made by the hon. member for Lambton, then leader of the Government, delivered in 1878, when he was reluctantly compelled by the large cost estimated as necessarily involved to change the policy which up to that time he had pursued with respect to the construction of the Baie Verte Canal. He said:

"The Government had acted in perfect good faith They considered, if it was possible to execute the work at prices corresponding some what with Mr. Keefer's estimate, which originally was three and a half millions, and subsequently five millions, it might be a very considerable advantage to do so. * * * In the meantime, they proposed as soon as the plans were ready to call for tenders, and if these tenders bore any reasonable relation to the estimates that were formed by the gentleman whom the hon. member for Cumberland had characterized as a hydraulic engineer of very high character, they might be able to act on the authority which the House would give them."

In 1874, when the subject was discussed, in a very able speech, by the hon. member for Sunbury, he quoted a number of authorities in very convenient form for me to refer to. He said:

"The advantages to be derived from the Baie Verte Canal were unquestioned at the time of Confederation. Scarcely anybody raised a voice against it, and Mr. Young, at the meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade in 1871, spoke as follows:—

"'But there can be no doubt that the inland propeller can descend the St. Lawrence and go direct to Halifax, in Nova Scotia; and this fact brings up other important considerations. Among projected canals there is the Baie Verte Canal, to connect the Bay of Fundy, on the Atlantic, with the Straits of Northumberland in the Gulf, and the Murray Canal, to connect the Bay of Quinte with Weller's Bay on Lake Ontario. If the Baie Verte Canal is possible of construction, the work will be highly important, and, in its results, of a truly national character in all respects. The City of St. John, in New Brunswick, as well as all other places on the Bay of Fundy, would be brought 430 miles nearer Montreal, Quebec or Toronto for the water-borne vessels, than at present; and if such a canal were constructed, the propeller of 990 tons sailing from Lakes Superior, Michigan, or Ontario, could proceed direct to Halifax or St. John with Western States or Canadian products.

"'It would be difficult to point out all the advantages which would result to Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by the construction of the Baie Verte Canal. If the 900-ton propeller could deliver Western or Canadian products at Halifax or St. John, these places would thus become cheap depots for such products. Assorted cargoes of fish, hoops, shooks, lumber, &c., could be made up at these ports for the West India Islands and South America, and could bring back return cargoes from those countries of sugar, coffee, hides, tallow, etc., to be again re-shipped as return cargo to Canada and the Western States by the inland propeller, and thus be delivered at less cost by such means than by any other possible route.'

"He also quoted from the report of Mr. Patterson, in his report of the commerce of Montreal, for 1869, as follows:—

"'The value of the proposed canal, is more intimately connecting all the Provinces, must be evident to all who have examined the geographical situation. At present there is little or no community of interest between the portions of the Provinces on the Bay of Fundy and those on the Gulf,—although separated by but a narrow strip of land. For want of but a few miles of canal navigation, a profitable development of the fisheries by the people of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is seriously hindered; the fishermen of Cape Ann, in Massachusetts, being nearer the valuable mackerel fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, than the Canadian fishermen who live on the Bay of Funday. By means of the proposed canal the waters of the Bay and Gulf would be united, and the fisheries brought within the reach of the fishermen of all the Provinces; passing easily, so to speak, from one sea to another as the fishing season might render necessary.'

"In 1870, Messrs. Allan, Gzowski, Calvin, Laidlaw, Garneau, Stairs and Jardine were named, by the Dominion Government, Commissioners to institute and make a thorough enquiry on a comprehensive improvement of the canal system of the Dominion, and were instructed to report "On the construction of a canal through the Isthmus dividing the Bay of Fundy from the Gulf St. Lawrence and Baie Verte."

"Those gentlemen in their report stated:—

"'Inseparably connected with the growth of intercolonial trade is the construction of the Baie Verte Canal. The advantages that must accrue, not merely to the Dominion as a whole, but to the commerce of the Maritime Provinces, are so clearly pointed out by the Boards of Trade of all the leading cities of Canada, and by men interested in the development of our commercial cities—not simply the merchants of St. John and other places in the locality of the proposed canal, but merchants of Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec—that it is superfluous for the Commissioners more than briefly to refer to a few salient features of the scheme.

"'A steamer laden with flour for St. John, N. B., now goes down the Gulf as far as Shediac, where the cargo is transported by rail to its destination. The total distance by water from Shediac through the Gut of Canso and round the coast of Nova Scotia to the Bay of Fundy, as far as the commercial capital of New Brunswick, is about 600 miles, and the consequence is that there is little or no direct communication between the Bay of Fundy ports and those of the River St. Lawrence.

"'By a canal through the Isthmus, from Shediac, the distance to St. John will not be more than 100 miles. This fact will show the insuperable obstacle that now exists to anything like extensive commerce between Montreal and the Bay of Fundy ports of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and the great impulse that must necessarily be given to the trade by the opening out of a route which will shorten distance so considerably, furnish an inland navigation from the lakes to Boston, and consequently lessen freights between those points at least twenty-five per cent.'"

The Boards of trade to which I have referred spoke in the warmest terms of the great advantage to the whole business of the country of the construction of that work. I may say it is also believed that so far from there being any difficulty in the carriage of the ships across the canal, there will really be infinitely less strain upon the ships than that to which they are subjected in stormy weather on the ocean. The proposal is, as I said, to give in all a subsidy of $150,000 per annum for a period of 25 years. At 4 per cent. that amount capitalized would be $2,343,312, or about one-third of the estimated cost of the canal, which was at least between five and six millions, or according to Mr. Page, between eight or nine millions, besides the cost of maintenance afterwards. As the hon. member for Lambton remarked the other evening, the operation of our canals is not at present a source of profit to the Dominion, and if, as I said, this work can be accomplished by the expenditure of so small an amount comparatively, and the service can be performed better than it otherwise could, I think the house which again and again, with entire unanimity, voted to sustain this project when it was to cost so much larger a sum, will not hesitate in providing the smaller sum by which it is believed such important commercial results will be secured for the country. I do not propose to detain the House at any length, as the pamphlet which has been distributed to hon. gentlemen supplies any further information that may be necessary. It has been shown that there is a tonnage on the Bay of Fundy and Gulf ports of something like 2,687,550 tons entering and leaving those ports, which would receive the advantage of this work. Then there is the fishing fleet of not less, I believe, than 600 vessels, and who can estimate the value to the country at large of having the means of crossing from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Bay of Fundy by means of this ship railway, enabling vessels to carry two cargoes and make two voyages from Boston to the Gulf for every one by the existing mode of communication. It would not only afford access to the large American fleet of fishing vessels that would be passing across the Isthmus to the fishing grounds, but our own fishermen would be able, by obtaining access to the American ports, to carry on their business with a vigor and success which are impossible at present. It is estimated that there would be traffic over this canal of something like 600,000 tons per annum; the distance saved is detailed in the pamphlets which have been placed in the hands of hon. gentlemen; the length of the canal is between 17 and 18 miles, it is practically a dead level, the highest incline being something like 10 feet per mile, which is an inappreciable incline and only sufficient to afford drainage for the canal. When the House is told that all these resolutions asked is that authority may be given to the Government to make a contract with responsible parties, who will be prepared, at their own risk, to furnish all the money required to put the work into efficient operation, and at the end of the first year's efficient operation, to pay them a subsidy of $150,000, and to pay them that amount only so long as the work is efficiently operated, I think the house may safely pass these resolutions and place it in the power of the Government to secure objects of such great importance at such a comparatively small cost to the country. I do not intend to occupy the House longer, because I have no reason to believe that this will become a subject of controversy, but, on the contrary, that every hon. gentleman who has been committed to this policy, whether under the previous Government of my right hon. friend or under the Government of my hon. friend from Lambton, will be only too glad to adopt the means of securing such great results in the interests of the trade and commerce of the whole country at a cost so comparatively small.

Liver, Kidney and Bright's Disease

A medicine that destroys the germ or cause of Bright's Diseases, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and has power to root them out of the system, is above all price. Such a medicine is Hop Bitters, and positive proof of this can be found by one trial, or by asking your neighbors, who have been cured by it.

GIVE HEED TO A COUGH.—If we except those tremendous epidemics which sometimes often half depopulate the regions of country where they prevail, no diseases are so destructive as those which affect the breathing organs. Unfortunately also, there are few maladies which at the outset are so frequently disregarded as trivial. No warning is fraught with graver meaning than this—Give heed to a cough! To neglect it is simple madness. So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen that often in a few short weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption, that terrible enemy to human life.

The best pulmonary remedy which medical science has developed, and which seems peculiarly adapted to the suppression of a cough or cold, Asthma, spitting of blood, Bronchitis, or other throat or lung complaint, is Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Experience has shown that the oil obtained from the Cod's liver exercises a powerful control over pulmonary diseases. In the above preparation, not only is this main ingredient specially pure, but its efficacy is greatly increased by addition to it of these hypophosphites which are among the most powerful invigorating and blood fertilizers known to *materia medica*. While the lungs are soothed and healed by the Cod Liver Oil, the rapid physical decay attending lung diseases is stayed and the system built up and fortified by the hypophosites. Ample evidence proves this. Ask for Northrob & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

THE ALEMBIC OF THE BODY.—The stomach is the alembic of the human system. In it those wondrous chemical changes take place which result in the transmutation of food into blood. When it is vigorous the necessary processes of digestion and assimilation go on uninterrupted, and the system is suitably nourished. When it is feeble or disordered, they are obstructed, and being in consequence ill supplied with blood of a vitalizing quality, the physical organism becomes weak and feeble, the nerves suffer the liver and bowels are semi-paralyzed, and appetite and sleep fail. These disastrous consequences may, however, be prevented or remedied with the supreme stomachic and aperient, NORTHROP & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY AND DYSPEPTIC CURE, a medicine of rare purity and efficacy which reforms a disordered and repairs a weakned state of the digestive orgas, overcomes biliousness, relieves the bowels when obstructed without straning or weakening them, and promotes the exit from the system of impurities which infect the blood, which cause serious organic maladies. No objectionable mineral contaminates it, and its value is not marred by a subsequent re-action prejudicial to the general health. Far preferable is it to the ordinary nauseous drugs used to produce a similar effect, but which are frequently ineffective as well as unpleasent; nor is it a cheap and valueless medicine, pufied into existence. It is used for dyspepsia, biliousness, affections of the blood, kidney complaints, female weakness, lumbago, &c., and in all blood diseases it is unequalled. 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.

FOR RHEUMATISM, *Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.*

No Preparation on earth equals St. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Business Cards, &c., neatly printed at this Office.

At a preliminary Meeting called by the Representatives of the County Association, and held in Chignecto Hall last night, it was decided that a Committee Meeting for SACKVILLE PARISH be held on SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 27th, at 7 o'clock. All Friends of the LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE PARTY are asked to attend.

S. D. SCOTT,
Secretary.

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., - MAY 25, 1882

The Coming Contest.

