

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., MARCH 19, 1885.

—It is reported that President Cleveland declined to accept mediation between France and China.

—It is reported that Italy will despatch with all speed 12,000 troops, under two generals, to the Red Sea.

—The national tribute to be presented to Prince Bismarck on his seventieth birthday amounts to \$150,000.

—The Chilean Minister in London denies that the relations between Chile and Brazil are critically strained.

—The Prince of Wales proposes to visit Germany, and the German press is jubilant over the announcement.

—The Irish Conservatives in the Commons, repudiate the leadership of Sir Stafford Northcote, and are forming a separate party wing.

—Sir Charles Tupper was at Antwerp last week looking after Canadian interests in connection with the coming international exhibition.

—The London newspapers without exception comment upon the arrangements with Russia, in regard to Afghanistan, as vague and unsatisfactory.

—It is said that Prince Bismarck has been actively engaged, since the amicable adjustment of the Anglo-German colonial trouble, in trying to avert the threatened war between England and Russia.

—The Gordon Memorial Committee met on Saturday, with the Prince of Wales presiding. It was decided that the memorial should be a great hospital and sanitarium at Port Said, to be open to people of all nations.

—In the Commons on Tuesday the Speaker stated that he had received the decision of the Supreme Court in the election cases of West Northumberland and Lewis. These seats being declared vacant he had ordered writs to be issued at once.

—Louis Riel is once more stirring up trouble in the North-West. On Sunday before last he made a fiery speech at Batouche, N. W. T., urging the half-breeds to take advantage of the trouble between England and Russia, and strike for their rights.

—The first number of *The Weekly Observer*, published at Harvey, Albert County, by Mr. John N. Wells, has been received. It is a bright, new sheet, is Liberal Conservative in politics, and says it "has come to stay." We hope that the brightest anticipations of its promoters may be realized.

—Sir William Harcourt has prepared an extradition bill for the purpose of securing the surrender of persons charged with, malicious wounding, or conspiracy to murder a ruler, sovereign, or member of a royal family, and also persons charged with the illicit manufacture or storage of explosives.

—Sir John Macdonald announced in the House of Commons on Monday that the Dominion Government has determined to appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council with reference to the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada as to the constitutionality of the Liquor License Act of 1883.

—The British officials at Cairo have been urging the government to appoint General Wolsley governor-general of the Sudan, with a view of impressing upon the natives the fact that England does not intend to abandon the country until she has secured a suitable government for it. Gladstone opposed the creation of such an office on the ground that it would be construed as a pledge by England to prolong occupation of Egypt.

—A despatch from Ottawa says: The government of Nova Scotia has considered the Nova Scotia application for a further extension of time for paying the \$150,000 due by the company for work done, have agreed to give the company till the first of April next. The understanding, it is said, is that if the company put up the money their contract of last year with the Government will come into force. The company expresses confidence in their ability to go on.

—The total production of Bessemer steel ingots in Great Britain in 1884 amounted to 1,299,676 tons, as against 1,553,380 tons in 1883 and 1,473,649 tons in 1882, a decrease as compared with 1883 of 253,704 tons and as compared with 1882 of 375,973 tons. The production of Bessemer steel rails in 1884 amounted to 784,363 tons, against 1,097,174 tons in 1883 and 1,235,735 tons in 1882, a decrease of 312,206 tons as compared with 1883 and of 452,822 tons as compared with 1882.

—The attempts to prove the failure of the N. P. are not very successful. In the Commons on Tuesday, Burns, of Gloucester, denied the charge that, as far as Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were concerned, the effect of the National Policy would be to depress the lumber trade and fishing business. He showed that in 1878 the export of fish from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia was \$5,200,000. In 1884 it was \$6,213,500. The export of products of mines in the two provinces in 1884 over 1878 was \$300,000; in exports of lumber, \$1,744,000, and in exports of agricultural products and animals, \$786,800. In 1878 there was an increase of \$3,850,000. In 1878 the value of fishing materials was \$250,000, exclusive of vessels. In 1883 it was \$1,200,000. The value of fish caught in 1878 was \$7,600,000, and in 1883 it was \$11,000,000.

THE REVENUE.

The exultant contention of the Grit press that the Macdonald Government is at last brought face to face with a deficit—that the day of surpluses is ended and that an era of deficits has begun—does not appear to receive much support from the revenue returns for the current calendar year. The public revenue for the month of February amounts to \$2,402,314, as against \$2,148,947 in the corresponding month last year, and thus fully realizes the anticipations of the Government. This cheering result indicates an improved condition of trade, and this assumption is borne out, examining the sources of the increase, for it will be found that the customs receipts of last month were larger by \$106,000 than those of February, 1884, and that the customs revenue of the last two months show an increase of \$234,000 over the receipts of the same period last year. These facts imply a larger increase in the volume of imports than a mere comparison of the figures indicates, for the decline in value during the last twelve months requires a considerable increase of importation to yield a given amount of revenue. The increase of customs revenue, therefore, is an indication of a decided expansion of trade, and considering the prudence and caution which importers have been compelled to practice, there is reason to assume that the improved condition of the import trade is a fair reflex of the general condition of business. This gives good grounds for believing that the increase of revenue will continue and become permanent, and in that case the assertions and predictions of our Opponents and contemporaries are not likely to be realized, and their hopes concerning an era of deficits will be doomed to disappointment.