The Dominion elections are to take place on the 20th of June. The dissolution of Parliament will take nobody by surprise. Our friends of the Opposition, after spending all winter groaning under the tyranny of this corrupt and despotic Government, are finding fault now because "the country is plunged into the excitement of a general election." Now, in the first place, it is an open question whether the leading Grit journals can get off any more exciting articles at election times than they have been giving us. They have been about as violent as political journals usually allow themselves to be, and if the people are not feeling warm it is certainly not because the press has soothed them. Neither has that portion of the political press which favors the administration, been specially mild in its tone during the past year. Canada has perhaps too much campaign literature, at the quietest of times, and particularly during the present Administration, has there been a strong party feeling running. The cause is obvious. Never in the history of Canada, perhaps not in the history of any of the provinces, has there been such vigorous and daring legislation. The Government has been well supported in the House, and has always believed that the people of Canada were on its side. An administration so supported is more likely to have the courage of its convictions than one with a weak backing. Sir John and his colleagues believed in protection. With a weak following they might not have dared to carry out this opinion in their legislation. With a heavy majority on their side they have been able to put on the statute book the tariff law which they believed in, and exactly as they believed would be best. This threw them in to direct antagonism to the alleged "free trade party," and as a growing confidence in our home manufacturing enterprise and returning prosperity, followed the adoption of that policy, a good deal of vigorous explaining away was called for. The discussion over the protective policy has been warm and exhaustive. The whole question has been investigated. A fair trial of three years has been given to the system and now whereas it has been claimed on the one side that Canada has largely been the gainer by the change of tariff; that our people have not been injured by increased taxation, though the treasury has been well supplied; that our manufacturing enterprises have been encouraged and yet not unduly pampered; and that the country is prepared to sanction the policy: and while on the other side it is held that a few are being made rich at the expense of the many; that money is taken from the pockets of the people unjustly and contrary to the will of the majority, and that the sentiment of Canada is in opposition to the present Government and its policy, it seems to be a good time to put the thing to the trial. There may be doubts as to the advisability of appealing to the people on the inception of a measure of this kind, an untried measure, but after a sufficiently long time has been given for the public to see what the effect on themselves is, the principle of responsible Government implies a ratification or a condemnation of the policy. True, another year might have been allowed to pass, but considering the number of enterprises now under consideration and the amount of money the investment of which depends on the policy which Canada will adopt during the next five years, it is clear that the sooner the point is decided the better. Even from the Grit stand-point this policy is the better. They have been declaring that the present administration got in by a fluke on the hard times cry; that the people now repent their verdict of '78; that the N. P. is a thorough failure, and that an outraged public sentiment only awaits an opportunity to have the present Government out. This opportunity the Government is prompt to give.

The Pacific Railroad has been pushed forward with an energy that contrasts strongly with the weak and half-frightened way in which Mr. Mackenzie attempted to carry it on. It is alleged that Sir John and his colleagues made a rash bargain. The people have been said to be in a towering indignation. Mr. Blake has been down here denouncing the Syndicate. Yet the Railway is being built and the West is being filled up, and the Government are, as they say, prepared to abide by the issue. What have the people to say? If they are in a terrible rage; if they are baring their arms to hurl the Government from power, had not the hurling better be done at once? If the people are being wronged to the extent of several millions a year and are going to put a stop to the thing as soon as they get a chance, it is of course fitting that a chance should be given them lest the smouldering fire of rebellion burst into a flame.

—A splendid quality of iron has been discovered at Lower Selma, Hants Co., and on the estate of D. R. Smith, Upper Selma.

Letters to Public Men.

No. I.

To Sir A. J. Smith, K. C. M. G.

SIR:—When a young man in ordinary circumstances rises on the strength of his own exertions and becomes a personage of social and political consequence, and invested with a title, it must be accepted as an evidence of merit. Further, when he is able to win election after election in the same constituency for a period extending over a quarter of a century he must possess address and adroitness in a very marked degree as a manager of men. It is my purpose to analyze the sources of your power and success, in order to arrive at a just appreciation of your merits and claim to be considered the best man to represent this constituency.

It was a saying of Burke's that private honor is the foundation of public trust. I must do you the credit and honor of saying that you are not chargeable with benefitting yourself pecuniarly in politics in any illegitimate manner. You possess that honor that refuses clandestine engagements to swell your own pocket. It is an honorable record for you when the impartial critic declares you are indifferent to money returns from political life; it is creditable to the country to have public men above such considerations, for it elevates the tone of politics and strengthens those moral restraints, that in all free communities are the basis and foundation of Government. It would be a pleasure for me to go further and say you are as scrupulous in your means and methods of obtaining political power. True, you have not been unwilling to claim credit for peculiar disinterestedness in refusing, first, the Chief Justiceship of this Province, and next, the Gubernatorial chair of the same. Your permanent reputation was probably as little injured by your declining to accept the first, as was the well-being of the Province. You also judged correctly, that the representation of Westmorland, in Parliament, is a far more influential and attractive position than the honorable exile from the activities of life connected with being master of the Government House, Fredericton. You have also asked credit for refusing a portfolio in the MacDonald administration of 1872. You claimed in Parliament that Sir Chas. Tupper offered it to you, while Mr. Anglin as strongly asserted it was Sir Leonard Tilley. It will be necessary for you and Mr. Anglin to come to an understanding before this honor can be allowed you.

In order to judge of the merits of a public life, one must look at the principles that have animated it and the measures it has helped to carry. What great principles were your guiding star? What great measures can your friends emblazon on your banners? You have been Temperance and Anti-Temperance, Railway and Anti Railway, Protectionist and Free Trader, Confederate and Anti-Confederate, Liberal and Conservative, Tory and Grit. Point me to a principle, a measure, or a party *in esse* during your political life, on which you have not been first on one side and then on the other? You have lauded Tilley, Tupper, Geo. Brown, Chandler, the Botsfords and Anglin to the skies and you have defamed them all. Each has been at one time angels immaculate, at another, devils incarnate. Your passionate extravagances like the Satyrs and Goblins of Momus are grotesque in their absurdity and to-day no intelligent, fair minded man would allow his judgment to be influenced in any cause by either your denunciations or your laudations. You were a member of the Government that carried the Prohibitory Law. You advised Governor Manners-Sutton to assent to it. You were bound by constitutional ties to support it. You came to Westmorland and within twenty-four hours after your arrival you raised the standard of revolt against it, you joined its enemies, took part in the warfare against it and obtained your election by the defeat of the very measure to which you, as the constitutional adviser of the Crown, counselled the Governor to assent.

After the question of Responsible Government was settled in this Province, the extension of our Railways became the live issue, and, next to Confederation, the most important question that ever agitated this Province. What was your policy on this great question? You were against Railways. You were in favor of Railways. You were on both sides. You were everywhere—a shuttle cock knocked back and forth between opposing parties. The progress of our Province induced by Railways, would have been kept back for a decade, had we not a Fisher, whose insight into the movements of the times, whose forecast of the rich possibilities of the future with railway development, inspired a policy that has placed New Brunswick on the foremost rank in Railway annals. I cannot dispute that you displayed some originality; it was you who raised the £200 a day taxation cry to defeat it. At the session of 1864, when the Tilley Government introduced a bill to subsidize Western Extension, Albert Railway and other lines to the extent of $10,000 per mile, you voted to give the bill a three months hoist. Afterwards, when the movement became too strong to be resisted, you as a member of the Executive Council adopted Western Extension, even without the formality of the Governor in Council. Not only did you go back on your own record, but you did it in such a hasty and ill-advised way, that the control of the road—which was built entirely by local subsidies, was placed in the hands of Yankee speculators, who, without the expenditure of a dollar, reaped a rich harvest at the expense of the people of this Province. You have claimed credit for the contract for building Eastern Extension—between Painsec and the Missiquash, especially the "happy thought" that fixed the location between Dorchester Island and Dorchester Court House. That "happy thought" lengthened the running distance over I. C. R. by several miles and resulted in placing the Railway Stations at both Dorchester and Sackville in remote and inconvenient situations. The I. C. R. was another of the bugaboos with which you tried to frighten the people. If built it could not be operated except in summer; there was no need of it and no work for it; the receipts would not pay the axle grease, etc., etc. You did not foresee the time when its receipts would vastly exceed the total revenues of the Province. I do not charge you with wilful inconsistency in the railway question; you did not appreciate the character of the movements about you, and like a blind man trying to escape from a dark cellar, you struggled around everywhere, and arrived at nowhere.

The true statesman is he who is capable of rising up to the dignity and exigencies of any occasion. Your powers were clearly over-taxed when you became leader in the Anti-Confederate cause. When the Legislature met on the 8th March, 1866, you were a popular hero. You, with an enormous majority at your back, had defeated Tilley and his legions, and no man was, apparently, more firmly seated in power than you. You possessed a glimmering of the truth that Confederation was a necessity and a certainty, and you had determined on a change in front—a *coup d'etat* to make yourself its champion, and cut out Tilley. The design was a bold one. Your first move was to secretly insert in the Governor's speech a clause *favoring* Confederation. It was as follows: "I have received Her Majesty's commands to communicate to you a "correspondence on the affairs of "B. N. A. * * * and I am further directed to express to you the "strong and deliberate opinion of "Her Majesty's Government, that "it is an OBJECT MUCH TO BE DESIRED "THAT ALL THE B. N. A. COLONIES "SHOULD AGREE TO UNITE IN ONE "GOVERNMENT."

When this came to the notice of Mr. Anglin (the Secretary) and Hon. Mr. Wilmot, (now Lieut-Governor) they indignantly repudiated it, declaring they would not be a party to the betrayal of their trust. They promptly resigned. Thus, your political off-spring had its neck wrung off at its birth and to hide your discomforture, you picked a quarrel with Governor Gordon, the House was dissolved, the country turned against you, and the popular idol of a few months previous was dragged in the dust,

On entering the first Parliament of Canada you took your seat with the Opposition—

"A patriot bursting with heroic rage."

Two or three years in those cold shades are sufficient for a statesman who has an innate love to handle the loaves and fishes, and before 1872, we find you cuddling up to your ancient foe, Tilley, and slipping your hands in his pockets for crumbs of patronage. In 1872-3, we find you amongst the—

"Placemen, all tranquility and smiles," with everything to get and nothing to trouble you. It was then you built up an enormous reputation. The responsibility and work of office were borne by Tilley, but you distributed place and office and contracts. To make a judge before breakfast in the mornings was then a small matter to you. In those days the Opposition party, in whom to-day you see the perfection of all political virtues, you denounced as sectional and narrow; their policy was hostile to the Maritime Provinces. The second General Elections for Parliament found you a out and out supporter of Sir John's Government. Your allusions in your Nomination Speech at the Dorchester Hustings, to the statesmanlike qualities of Tupper and Tilley, were sufficiently flattering to bring the blush to their cheeks, had they been present. In a few months the Pacific Scandal howl set in, and you went over the fence like a shot. Scratch a Tartar and you will find a Russian. Your conservatism was scratched and you were found inwardly an enemy of Tupper and Tilley's. You did not have the decency to respect even your own course and your own declarations. You attacked with violence their administrative acts during the very period you were one of their chief supporters and beneficiaries. You tore up and spat on your own record. But enough of this for the present.

If you have not been wedded to principles, true to friends or loyal to party, you possess at least one element of consistency—you have been true to a power that runs through all your political actions and furnishes the key to unlock the guiding principle of your life. First and last, you have always grasped for power. This has been your ruling passion. Your sacrifices of money, of principle and of party, your triumphs and your disappointments have all come from the unlicensed exercise of this dominant passion. The great Napoleon said that a people must be ruled by either religion or honors. Horace Walpole accepted the maxim that government must be carried on by either self-interest or force, and he inaugurated a saturnalia of corruption. He bribed the King; he bribed the Queen; and at one time he had no less than 257 members of Parliament in his pay. It pleases me to turn from the selfish and self-aggrandizing spirit of Walpole's times to a name near and dear to the hearts of our people, that of Joseph Howe. He appealed to the generous and patriotic feelings of his countrymen. A finer spectacle cannot be found in Colonial History, than his bold attack for popular rights on the Council of Twelve, and his brave defence waged single-handed, against all the power of those autocratic rulers. Howe without an office to bestow or a shilling to give remained the people's idol to the last, because he appealed to the higher and better qualities of the people and stirred their pulses with generous feelings. It is your misfortune to belong to the Walpole rather than the Howe class of politicians. Your method has not been to appeal to men collectively on the merit of principle and on the score of duty and patriotism; you have captured them individually by money judiciously loaned, by places bestowed and favors conferred, to create interest for yourself. No one can read over a list of your supporters in the various parishes without being convinced of the art and skill you have used in planting your favors in order to reap a harvest at elections. While many of your supporters are confessedly such from pure and disinterested feelings, I am bound to say there are many more (and those the most blatant and violent) from venal and degrading motives, you having apparently addressed yourself not to their passions, or their understanding, but simply to the touch

You lent money in quarters where it would do you the most good, and seduced many of the best men of the county into your support by innocent enough favors; "Walk into my parlor, says the spider to the fly," but in relying upon your capacity as a money-lender, to support you in your capacity as a politician, you have been often disappointed. The fly has escaped. You have inveighed against the villainy of borrowing a man's money and then voting against him. You have seemed to forget that your money when locked up in your strong box, is not employed and not productive and that you are quite as much under obligation to the man who hires it on interest, as he to you. So far from your debtors being obliged to support you, the man who yields up his political beliefs or convictions in the service of his creditor is a slave and has no claim to the franchise as a freeman. An old English tenure required the tenant to go on his knees before the Lord of the Manor, clasping his raised hands, and acknowledging himself to be *his man*, from that time forth. We have no such tenures in this free land, where freeholds can be held by the million. It is not consistent with the spirit of a free people for a money-lord to create any analogous tenure—to own any man—by virtue of his money-grip on him. Such a tendancy of things would result in an oligarchy of wealth, where the poor man's son could never hope for advancement, and where honest poverty would be looked upon as a crime.

ANTONINUS.

The Position in Nova Scotia.

Halifax County will probably keep the present representatives for another five years. It is understood that both Mr. Richey and Mr. Daly will accept the candidature. There is no competition among the Grit leaders for the honor of being defeated.

In Kings D. B. Woodworth, Esq., has been unanimously nominated to contest the county in the Conservative interest. Dr. Borden, the present member, is a gentlemen of high character, but his political career has not been a great success. He had a hard fight to get the seat in 1878. Public opinion has changed in Kings County since then and is much more strongly in favor of the Government than four years ago.

In Shelburne, the somewhat bomptious Thomas Robertson will probably fall a victim to Hon. N. White, who will leave the Lower House.

J. Wilberforce Longley, Esq., proposes to contest Annapolis for the House of Assembly. J. Wilberforce is the accomplished editor of the *Acadian Recorder*. He will be remembered for a long time in Colchester for his speeches there last summer. He was good on the N. P. He doubled the tariff with great ease. But on the C. P Railway he was magnificent. He rollicked and luxuriated among the millions. Sometimes the Syndicate got fifty millions; sometimes five hundred millions. He never stuck for a few millions. "Gentlemen," shouted he, "the new Syndicate put up a deposit of five millions." "O, now, Mr. Longley you know it was only a little over one million," said his opponent. "O, well, replied the orator "say one million it does not signify."

Mr. Longley aired his rhetoric at Five Islands. That little place had given a long majority for the Grits before and was supposed to feel the same when the evangelist came. Longley spoke against McLellan and the people straightway went and voted for him almost to a man, and the Five Island vote surprised everybody.

Tea.

In 1872, Sir John Macdonald's Government abolished duty on tea. On the accession of the Mackenzie Government to power a duty of 5c. per pound on black and 6c. on green was imposed. On the return to power of the Macdonald Government the duty was lowered, and last year abolished altogether.

—Albert County is to have a Lib.-Con. convention next Monday at Albert in that county to arrange for the nomination of a Government candidate.

The "Record" Again.

"Let a man be ne'er so wise,
He may be caught with sober lies."
SWIFT.

"And falsehood
Is worse in knights than beggars."
SHAKESPEARE.

"The Record of Conservative Administration" is not likely to beguile many people. Was it worth while for Sir Albert to get all these false figures compiled, or to use them when compiled for the sake of the slim chance of winning a few votes? Would it not have been as well to come before the people with a true statement of the situation, and trust to personal friendship and a reputation as a fair business man to get elected? It may be that Sir Albert has not read the sheet himself. Perchance he has not seen it, but has been told that it would do to circulate among the marines. If the Grit candidate does not know the contents of the document, which has been spreading among his friends and others, we would call his attention to a few things in it, which he would do well to contradict. There is a comparison of the "controllable expenditure" of the present Government with that of the previous one, accompanied with a statement that Senator MacPherson had declared that this expenditure was as much under the control of Government as household expenses were under the control of individuals. Among the items given under this head is "Census 1878, $1,053, 1881 $128,033." Now neither Senator MacPherson nor any other Senator, with a grain of sense, would class the Census as household expenses. The reason that there was an increase is quite simple, viz., that in 1881 there was a Census taken and in 1878 there was none. The B. N. Act provides that a Census shall be taken every ten years, and Sir Albert Smith is telling the people of Westmorland that their additional expenditure is under the control of Government! Then it is said that charges on Revenue are increased. To show how true that is, we will institute a comparison.

		Charges on Customs.
Grit	1875	4.44 per cent.
	1876	5.61 "
	1877	5 75 "
	1878	5.58 "
	1879	5.56 "
Lib.-Con	1880	5.04 "
	1881	3.87 "

Thus while under the last year of Grit rule it cost $5 56 to collect $100 revenue, it costs now but $3.87; a saving in expenses of $1.79 in each $10 collected

The Sugar Monopoly.

The Opposition press seem disposed to make the public think that the duty on sugar is two or three times what it was under the last adminstration. The facts are as follows:

In 1877, sugar over No. 13 D.S. paid on an average $2.42 per cent.

In 1881 the average duty paid on sugar above No. 14 (that is a higher grade) was $2.67 per cent., an increase of a quarter of a cent per pound over that grade in 1877.

In 1877 sugar above No. 9 and below No. 13, paid on an average $1.83½ per cent., while in 1881 that between No. 9 and No. 14 paid $1.94, an increase of one-tenth of a cent per pound. This lower grade (9 to 14), the standard of the present tariff, includes a little better sugar than the old one (9 to 13) but this is offset by a corresponding difference in favour of the old tariff in the higher grade. On sugars below No. 9 the average duty paid in 1877 was $1.55, while under the present tariff it was $1.52, showing a slight decrease.

True, raw sugar was much cheaper at the port of importation last year than in 1877, but this was largely due to the fact that we imported more, and had worked up a trade with the countries which could supply us the cheapest.

Even if we did not manufacture a pound of sugar, and the price at the port where the sugar was bought were the same as it was in 1877, the duty paid under the present tariff could not be more than half-a-cent per pound more than it was then, for the best refined sugar, while for ordinary brown sugar the increase (5 per cent.) would come to less than a quarter of a cent per pound.

Hon. Isaac Burpee said on Saturday, in St. John, that the effect of the tariff was to increase the cost of sugar about a cent per pound. Mr. Burpee knew very well that sugar had not increased in price at all, and he knew that white sugar would have to rise to double the price, and coarse sugar to four times the present price, before what he says will be true.

Mr. Burpee went on to say that the revenue raised from the sugar duties had fallen off several hundred thousand dollars. The following figures will show how that is:—

Revenue from sugar.	
1876	$2,187,366
1877	2,208,645
1878	2,515,655
1881	2.553,269

Look on This Picture and Then on That.

GIVEN TO THE SYNDICATE!—25,000,000 acres of land, at $3 per acre—$75,000,000.—*Vide* "Record of Conservative Adminstration."

"From all the evidence he could obtain respecting the main land, not one-fifth was available for settlement by farmers, and the remaining four-fifths through which the road was likely to run, had yet to be proved good for mining purposes. It was simply absurd to put the price of the land at $1 per acre."—*Hon. Alex. Mackenzie.* (Speech on the bill to admit British Columbia into the Dominion, 1871.)

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

I am instructed by Seth Ward, Jr., to sell by Auction, at his residence, Woodpoint, on Wednesday, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock, p. m:

1 pair Working Oxen.
1 Schooner, 30 tons register.

Farm containing 60 acres, about 10 acres improved, the balance well timbered. Terms made known day of sale.

C. W. COLE,
Auctioneer.

Sackville, May 24th, 1882.
1i—may25

TENDERS.

NEW CHURCH.

THE undersigned will receive Tenders for the construction of a new Methodist Church, at Upper Sackville, until the 15th JUNE next.

Plans and specifications may be seen at John Fawcett's, Esq.

Timber for the frame will be furnished by Committee.

ALBERT FAWCETT,
Chairman of Building Committee.
Upper Sackville, May 25, 1882.

$1,000.00!
$1,000.00! $1,000.00!

Ready-Made Clothing!

—AT—

C. A. BOWSER'S.

By late arrivals I am enabled to offer the Largest and best Stock of

CLOTHING

yet shown by me.

C. A. BOWSER.
may25

Political Meetings.

The Local Election.

Hon. Messrs. LANDRY and HANINGTON

Will address the Electors of Westmorland at

Chignecto Hall, Sackville, on Monday, 29th inst., at 7 p. m.; Baie Verte, on Tuesday, 30th; and Bayfield, on Wednesday, 31st.

may24-1i

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.

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.

WANTED!

HIGHEST Price Paid for Eggs, Roll and Ferkin Butter, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Hams, &c.

GEO. E. FORD.

SEED OATS.

ONE CAR LOAD of P. E. I. Seed Oats at the Station, we will be there on SATURDAY to deliver them to those who want them. Terms cash.

JAMES R. AYER.

May 17th, 1882.

AUTOMATIC PENCILS. CLOCKS, &c.

JUST OPENED:

AUTOMATIC Pencils and Leads, Nickled Alarm and Time Clocks, the Waterbury Watches, cheap; 1 doz. Hand Mirrors, Metallic Hair Brushes, Spectacles and Cases, cheap.

GEO. E. FORD.

TO LET.

HALF of my New House opposite Methodist Parsonage, near Station, Post Office, Academies, &c., containing 7 Rooms, 2 Halls, Kitchen, Cellar &c., with large Tank.

Apply to
GEO. E. FORD.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

QUARRYMEN AND LABORERS

WANTED!

APPLY AT PORT PHILIP QUARRY.

DUNCAN STEWART,
Foreman.

☞Highest wages to good men.

New Advertisements.

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.

J. L. Black.

Wall Paper.

5,000 ROLLS,

FROM 6c. to $1.00 per Roll. All the new Colourings and Designs.

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 Suites Complete, from $20 to $30 each.

J. L. Black.

Flour, Flour.

TWO CARS now due:—125 barrels "Rosebank"; 125 bbls "Snowflake." Bottom prices.

J. L. Black.

House Builders' Stock.

8 CASKS Boiled and Raw LINSEED OIL; 2 casks Spirits Turpentine.
Jappan, Furniture Varnish,
White Damar do., Patent Dyers.
2½ tons Best White Lead.
2 " Red, Black, Yellow, Blue and Green Paint.

The Lowest in the Market.

J. L. Black.

Steel Ploughs.

Wilkinson & Co.'s Patent.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

For sale by

J. L. Black.

Timothy & Clover Seed.

NOW in Store, and for sale low by the bag:

100 bush TIMOTHY SEED.
1200 lbs RED CLOVER.
800 " ALSIKE "

J. L. Black.

Dry Goods.

NOW opening, new stock of Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Prints, Sheetings, Ginghams, Cold Shirtings, Carriage Dusters, Rubber Carriage Robes, Dress Goods, Linings, Battins, Corsets, Sunshades, Gloves, Silks, Satins, Hat Flowers, Laces, Hamburgs, and general Dry Goods, making

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
—IN—
ALL DEPARTMENTS.

J. L. Black.

Hats, Hats.

Mens' Felt Hats,
Mens' Wool Hats,

MENS' SOFT HATS,
MENS' STIFF HATS,
MENS' PANAMA HATS,
MENS' LINEN HATS.

Boys' and Youths' Felt and Straw Hats.
New Styles and Low Prices.

J. L. Black.

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.

J. L. Black.

New Advertisements.

CUSTOM

TAILORING.

New Cloths.

ELEGANT PATTERNS!
GOOD VALUE!

JUST OPENED: A splendid lot of

Canadian and Scotch Tweeds,
WORSTEDS, DIAGONALS,

and everything required for a first-class trade. We have new the largest stock, best value, and handsomest patterns ever offered by us.

MR. HORSLER has still the charge of this department, and customers can rely upon being well and promptly served.

MITCHELL'S celebrated Fashion Report and Plate, received every month.

All are invited to examine the stock.

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.

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.

J. F. ALLISON.

New Millinery! New Millinery!

JUST OPENED:

THE finest and largest stock of Millinery Goods we ever exhibited, including all the latest Shapes, Styles, Colors and Makes in Hats and Bonnets; Elegant Flowers, Jet Flowers and Ornaments, Black and Colored Watered Ribbons, White, Black and Colored Ostrich Feathers and Plumes, Black and Colored Watered Silks, Black and Colored Satins, Beads, Pins, new Spanish and other Laces in Black and the new colors, and every thing necessary to do a first class millinery trade. Miss McCarthy has charge of this department, which is a sufficient guarantee that our customers will be pleased.

GEO. E. FORD.

Furniture, Furniture.

AT A BARGAIN:

1 QUEEN ANN PARLOR SUITE, Walnut Frames upholstered with Rose Silk, very handsome, will be sold cheap. 5 suites Ash Bedroom Furniture, trimmed with Walnut very handsome, and cheap. Patent Spring Rockers, Easy Chairs, Parlor Chairs, Sofas—all Walnut, upholstered with Hair Cloth; Lounges, Cribs, Bedsteads, Mattrasses, Spring Beds, Tables, Washstands, Extension Tables, Walnut and Ash Dining Chairs, Common Furniture, all kinds. Walnut and Ash Rocking and Nurse Chairs. In fact we can supply any article in the Furniture line, from a Bedroom Suite costing $20 to one costing $300; or a Parlor Suite at $55 to our costly $500. If you want Furniture, come and see me; guarantee prices satisfactory.

GEO. E. FORD.

New Goods, New Goods.

JUST OPENED AT CRANE'S CORNER

13 PIECES of Tapestry Carpets, beautiful patterns and best value we have ever shewn; an elegant Tapestry Carpet at 50c. per yard. 20 pieces Wool, Union, Hemp, Druggett and Stair Carpets, without doubt the best value in the place. Hearth Rugs and Door Mats; Lace Curtains by the sett or yard, very cheap; new Curtain Holders, and Beautiful Wool Fringes for 5 o'clock Tea Tables. Mantels, Brackets, and Lamberquins.

☞Be sure you see these goods before you buy.

GEO. E. FORD.

Rubber Wrappers and Twee Waterproof Coats.

JUST OPENED:

A LOT of Rubber Wrappers, Reversible, Wool Plaids and Plush one side. Also, a lot of Men's Tweed Waterproof Coats, very cheap.

GEO. E. FORD

Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

JUST OPENED

10 CASES Boots, Shoes and Slippers, cheaper than ever. If you don't believe, come and inspect our stock, get our prices, and be convinced.

GEO. E. FORD.

Pails, Tubs, Brooms, &c.

JUST RECEIVED:

20 DOZEN 2 and 3 Hoop Pails, whole, half and quarter.
15 nests Tubs, all sizes.
Lot Wood Bowls for working Butter.
Children's Wagons, Wheelbarrows, and Carts. A lot of Clothes' Wringers, very cheap.

GEO. E. FORD.

BANK of P. E. Island Bills taken in exchange for Goods, at
GEO. E. FORD'S.

LOCAL MATTERS.

MAYFLOWERING.—The Upper Sackville school went in search of Mayflowers on Saturday week. The quest was successful. So was a festival which came off in the evening. Mr. Rayworth is deservedly popular as a teacher.

SAD NEWS.—Mrs. Seth Tower, of Wood Point, has received intelligence of the loss at sea of Herbert Carter, her son by a previous marriage. It appears that the young man was sailing in an American coasting schooner, which capsized off Cape Cod, all on board perishing.

SALES.—W. B. Dixon, Esq., has purchased Mr. A. McIntosh's place. The latter moving westward with the course of empire takes his way to Manitoba.—Rufus Cole, Esq., Rockport, intends removing to Sackville and has bought Mrs. Chas. Dixon's place on the Landing Road.

GONE UP HIGHER.—Capt. Frith B. Atkinson, late master of the "Blomidon," with his wife, were passengers on board the steamer "Hibernian" leaving Halifax on Monday last, bound for Greenock. Capt. Atkinson takes charge of a ship belonging to the firm of McEachran & Co., of Scotland. His new craft is a first-class vessel, and will probably go into the East India trade. Capt. Atkinson is one of the best commanders in the service.

THE MAIL ROBBERY.—L. G. Smith, Baggage Master, on the I. C. R., was arrested last Thursday, charged with the recent Postal Car robbery. It appears that the accused was in charge of the mails on every occasion when a robbery occurred, and that, though he had been short of money until late ly, he had recently been paying off some debts, to the great surprise of the creditors. Among the letters missed was one containing $176 in greenbacks, and it was ascertained that Smith had paid an old debt of $15 in American currency. Though the above and other evidence is by no means conclusive, it was considered sufficient to justify his arrest and he accordingly was taken at Apohaqui and brought to Moncton, where magistrate Wortman commenced a preliminary investigation, which will be continued to morrow, the prisoner being in the meantime removed to Dorchester jail, bail having been refused.

THE NEW DAILY.—The Moncton Daily *Transcript*, which has at last appeared, is a neat little journal, the size of the *Times*, well edited and printed. In the "Salutatory" it is announced that the *Transcript* will be Liberal. The leading article mentions Sir Albert Smith's services on the Fishery Commission with approval, and alludes to the modesty of the same gentleman in refusing the various honors and titles that have been thrust upon him. The second editorial dwells upon the singular fact that Mr. Wood is in favor of the National Policy now, whereas he was a Liberal last fall, The *Transcript* does not say why when a man changes he might not as well do it in the winter as any other time. There are other editorials, one of which points out that the odious stamp duties and that the "tax on intelligence," newspaper postage, were the work of Sir John Macdonald. It is not shown why Mr. MacKenzie and his followers did not abolish the odious taxes if they did not like them. There is also something said about corruption at elections, a subject which the *Transcript* would have avoided if its Editor had been as well acquainted with Westmorland as some of the Directors are. But the amount of stock in trade is necessarily small and the Editor has made the best of it.

A THIEF ESCAPES.—Mr. Willard Wilbur, of Dorchester, hired a horse, last Monday, to a man, who called himself Tompkins, and hailed from St. John. The team was hired to go to Memramcook. Later in the day the owner of the horse was informed that his horse and the driver were met near Sackville. A pursuit was determined upon and speedily carried out. The stranger was found negociating a horse-trade with John Bell, Esq., of this place. He took to his heels at the approach of Mr. Wilbur, and a second pursuit was instituted. The culprit made his way past Robert Fawcett's, thence down the marsh in the direction of the Tantramar, followed by four fleet-footed yoemen. There was much splashing and dashing as the five worthies pranced through the water on the marshes. The flying victim made straight for the river into which he plunged boldly. He changed his mind afterwards, crawled out and was captured, taken to Estabrook's hotel and locked up. It is alleged that a pair of boots were purchased for him by the kind owner of the horse in place of those which had been in the Tantramar. Later, when the parties were discussing politics, a young man with a pair of new boots went marching at a quick pace out through a back door into the darkness, remarking that the ways of the transgressor were not so hard as they were cracked up to be. He is still on the wing.

LOCAL MATTERS.

(From our own correspondents.)

DORCHESTERISMS.

—Messrs. A. G. Jones, of Halifax, and W. T. Pipes, of Amherst, visited Sir Albert on Thursday last.

—Hon. A. D. Richard takes kindly to his new title. He is the first of his nationality to take a seat in the Legislative Council.

—A new boot and shoe factory company is being agitated, to be run by Messrs. McDowell & Co. Sir A. J Smith heads the stock list with $2,000.

—The town is exercised over the matter of sidewalks. Mr. Allen Chapman, a short time ago started a subscription list, and as a result a new sidewalk now lies between the Corner and Mr. Chapman's residence.

LONDONDERRY ITEMS.

—A man named McIsaac, was killed lately, by an accident in the mine at Martin's Brook.

—Sleighing lasted on Folleigh Mountain till after the 1st of May. The snow is still several feet deep in the woods.

—Capt. Nicholas Bryant, late manager of the Iron Mine at Folleigh Mountain, is about leaving for the North-West Territory, to open a coal mine.

—The Steel Co. of Canada, Acadian Mines, have recently had placed in position a steam hammer for the manufacture of car-wheel axles. The hammer is working successfully. The Co. now do all the work, from taking the ore out of the mine to preparing car-wheels and axles for use on the cars. They have already manufactured thousands of car-wheels for the different Railways, and will now have as much as they can do to fill orders for axles. This, however, is but a small part of the enormous business of the Company. We learn that they expect to further extend their works this summer. Tourists would be well repaid for a visit to Acadian Iron Mines,

SALISBURY ITEMS.

—The cold weather is having a discouraging effect upon our farmers. No farming done yet.

—Mr. John Murray, of I. C. R. notoriety, who has been living in Salisbury since he left the road, has lately gone West.

—Your Salisbury correspondent of a few issues ago spoke of the scarcity of pigs. If he were in the village, he would have no trouble in gathering up about a dozen on Main street any warm afternoon. All sizes are to be seen there.

—Rev. Mr. Moore has changed his place of residence. He now occupies the house lately tenanted by Mr. John Wilson, and Mr. Isaiah Tingley has moved from the house on the other side of the river, where he lived during the winter, to the house vacated by Mr. Moore.

—The Baptists are planning a picnic excursion to come off early in June. Arrangements will be made to give the scholars a free ride over the Albert Railway, and spend a pleasant day at the other end of the line. This will afford a good opportunity to obtain a hasty glance at some of the best parts of Albert.

—On Monday evening last Sir A. J. Smith and Josiah Wood, Esq., were both in town, making arrangements for political meetings. They went from here to Petitcodiac. The feeling here waxes warm, as much on account of the great change in political sympathies since last election as for any other reason. The Knight has lost ground rapidly since 1878.

—The Trustees have engaged Miss Maud Allen, of Carleton, St. John as teacher of the primary department of our school. We understand that an assistant will also be provided. This will place the school in a more satisfactory condition. According to the certificate lately sent to the secretary by Inspector Smith, all of those in the advanced department presented for superior allowance passed the required examination.

—The village was startled on last Saturday afternoon by the sudden death on one Mr. Graves. Mr. G. was a middle aged man in comparatively good health. He was as well on Saturday as usual but during the afternoon as he was crossing the field near the house of William Gray he was suddenly seized with pain about the region of the heart and was unable to proceed further. He was carried into Gray's house where he died in about half an hous. Dr. Moore was on hand before he died but nothing could be done.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Fred. V. Wedderburn, son of Hon. Mr. Wedderburn, late Provincial Secretary, recently graduated with high honors in the law department of the New York University.—Mr. Hammell Prescott of the telegraph office, has been dangerously ill. He is now recovering slowly.—Rev. Principal Kennedy is seriously ill.—Dr. P. R. Moore is out, and has re-commenced practicing.—W. Fred. Donkin, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed a Commissioner for taking affidavits to hold to bail and recognizances of bail in the Supreme Court for the County of Cumberland. Richard Bennett, Alexander McKenzie, and Henry Swift, Esqs., of Spring Hill, are made J. P's.—Miss Lavinia Stewart, who has spent part of the winter it Scotland, was a passenger on the "Prussian," which arrived at Halifax on Monday. The "Prussian" was damaged somewhat by running into an iceberg off Newfoundland. The shock was a severe one, the figure head and a portion of the head-gear being carried away. The passengers were considerably alarmed but kept quiet. The safety of the "Prussian" is due to her great strength. The ship had on board 1025 passangers, mostly German emigrants.—Rev. Richard Uniacke who has been some time in Amherst, has gone to labor in the diocese of Huron, Ont.,

—Amherst has organized a cricket club.

Mr. Frederick Hannay, of Richibucto, N. B., in two days last week, shot fifty-six geese, duck and brant Other sportsmen are also making great slaughter among the birds.

The Local Government.

The following gentlem n compose the new Local Government:

Hon. D. L. Hanington, Premier.
Hon. John Young, President.
Hon. P. A. Landry, Prov. Secretary.
Ezekiel McLeod, Attorney General.
Hon. J. H. Crawford, Solicitor-General.
Geo. J. Colter, Esq., Com. of Works.
Hon. Robert Marshall, } without office.
Hon. Mr. Perley, }

There are several changes, but Mr. McLeod and Mr. Colter are the only men who were not in before. Mr. McLeod is a young man of recognzed ability, who is to be congratulated on having achieved so honorable a position at his age, without having been obliged to resort to any political arts. He has not been in the legislature but he is a good Lawyer. Mr. Colter is said to be a good man for the position. He will represent York County. Messrs. Landry and Hanington require no indroduction to Westmorland people. The other ministers are well known.

P. E. I. Elections.

The result of the Island elections, as finally announced, show a small majority in favor of the Government. As it is claimed by the Opposition that the voting was on Dominion issues, it is as well to look on the result from that stand-point. There are three Counties, each of which returns two members. The following is the vote taken:

KINGS.

Lib.-Con. Vote	3,245
Grit "	3,280
Grit majority	35

QUEENS.

Lib.-Con. Vote	7,603
Grit "	6,987
Lib.-Con. maj	616

PRINCE.

Lib.-Con. Vote	4,720
Grit "	3,848
Lib.-Con. maj	872

This shows a fair majority in favor of the present Dominion Government. The custom in P. E. Island local politics is to have a turn over every general election. This time was an exception, owing no doubt, entirely to the new element introduced, viz: the popularity of the Dominion Government.

Last Monday completed the 27th year of Sir Charles Tupper's public life. When he entered the N. S. legislature in 1855, he at once stepped to the highest rank in the party. Since then he has been in the thick of every fight. Several times he has been in antagonism to the popular feeling in Nova Scotia. This was especially true in 1867, Confederation was not popular in Nova Scotia. The Confederate party was scattered to the winds in every County of the Province but Cumberland. In that County the majority for Dr. Tupper was less than a hundred. Joe Howe was there, going through the parishes firing the people with indignation at their wrongs; and well the old orator knew how to carry a crowd with him. Annand was on hand with Anti Confederate arguments and Anti Confederate cash; but Charles Tupper got elected. Since then he has seen Mr. Howe, his old opponent, Mr. McLellan, and a host of others who resented the measure at first, come over to his side. When the country was again swept by the so-called Reform party in the winter of 1874, Cumberland returned its old representative by a majority of nearly 400. At other times he has had a walk over the course, and he returns now to his constituency assured of a triumphant return. There will probably be no opposition. If there is any it will be rather for the purpose of keeping him in the County than in the hopes of getting many votes.

Sir Albert Smith and many others predicted that when Confederation was consummated, the Lower Provinces would be entirely at the mercy of Canada, and that our men would not get a hearing in Ottawa.

Now, the *Globe* says that Tupper dominates the Ministry, and even in Nova Scotia he gets his full share of praise or blame according as the Government measure in question is looked upon with favor or otherwise. Whatever may be the faults of the Minister of Railways, he is a strong man and while he has a seat in the Cabinet there is no fear that Nova Scotia will not have due weight in the Government.

The Toronto *Globe* announces that Sir Charles Tupper will have to meet a Liberal at the polls. The Liberal has not made his appearance yet. Mr. Pipes is a young man of high aspirations but not entirely devoid of common sense, and he is wiser than he was four years ago. This is remarked by some Grit journal that there have been accessions to that party in Cumberland lately. It is not correct. If it were, the phenomenon could only be accounted for on the theory that nature abhors a vacuum.

—The Legislative Council will be run full-handed. The following six gentlemen have been appointed to fill the vacancies:

Mr. G. F. Hill, Charlotte.
Mr. Allan A. Davidson, Northumberland.
Mr. Wm. B. Beveridge, Victoria.
Mr. Francis Woods, Queens.
Mr. Randolph, York.
Mr. Richard, Westmorland.

The two latter gentlemen are new in the political arena. Mr. Richard is a promising young lawyer of Dorchester. His many friends will be glad to hear of his advancement and the new councillor's fellow countrymen will recognize his appointmen as an act of justice to their race. Mr. Randolph is well and favorably known in Fredericton as a good business man and a good citizen.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

—Mr. Moody, the evangelist, will probably remain in England another year.

—For thirty-five years Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has been professor at the Harvard Medical School.

—An uncle of Ralph Walde Emerson was the ancestor of both Phillips Brooks and Wendell Phillips.

—Mr. W. H. Allison, M. P., for Hants, has been seriously ill for some time past. His health is now better and he has returned from Ottawa.

—Madame Albani has received the Royal Order of Merit from the king of the Hawaiian Islands. A good many people do not know that this famous prima donna is a Canadian.

—Mr. McLaren, counsel for the Canada Temperance Act, has returned from England. He says that he has no doubt the Act will be sustained. He expected a decision as early as the 20th inst.

—The diversions of Hon. Mr. Gladstone's Easter recess: Writing one or two long magazine articles, and countless letters and postal cards, and filling up any spare moments with chopping trees in his woods.

—Colonel Domville has been nominated by a meeting in Sussex, as the Conservative Candidate for Kings. Prof. Foster, of the Scott Act fame, is the Grit Candidate. A new journal in Mr. Domville's interest is to be started at Sussex.

—A niece of Edmund Burke's wife owns Mrs. Burke's wedding ring and diamond guard ring, with the date of the marriage, which has hitherto been unknown to his biographers—12th March, 1757—inscribed therein. The place where the wedding occurred is still unknown.

—History repeats itself. The sons of the Prince of Wales participated in a "buffalo-hunt" in Ceylon recently, where the buffalo was a tame one. So a royal prince was entertained in Sweden years ago by a bear-hunt, and when his Highness raised his gun to shoot, the bear began to dance.

—Mr. S. P. Colt, the fortunate recipient of $50,000 under the will of the late C. J. Vanderbilt, was elected Attorney General of Rhode Island on the 5th inst. He is a prominent member of the Rhode Island bar, and for two years past has been Assistant Attorney-General. Mr. Vanderbilt was frequently his guest at Bristol.

—The late Dr. Edward L. Beadle, of Ploughkeepsie, bequeathed $54,000 to various charitable institutions in Ploughkeepsie and N. York; $50,000 are set apart for the income of certain parties during their life, and at their death the amount is to be distributed among certain hospitals and medical colleges of New York, and institutions connected with the Reformed Church.

—Lord Derby is the admiration and envy of all Irish landlords, having cleared out of that country with $800,000 for his land five years ago. "Ted," as his father used to call him, knows a thing or two, and probably bore in mind that clause of Peel's will prohibiting the investment of a penny of his property in Irish soil. Sir Robert has been a Chief Secretary.

—Lately one Sunday evening, a Boston divine suddenly paused somewhere near the close of his sermon, and said; "We would all be glad if the young man in the vestibule would come inside and satisfy himself whether she is or is not here. That would be much better than keeping a half-inch draught on the occupants of the back pew." And in the solemn silence that followed, the congregation could hear a sound outside as of the retreat of an army with banners.

Political Notes.

—The Nova Scotia local elections June 20th.

—George McLeod, Esq., will undertake it.

—Sir Charles Tupper has left Ottawa for Amherst.

—Kennedy F. Burns opposes Mr. Anglin in Gloucester.

—Sir Leonard Tilley is expected at St. John this week.

—Mr. Troop declines to oppose Sir Leonard Tilley at St John.

—Geo. McInerney, Esq., is out against Mr. Girouard, M. P., in Kent.

—Hon. Peter Mitchell contests Northumberland with Mr. Snowball.

—Mr. S. L. Peters is nominated to oppose Mr. G. G. King, M. P., in Queens Co.

—Mr. Osman, of Hillsboro', is a candidate for Albert Co. in the Liberal-Conservative interest.

—Hon. John O'Conner has resigned his portfolio of Post Master General, and Mr. John Carling, M. P. for London, is the new Post Master General. Mr. Costigan is to be new Minister of Inland Revenue *vice* Hon. Mr. Aikens resigned.

THE Dominion Elections take place on the 20th of June. Local Elections 22nd of June.

CONCERT.—The concert on Tuesday evening was well patronized, and the programme was very creditably carried out. Want of space precludes an extended notice.

PUGWASH ITEMS.—Quite an influx of visitors is expected this summer, and a number of persons are preparing to accommodate them, so there will be no lack of first class accommodation.—The Baptist Association meets here the eighth of July.—A large number of vessels are looked for this season and brisk times expected. If the Railway goes on, no doubt, *some* of the *many* who have left here, will be induced to return.

Fear Not

All kidney and urinary complaints, especially Bright's Disease, Diabetes and liver troubles Hop Bitters will surely and lastingly cure. Cause exactly like your own have been cured in your own neighborhood, and you can find reliable proof at home of what Hop Bitters has and can do

Seed Oats. To arrive 1,500 bushels Seed Oats, from P. E. Island, for sale low, at the Station.—GEO E. FORD.

Ireland.

The murderers are still at large. Suspicion has rested on several persons, among others on a man who arrived at New York recently on a steamer from Ireland, but no clue has been found that is worth anything. Amid the confusion and excitement, the English Parliament is trying to legislate to suit the present crisis. Mr. Gladstone's repression bill is slowly working its way through the House. Mr. Dillon attacked the measure with some violence, but Mr. Bright, who always leans to the side of mercy, favors it, and even Parnell said but little against the bill on the first reading.

The measure is a stern one. It provides three judges to try cases without a jury in places where the ordinary process of law is found ineffective. The districts where murders, riots, or outrages to property occur, will be obliged to make such compensation as judges appointed for the purpose may award. Students of English History will recognize this provision as one of the characteristics of the old Anglo-Saxon system. Membership of secret societies is strictly forbidden, and seditious newspapers are to be suppressed. There will be no more trifling with the Irish. Whatever the Government may concede to their demands in the direction of Home Rule, now is not the time to parley. It is determined first to restore order, and afterward to attend to the business of redressing grievances. There is no doubt that had the murder of the Secretary not taken place, an arrangement of the land difficulty, greatly advantageous to the tenants, would have been effected. The landlord's rights would have been recognized also, and a large portion of the loss sustained by the adjustment would have been shouldered by the British Government. It is probable that this intention will still be carried out, unless the Gladstone Government undergo a defeat, which is not at all impossible in the present uncertain state of affairs.

—P. E. I. BANK.—The stockholders of the P. E. I. Bank held a meeting last Thursday and concluded to acknowledge insolvency and go at once into liquidation.

—Sir Albert's friends here are feeling somewhat blue. A strong adherent of his was overheard the other day saying "I'll tell you what we'll do. Sir Albert must be got in somehow. Supposing we let Wood go in for the Dominion and run Sir Albert for the Local. I think we could work him in there someway."

News and Comments.

—Egypt is on the verge of a civil war.

—It is said that 300 small farmers have been evicted in Galway County, during the last week.

—The Sultan has received letters of a threatening nature. He is afraid his turn will come next.

—The United States Committee on Woman's Suffrage has reported in favor of its adoption.

—Mason, it is understood, will be released immediately after Guiteau is hanged, if not before.

—40,000 bushels of potatoes were shipped from Sussex to the United States last winter; value $25,000.

—It is reported that 17 houses have been burned at Middleton, County Cork, and 70 persons rendered homeless.

—The fees paid on private bills during the session of Parliament just closed amounted to sixteen thousand dollars.

—The Privy Council have awarded $20,000 to Mr. Doutre for services as Canadian counsel in the Fishery Award case.

—The Crown Prince of Germany has been notified that if he attends the coronation of the Czar, he and the Czar will be blown up.

—The Governor-General leaves Ottawa next week for Halifax to meet the Princess. It is expected that they will spend some time in the Maritime Provinces.

—Five men who attempted to destroy a bridge on Mexican National R. R., Friday, were caught the day after by the Governor of the State of Mexico and immediately shot.

—Guiteau is certain that the wrath of the Almighty will rest upon the American nation if they allow him to be hanged. He will accept nothing short of a pardon, complete and unconditional.

—The Jews are emigrating in crowds from Russia. They go to Turkey, Germany, and anywhere, to get out of that country. There are projects on foot to establish a Jewish colony in America.

—During the present season no less than 4,500,000 bushels of potatoes have been imported to New York from Great Britain, Germany, and the Maritime Provinces. In Britain the potato crop was unusually good.

—The steamer *Peruvian* has been having quite a time, drifting about in the ice. She has at last been captured and brought in tow to Quebec. The Allan's are always in too big a hurry in trying the St. Lawrence, to wait for the disappearance of the ice.

Religious Services.

METHODIST.

Sackville, 11 a. m.....Rev. J. Shenton.
" 7 p. m.....Rev. J. Shenton.
Upper Sackville, 3 p m., Mr. J. Wilson.

TANTRAMAR MISSION.

Rockport, 10-30 a. m.,...W. B. Thomos.
" 6-30 p. m., "
Grand Aunce, 2-30 p. m., "
Westcock, 7 p. m.,.....A. Borden.

—Hanlan has been having a high old time in England. He left for America on Tuesday. The race between Hanlan and Ross will take place at Winnipeg on the 3rd of July.

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.

THE ILL HEALTH OF CHILDREN is often caused by worms in the stomach and bowels, being generally indicated by flushed cheeks, restlessness during sleep, peevishness, &c. Give McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup.

Gentlemen whose beards are not of a pleasing shade can remedy the defect by the use of Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SECOND PAGE:

C. A. Bowser.....Ready-Made Clothing
Bank of Nova Scotia..Agency Winnipeg
Albert Fawcett.....Tenders
C. W. Cole.....Auction
A. Dixon.....Seeds
Local Election.....Political Meeting

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday, May 16th, at Armdale, North-West Arm, Halifax, the wife of Charles H. Tupper, of a daughter.

At Millville, Botsford, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. James M. Murray, of twins, both daughters.

DEATHS.

At Wallace, on the 26th April, Elizabeth, aged 62 years, relict of the late Thomas Rattye.

At East Wallace, on the 6th inst., Mr. Caleb Horton, aged 58 years.

At Westchester, on the 6th inst., Mary H., aged 14 years and 7 months, daughter of Mr. Belcher Purdy.

At Salt Springs, Cumb. Co., on the 8th inst., Leander T., aged 16 years, son of James and Isabella Gilroy.

At Taylor Village, Westmorland, April 8th, Caroline Amelia, aged 52 years beloved wife of Deacan Charles Travis, of Hastings, N. S.

At Moncton, on the 13th inst., after a protracted illness, Rebecca P., in the 41st year of her age, beloved wife of Hon. Alexander Laird, and youngest daughter of the late Ephraim Reid, Esq.

At Moncton, on the 20th inst., after a lingering illness, Maggie L. C., aged 13 years and 3 months, only daughter of Frederick and Mary Bauer.

At Albert on the 15th inst., John Buchanan, Sr., aged 81 years.

At Harvey, A. Co., of dyphtheric croup, Maggie, daughter of Wm. and Lanra Sutherland, aged 1 year and 6 months.

At Parrsboro, N. S., on the 21st inst., in the 45th year of her age, Margaret, beloved wife of Andrew Cameron, formerly of St. John, N. B., leaving a husband and seven children to mourn the loss of a faithful and Christian wife and mother.

At New Horton, A. Co., on the 5th inst., Obediah Calkins, an old and respected citizen, aged 80 years.

At Lower New Horton, A. Co., April 28th, Diana, beloved wife of Joseph Best.

On the 15th inst., at Westbrook, Cum. Co., Samuel F. Holmes.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

COASTWISE.

ARRIVED.

At Moncton, 15th inst., schr. Active, Bishop, from Boston via Harvey; 18th inst., schr. Anna Frye, Bryant, from Saco, Me.; 19th, schr. Emma R. Smalley, Cousins, from Boston.

At Hillsboro, 18th inst., schrs. Keystone, Wilder, from Eastport; W. & H. Wotherspoon, Parsons, from New York; Manzanilla, Irving, from Boston.

CLEARED.

At St. John, 19th inst., barque Arklow, Pye, for Liverpool.

SAILED.

From Shediac, 19th inst., brig'nt Jonathan Weir, Edgett, for Kingston, N.B.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ARRIVED.

At Vineyard Haven, 17th inst., schr. J. T. Hibbard, Landells, from New York for Joggins.

At New York, 18th inst., barque David Taylor, Wallace, from Havana; schr. E. Chambers, Buck, from St. John.

At Boston, 19th inst., schr. B. N. Fullerton, Morris, from Parrsboro; 17th, bque Harry Buschman, Colton, from Barbadoes.

SAILED.

From New York, 15th inst., bque Sarah M. Smith, for Rotterdam; William Cochrane, for Bremen.

From Baltimore, 15th inst., barque Kesmark, Turner, from Fernandina (not Doboy as reported.)

From Antwerp, 19th inst., ship John I. Smith, Bishop, for New York.

From Kinsale, 5th inst., bque Rex, Hansen, for Shediac.

MEMORANDA.

In port at Rosario, 1st ult., brig Alaska, Halcrow, for Pernambuco.

In port at Cariboo Cove, 11th inst., bque Hiawatha, Anderson, from Halifax for Bay Verte.

SPOKEN.

May 18th, lat 39.11, lon 70.40, barque Sarah M. Smith, Locke, from Coosaw for Rotterdam.

A Certain Remedy for Corns.

This is the universal testimony and expressed by everyone who has used PURNAM'S CORN EXTRACTOR. Thousands in Canada have used it with gratifying results, and if you will take the trouble to ask any druggist he will give you the names of many persons of your acquaintance who have been radically cured of the worst kind of corns. Sold everywhere. Safe, sure, painless, and vegetable in composition. Try it. It never fails.

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.

Advertising itself wherever it goes by its wondrous and gratifying effects which it produces, that sterling medical preparation, THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, is winning "go'den o, inlons" in all parts of the United States. Testimonials constantly pour in demonstrating its superlative efficacy, in a manner as pleasing to its proprietors as it must be convincing to these who read it in the public prints, those evidences of its popularity and genuine worth. Never was there a remedy which received ampler or more satisfactory endorsements; never was there one which better deserved it. IT IS A TRIED REMEDY. Experience has demonstrated that it *not only relieves, but eradicates* the most obstinate coughs, sore throat of a malignant type, catarrh of long standing, rheumatism, neuralgia, stiffness and lameness of the back, muscles and joints, piles and kidney troubles, external hurts and sores, and other bodily troubles, as well as many of the disorders peculiar to horses and cattle. That it cures *in every instance*, is not pretended, but that, if systematically used, and the malady susceptible of being remedied, *it will remedy it*, is a fact amply established. Sold by all dealers.

Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

Tonic.

Every one, at times, feels the necessity of some restorative of the vital powers, depressed by mental or bodily exhaustion. In such conditions, let every one, instead of flying to the alcoholic or medicinal stimulants, which must be followed by depression equal to their excitement, reinvigorate his deranged system by the natural tonic elements of the PERUVIAN SYRUP.

Sold by all druggists.

A short road to health was opened to those suffering from chronic coughs, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, lumbago, tumors, rheumatism, excoriated nipples or inflamed breast, kidney complaints, by the introduction of the inexpensive and effective remedy, *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.*

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.

Planing, Matching, Ripping AND JIG-SAWING,

—DONE AT—

MODERATE PRICES,

—AT THE—

Sackville Furniture Factory.

CHARLES A. DOULL.

may18

May 4th.....May 4th.

SUMMER GOODS

Fancy and Plain

DRESS GOODS.

Fancy and Plain Linens.

BLACK BUNTINGS, Black and Col'd Cashmeres, Kid Gloves, Lace Mitz, Lisle Gloves and Gauntlets, Ties, Frillings, Laces, Muslins, Brilliants, Piques, Lace Curtains, Curtain Lace, Window Hollands, 20 doz Sunshades, Ladies' Hose, Misses' and Children's Hose, White and Col'd Quilts, Ginghams, Shirtings, Cambrics, Plain Black and Watered Cottons, 150 pieces Print Cettons, from 6c. up. Tapestry, Dutch and Hemp Carpets, Towels and Towelling, Linen and Turkey Tabling, Napeins, A complete assortment Staple Dry Goods. "Low Prices."

Clothing, Clothing.

100 SUITS, for Men, Youths and Boys.

Men's Suits for $6.50.

Hats! New Styles! Extra Quality! Low Prices! **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 Handkerchiefs, Silk Umbrellas, Braces. Complete assortment. New Ties; Merino, Shirts, Drawers and Socks.

Timothy Seed! Red and Alsike Clover!

BRUSHES, BRUSHES.—Paint, Varnish, Sash, Wall, Whitewash, Scrub, Boot, Corn and Stove.

20 DOZEN Pails, 40 dozen Brooms, 10 dozen Wash Boards. Complete assortment Woodenware.

ROOM PAPER!—"Cheap Room Paper." 100 Rolls.

30 DOZEN Milk Pans. New Crockery and Glassware.

MOST complete assortment of Goods in the market, and for sale at the lowest living profit.

J. E. HICKEY.

SACKVILLE, N. B., May 4th, 1882.

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.

EYE EAR AND THROAT.

DR. J. R. McLEAN, the specialist, after a four months visit to U. S. Hospitals, will be at Amherst May 15th, remaining till May 30th, when he will make tour through Nova Scotia, visiting the principal towns. apl20 7ins

N. B. & P. E. Ry. Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of "The New Brunswick and Prince Edward Railway Company" takes place at Sackville,

On Tuesday, 6th June next,

at 2 p. m., at the office of the Secretary.

W. C. MILNER,
Sackville, May 8th, 1882. Secretary.
may11—tl d m

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.*

Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Business Cards, &c., neatly printed at this Office.

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.
OBELINE HEBERT.

Shediac, N. B., Sept. 15th, 1881.

SNOW SHADE

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

which will not corrode the pen.

Keep It Out of the Frost, and Satisfaction is Guaranteed.

Put up by

F. J. HEBERT & CO.,
dec29 Shediac, N. B.

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 3,000 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

Garden Seeds.

Just received of 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, Mannilla 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, Cigarettes, and a good stock of

FANCY PIPES.

To Arrive:—daily expected

One Car Load of Feed,

For Sale Cheap for Cash.

Blair Estabrooks.

Sackville, March 10th, 1882;

Bank of P. E. Island BILLS

Taken at Value at

C. A. BOWSER'S

LITERATURE

ROUGH PLACES.

John Hyde was a patient man; no person living ever heard him say an ill-natured word to any person or animal. His horses, oxen, cows, sheep and dog all loved him. Kindness and patience were just as natural with him as cross fretfulness was to his wife.

Perhaps if he had chosen a different wife he might have been a different man. I say perhaps, for I am not quite sure that it would have changed him. He had a gentle word and a soft answer always at command; and at times Mrs. Hyde felt compunctions of remorse for unkind words or deeds committed against his good nature, but these sorrowful feelings somehow did not last long. Almost any other man would sometimes have given back as good as she sent; but never John Hyde.

"I never commenced to mop the floor yet but that you had to come into the house and track it all up! There is no sort of use in trying to keep decent; your boots are all mud, of course," she would exclaim.

"I am not coming into the house this time, Anna," John would answer. "I am after the axe; it would be too bad to soil your nice, clean floor, when it is just washed up tidy."

"A good deal you care whether it is clean or not!"

"Why, don't you think I know that my wife is the nicest housewife in all the neighborhood?"

Again: "Do see those boys! wading through every mud-hole and ditch! I declare, they are enough to wear out the patience of Job. Only yesterday Eddie tumbled down in the mud, and I had every rag of his clothes to wash; they look as dirty as pigs."

"How lucky it is they have a neat mother! They are no nicer children or better dressed than yours, Anna. I wonder how you manage to keep them so?"

"It is no wonder at all; I work all the time."

"Of course you do, but they won't be children long, Anna!"

"I should hope not; it would kill me if they were. It is enough to vex a saint to have to wash so; five great tearing boys to wash and mend for!"

"They are none too many, Anna; we have none to spare; they are nice, healthy, good children."

"If you had to wait on them as I do you would sing a different song. Men never know anything about the care of children, but women have it all to do."

"I know it is wearing, but after all, the little fellows pay their way; they bring love and sunshine with them."

"Pshaw! I cannot see the sunshine they bring; they fetch dirt and confusion; I used to keep my house in order, but just look at it now! Everything is topsy-turvy"

But if Mrs. Hyde could not see the sunshine the little people brought, she saw the shadows that fell over the house when two of them sickened and died. Maybe she thought that their little muddy boots would never track her clean floor again, but if she did think of that, it was never known, and she only fretted more. "The two sweetest and smartest of the boys were the ones that were taken—it is always so,"

"I never saw any difference in my children, Annie; they were all alike precious to me. It was hard to part with any, I could not have said that I have a choice. God took those He chose—it was not for us to say"—her husband remonstrated.

"There it is—no choice! as if anybody couldn't see that you always thought more of Rube than of Eddie! You always took Rube when you went to ride; I should think you would have something to think of now, Eddie is gone."

"I always tried to do my duty by my children; I do not think I have to reflect upon any injustice to any of them."

He did not say that he took Rube because his mother fretted at him most and he was more roguish than his quiet brother Eddie, who was always a delicate boy.

Years passed and the three boys advanced towards manhood. They were full of life and loved fun, and of course their mother's patience was tried with their noise and mirth.

"Where in the world have the boys gone to-night?" she would say; "I do wish you would make them stay at home one night in the week. They are always away somewhere."

"There is a little party down at Mr. Whitney's and they wished to go; young people like a cheerful time."

"If I had my say, they would stay at home. Three extra shirts to do up next week, to pay for this night!"

"Annie, when we were young we used to like a pleasant time, and I suppose the boys are much like us at their age."

"I didn't go all the while. Phil asked me yesterday to let him have a party, but I set my foot down on that."

"Why not? They go to evening visits, and as a matter of courtesy they ought to receive company at home."

"Do you suppose I am going to work myself to death to make a party? Why it would take a week to get things ready, and as long to set things to right again?"

"There is no need of such an outlay as that; just give them a clear kitchen and the sitting-room, and something for a little supper, and let them have a good time at home."

"No, sir; I have slaved myself for the young ones all I'm going to, and I will not be bothered with extra work."

"Anna, I wish our home was a little more pleasant for the children; I am afraid by their so constantly seeking happiness away from home they will get into bad company and form bad habits."

"Make them stay at home if you are worried about them."

"They must have amusement somewhere."

"I won't have them carrying on at home; I like to be quiet, and I won't have a half-dozen fellows around the stove every night; it is hard enough to scrub after one's own folks; the boys are getting real shiftless."

"I have not forgotten that I loved fun when I was a boy; I like it pretty well now."

"I should think you did; you make me ashamed of you! a man fifty years old, to sit and play checkers and dominoes with boys a whole evening! It looks childish!"

"Anna, when my boys are at home with us I know they are learning nothing immoral or bad. Our boys are forming their characters for life, and we are responsible to them, to society, and to our Heavenly Father for the habits they form and the men they become."

"I have heard enough of that, John Hyde; I hold to keeping the boys at work, and making them work hard enough to get tired, so that they will be contented to stay at home and go to bed."

John Hyde drew a sigh, and took up his newspaper to read; but his wife kept on fretting till he was heart sick, and as a place of refuge he went to bed.

That fall a coffin stood in the best room, and neighbors and friends gathered in the house to pay the last acts of kindness and respect to a good man, a valued citizen and a kind neighbor. Sad faces surrounded the coffin. His sons were heart-broken at their loss; their father was their all-counsellor, friend and comforter.

"How peaceful and happy he looks!" whispered a neighbor. "He is at rest. He has had a rough road to travel, and no one to smooth the rough places for him."

Shrewd as Ever.

In an extended article in the Washington (D. C.) *Star*, we notice that among others, Senator James G. Blain, who has suffered in the past with rheumatism now keeps St. Jacob's Oil on hand in case of any future attack.

PATENT CONVEYING ELEVATING AND DRIVING CHAIN.

Combines all the advantages of Belting and Gearing. Sprocket Wheels for ordinary purposes. Friction Wheels and Chain for fast speed. Specially adapted for a hundred uses around Sawmills, Tanneries, Starch Works, Chemical Works, Paper Mills, &c., &c., &c.

Cut represents Number 45 Chain with 54inch long Iron Scraper Links which can be placed every eighteen inches or less. Price 12 cents per foot for Chain, Scraper Links 12 cents each. Three Sizes, Boxes, Pulleys, Gearing and Cast Wheels to make a complete Scraper that Carries $12.00. Will convey all manner of Grain, Seed, Ashes, Sawdust, &c. Chain made in mill, cutting up to 1600 feet per day. Up any direction from 45 deg. Up. The Cheapest and Best Conveyor Made. Send for Illustrated Circular.

THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD, CANADA;
Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors of Canadian Patent.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS!

We have [illegible] which every Christian Family should possess. No [illegible] order of [illegible] is well that is one of the most attractive and [illegible] ever offered. We will endeavor to give our readers a fair [illegible]

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

[illegible] the design of which should be seen to be appreciated. [illegible] in the form of a tablet [illegible] 22 by 28 inches, in size, and [illegible] in the Ten Commandments, while [illegible] the Alcove of Design is smoke, bearing in [illegible] and beautiful [illegible] and four marginal mosaic series ever [illegible] description of one of the choicest gems [illegible] than any [illegible] ever [illegible] have been down much lower than [illegible] day, but cost rate once and can [illegible]

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST:

[illegible] 1 Copy, [illegible] $1.00; 25 by mail, prepaid, $3.50; [illegible] 12.50; 100 by express $20.00.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS.—With every order for 25, we send FREE a set of [illegible] beautiful premium Chromos, 10x12. With every order for 50, a handsome [illegible] Nickel-Plated Revolver. With every order for 100, a handsome Hunting Case Watch, and with every order for 250, we will send FREE 3 splendid Watches, and 3 fine heavy Gold-Plated Watch Chains.

JAS. LEE & CO., MONTREAL, P.Q.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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.

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

Merchants' Bank of Halifax.

AN AGENCY OF THE ABOVE BANK HAS BEEN OPENED THIS DAY

At Sackville, N. B.,

Where a General Banking Business will be Conducted

NOTES DISCOUNTED, DRAFTS sold on Montreal, Boston, St. John, Halifax, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Winnipeg, and all the principal cities in Canada. INTEREST allowed on deposits at current rates. Sterling exchange bought and sold. Collections promptly attended to.

WILLIAM F. MITCHELL, Agent.

Sackville, N. B., April 24th, 1882.

CARD!

We beg to Announance that We Still Carry on Our

BANKING BUSINESS,

At the Old Stand.

We will in future represent the HALIFAX BANKING COMPANY here, and are now prepared to issue Drafts on all parts of the Dominion and United States.

Sterling Exchange Bought and Sold!

BEST ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS!

M. WOOD & SONS.

Sackville, May 1st, 1882. 4i

Merchants' Bank of Halifax,

DORCHESTER, N. B.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

NOTES DISCOUNTED EVERY DAY.

MONEY received on deposit at current rates of interest. Drafts drawn on Montreal, Winnipeg, Boston, St. John, Halifax, and the principal cities in Canada and the United States.

STERLING EXCHANGE BOUGHT & SOLD.

Collections Made at all Accessable Points, and Proceeds Promptly Remitted.

ARTHUR C. DEMILLE, Accountant. EMMERSON & READ, Agents.

may11—1m

RECEIVING THIS WEEK.

Two Tons Red, Alsike and White Clover Seed.

150 Bush. TIMOTHY SEED.

A Large Assortment of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds.

GARDEN FORKS, SPADES and RAKES; 150 kegs Cut Nails, 50 boxes Horse Nails, 50 kegs Horse Shoes, 1 ton Barbed Wire Fencing. Floor Oil Cloths, in 1 yard, 1½ yards, and 2 yards width; 9 boxes Alabastine, in a variety of tints, for walls and ceilings.

DUNLAP BROTHERS & COMPANY,
AMHERST, N. S.

Amherst, N. S., May 1st, 1882.

MILLINERY,

—AT—

W. D. Main & Co.'s.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND NEW YORK

Pattern Hats AND Bonnets,

Are now Open for Inspection.

BEAUTY AND EXCELLENCE, COMBINED WITH CHEAPNESS, IS OUR MOTTO.

Handsome Hats, from $1.25 up.

RIBBONS, LACE TIES, SILK TIES, RUFFLINGS.

DRY GOODS,

—AT—

W. D. Main & Co.'S.

DRESS GOODS, in all the Novelties
BLACK SILKS, splendid value.

PRINTS, from 7c. up.

Ladies' Mantle and Jacket CLOTHS in great variety.

Everything in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods will be found in our Stock, and at prices to meet the closest and sharpest buyer.

GUIPARE LACE CURTAINS, a very full line, and CHEAP.

COME AND SEE.

Douglas Block, Amherst.

1882. - - SPRING - - 1882.

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,
AMHERST, N. S.

may11—3m

1882. - - SPRING - - 1882.

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

HAVE ABOUT COMPLETED THEIR IMPORTATIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

The Newest Effects in Dry Goods are 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.

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

BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, WOOL AND HEMP CARPETS.

Examine the Dress Goods at Ten Cents

To A Waterfowl.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Whither, midst falling dew,
While glow the heavens with the last steps of day
Far, through their rosy depths, dost thou pursue
Thy solitary way?

Vainly the fowler's eye
Might mark thy distant flight to do thee wrong,
As, darkly painted on the crimson sky,
Thy figure floats along.

Seek'st thou the plashy brink
Of weedy lake, or marge of river wide,
Or where the rocking billows rise and sink
On the chafed ocean side?

There is a Power, whose care
Teaches thy way along that pathless coast,—
The desert and illimitable air,—
Lone wandering, but not lost.

All day thy wings have fanned
At that far height, the cold thin atmosphere;
Yet stoop not, weary, to the welcome land,
Though the dark night is near.

And soon that toil shall end,
Soon shalt thou find a summer home, and rest,
And scream among thy fellows; reeds shall bend
Soon o'er thy sheltered nest.

Thou'rt gone, the abyss of heaven
Hath swallowed up thy form; yet on my heart
Deeply hath sunk the lesson thou hast given,
And shall not soon depart.

He who, from zone to zone,
Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight,
In the long way that I must tread alone,
Will lead my steps aright.

The Philosopher and the Flea.

I. The former, having been bitten by the latter, seized and was about to dispatch his foe, when he reflected that the little insect had only acted from instinct and was not to be blamed. Accordingly he deposited the flea on the back of a passing dog.

II. This dog was the poodle of a lady, and she was very fond of the pretty animal. On his return to the house his mistress took him upon her lap to caress him, and the flea embraced the opportunity to change his habitat.

III. The flea having in the course of the night engaged in active business operations, awakened the lady. Her husband was sleeping peacefully beside her, and in the silence of the chamber she heard him in his dreams whisper with an accent of ineffable tenderness a name! The name was that of her most intimate female friend!!

IV. As soon as it was day the outraged wife hurried to the house of her rival and told the rival's husband of the big, big, d—ing discovery she had made. He, being a man of decision, at once called out the destroyer of his household's peace and ran him through.

V. The widow, when her husband was taken home to her upon the medium of a shutter, was so terribly smitten with remorse that she precipitated herself from the fourth story window.

VI. The other lady convinced her husband that he had wronged her by entertaining any suspicions as to her fidelity, and becoming reconciled with him, seized an early opportunity of poisoning him.

VII. Inasmuch as the jurors of that country had never heard of "extenuating circumstances," and the Chief Magistrate thought that he could put a murderer to better uses than not guillotining him, the guilty woman was duly decapitated, and the sole survivors of the tragedy were the Philosopher and the Flea.

FAWCETT'S PLOUGHS

STILL TO THE FRONT.

1000 Plough Castings.

500 Ploughs Mounted ready for use,

OFFERED FOR SALE.

WHILE Ploughs of various description have been used since first introducing my well known Ploughs, nearly all have been abandoned as worth less, while the demand for my Ploughs has largely increased. They are are made wholly from the very best of Seimens White Iron and thoroughly chilled making them harder by far than any of the so-called. Steel Ploughs, and in fact the best Ploughs offered as such this season is furnished with ordinary plate iron (such as used for making cheap shovels) Mould Boards and polished. An inspection will convince anyone that a cast

WHITE IRON CHILLED MOULD BOARD

IS FAR SUPERIOR BOTH FOR

STRENGTH and WEAR,

BESIDES I CAN SUPPLY THEM AT

One Half the Price.

As a large number of Ploughs are sold under the name of Fawcett's Ploughs and a number of imitations offering which come far short of what I warrant my Ploughs to be, purchasers should be sure and see that my name is cast on the Mould Board of the Plough they get. I have improved the pattern of my Share this season and they will be found harder than ever wearing twice the length of time of any other make of Share. A trial of either Ploughs or Shares solicited.

CHARLES FAWCETT,
Sackville Foundry.

FRAZER Axle Grease.

Best in the world. Get the genuine. Every package has our trade mark and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

For Sale and to Let.

SAW MILL

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE Subscribers offer their SAW MILL at FROSTY HOLLOW

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The Mill is in good order and has a rotary Saw and Shingle Machine. The power is driven from a Leffell wheel estimated at 56 horse power. The stream is one the finest in the country.

ALSO:—About 4,000 logs.

—ALSO—

All his Homestead Property, consisting of a Farm,

GRIST MILL,

built in 1875, and in capital order. Also,

150 Acres Woodland,

in close proximity to the Mill. Also, separate from Homestead,

Prime English Hay Marsh,

as follows:

8 Acres on Westcock Marsh.
5 " on East Cole's Island.

GEO. N. BULMER & SONS,
Sackville, N. B.

Valuable Building Lots

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, in lots to suit purchasers, part of the homestead of Christopher Humphrey, late of Sackville, farmer, deceased. This property is situate on the main road, a short ditance from the Station and Wesleyan Academies, and forms an eligible property for investment, Terms liberal; good title given.

WILLIAM MORICE,
Executor and Devisee.

Sackville, Dec. 30, 1879. jan

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his new two-storey Dwelling HOUSE with half an acre of LAND. This valuable property is situated on the road leading to Memramcook in the vicinity of the railway station and all principal business, and commands a beautiful view of the penitentiary and surrounding country.

Terms made known on application to DEMILL BUCK.

Dorchester, Feb. 14th, 1881.

Marsh for Sale.

14 ACRES of MARSH on the West Marsh; 7 acres of Broadleat adjoining, known as the Humphrey Marsh

WM. MORICE.

Sackville, Jan. 15th, 1881.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made. A Combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, making the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on Earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give vigor to the aged and infirm.

Youth, Middle age and Old Age find in them a gentle stimulant when needed.

Ladies, Hop Bitters are the purest and best tonic and mild Stimulant, invaluable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer, or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is not a vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

D. I. O. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

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

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.

NOTICE!

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Thompson Allen, are requested to present the same duly attested to the undersigned within three months from date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate will make payment of same within the said time.

GEORGE TRENHOLM, RICHARD T. ALLEN, } Executors.

Bayfield, March 20th, 1882.

LOTS FOR SALE!

THE Subscriber offers for sale Forty Building Lots, fronting on Union and Academy Streets, situated about midway between the Academies and the Stations of the Intercolonial and Cape Tormentine Railways. The location is one of the most convenient and desirable in the Town, and only a few minutes walk from either the Station or Academies. Price moderate. Terms accomodating. Title undoubted

Apply to W. H. HARRISON.

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

WE WANT

CONSIGNMENTS OF

SHIP KNEES, SPILING, R. R. TIES, CORDWOOD, TAN BARK, POTATOES.

WRITE TO

HATHEWAY & CO.,

22 Central Wharf, Boston. dec1

A Street Scene.

CHARACTERS:

MRS. BROWN, a lady who has just purchased some goods from KNAPP BROS.

MRS. JONES, a lady who is in search of a place where she can PURCHASE CHEAPLY.

MRS. BROWN.—Why, good morning, Mrs. Jones! Which way are you travelling this morning?

MRS. JONES.—No place in particular Mrs. Brown. The fact is I was in need of some goods and started out this morning with a view to purchasing them. But, la sakes! things are so dear in Sackville I shall have to do without half I wanted.

MRS. BROWN.—Dear, did you say? Then you have not been to Knapp Bros.

MRS. JONES.—Knapp Bros.! Where do they keep?

MRS. BROWN.—What don't you know? Why down Bridge Street, and they keep the best selected stock of goods to be found anywhere. And for prices they cannot be outdone.

MRS. JONES.—Do they keep room paper?

MRS. BROWN.—You are just right they do. Why they have over 1,000 rolls in all the latest styles and colours. Paper that could not be purchased last year only in the most expensive patterns, can be had this year for 50c. a double roll. And such beautiful bordering to match!

MRS. JONES.—Then here's for Knapp Bros.! G'lang.

MRS BROWN.—Don't be in a hurry. They have also a beautiful stock of Dry Goods. The best assortment of Prints in town.

MRS. JONES.—That is another article I want. Did you see any of their Dress Goods?

MRS. BROWN.—Oh yes! They showed me some beautiful union Cashmeres in Cardinal, Seal Brown and Navy Blue. Oh! in fact they showed me lots of things. They don't consider it any trouble to show their goods.

MRS. JONES.—That is the place for me. (Strikes the horse.) Get up, Nellie.

It is needless to tell our friends that Mrs. Jones arrived at our place of business in due time and purchased all she required. So, if you are in need of anything in the shape of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockeryware, Boots & Shoes, or Room Paper, give us an early call. We can suit you.

KNAPP BROS.

Sackville, April 10, 1882.

Temperance Men, Buy and Read

RED TARN

OR

The Vision of the Lake,

A thrilling Temperance Poem,

BY

S. O. FULTON.

Apply to the author, Parrsboro, N. S.; also, for sale at the Sackville Book Store. mar2

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain all known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.

Estate Notice.

PERSONS having claims against the Estate of the late William Wilson, Esq., are requested to present the same duly attested, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment to the undersigned.

ELLEN HICKMAN,
Administratrix.

feb17—82—3mos

Estate Notice.

MR. S. EDGAR WILSON is authorized to settle accounts of the Estate of the late William Wilson, Esq., M. D., and receive moneys due the Estate.

ELLEN HICKMAN,
Administratrix.

Dorchester, Feb. 17, 1882. tf