MARITIME UNION.

Whatever may be said in favor of a union of the Maritime Provinces and however desirable such a consummation may be, we are far from agreeing with the propositions laid down by our correspondent, "J. B. B." in a communication which is published on another page of this issue, that "since confederation the Maritime Provinces have not had fair play; have not had their share of patronage," is certainly open to argument, and we have the authority of Hon. Edward Blake to support our contention. The *Globe* for entertaining a different opinion. If Mr. Blake has grounds for asserting that "Ontario is being sacrificed for the benefit of the poorer provinces by the sea," it follows that the Maritime Provinces are being "snubbed and neglected," and if it be true, as the *Globe* contends, that Ontario "pays at least one-half of the whole revenue," it goes without saying that the other provinces must be receiving their full share of patronage. The statement that the representatives of the Maritime Provinces "are to a great extent without weight in the councils of the nation," is equally open to contradiction. To say that the Maritime Provinces are "not represented" is a statement which is equally open to contradiction. To say that the Maritime Provinces are "not represented" is a statement which is equally open to contradiction. To say that the Maritime Provinces are "not represented" is a statement which is equally open to contradiction.

But our chief objection to the views expressed by our correspondent is the low ground he takes upon this important question. Many good reasons might be advanced in favor of a union of the Maritime Provinces; but to urge such a union on the plea that it would place us in a position to hold the balance of power and exert from the other provinces whatever we might choose to consider our rights is certainly not taking a very exalted view of statesmanship. Even if the proposed union were consummated, it would prove no more a guarantee against sectional jealousies than the larger confederation now existing. It would be as difficult for the provinces comprised in the Maritime Union to agree upon a division of the spoils wrung from other parts of the Dominion as it is now for Ontario to see the justice of increasing the subsidy to the Lower Provinces. The union between Nova Scotia and the island beyond the Strait of Canso has not prevented the representatives of the latter from clamoring for "justice to Cape Breton," and Prince Edward Island, under Maritime Union, would be quite likely to think Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were getting more than their share, just as those Provinces are now contending that they contribute an unfair proportion to the general revenue. What is needed in all the provinces at present is a broad, enlightened statesmanship which will seek the greatest good of the greatest number, and be more anxious for the advancement of the interests of the whole Dominion than for the aggrandisement of any particular section. It seems idle, however, to urge the cause of Maritime Union at present, for in the erection of the new Parliamentary buildings at Fredericton it received a blow from which it will not soon recover.

—Hon. Lewis Morris Wilkins, retired judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, died at Windsor, on Saturday, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Mr. Wilkins was a graduate of Kings College, from which he afterward received the degree of D. C. L. He represented Windsor in the House of Assembly, and was made a member of the Legislative Council on the formation of that body in 1838. He resigned his seat in 1843, was elected to represent Hants County and became a member of the Johnston Government. In 1847 he was defeated, but was again elected in 1852, and continued to represent Hants till his elevation to the bench in 1857. He retired from the judgeship in 1878.

SESSIONAL NOTES.

Petitions for and against changes in the Scott Act continue to pour in. Among the numerous motions for returns was one by Mr. Henson that was something of a novelty in its way. He moved for a statement of the number of returns ordered by the Commons, relating to the C. P. R. since the date of the contract with the Government. He said hundreds of returns were asked for and never used, even by those who called for them. Some amusement was created by the exhibition of one return in side bundles, which Mr. Henson said, cost \$500 to prepare, and was only examined by one member, while the member who called for it never looked at it.

Sir Richard Cartwright moved for correspondence and other information concerning the retirement of the five per cent. loans maturing on the 1st of January, 1885. He criticized the proposals of the Government and charged the Minister of Finance with grave errors and neglect of ordinary precautions. Sir Leonard Tilley said the information asked for would be brought down. In reference to the way he had performed his duty he said he would place his record on the last five years as Finance Minister against Cartwright's record and leave it to the people of Canada to say which they preferred. The loan of twenty-five millions which Cartwright referred to as a debt which matured last January 1885, was not an ordinary debt. It was a loan effected by Sir Alexander Galt for fifty years, and option taken by him that the Government might repay it at the end of twenty-five years, which was the 1st of January.

It is a difficult matter to say anything fresh or interesting on a subject which has received as much handling as the Budget, but Hon. Mr. McLean successfully performed the task and raised the debate about the petty issues to which the Opposition seek to confine it. He showed that this country has as difficult a problem before it as any country ever had. A people barely five millions in number are asked to support a people numbering fifty-five millions to make their country as attractive to its sons and the dwellers in the congested regions of Europe as its more populous neighbor, and they have to do this, if possible, without increasing the burden of taxation beyond that borne by the millions over the border. We have been trying for many years to accomplish this great end. We have had the most able and energetic men of the country placed in our way by our energetic neighbors and rivals. The abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty placed us in difficulties which we sought to overcome by the confederation of the provinces, and by throwing down the hostile tariff existing between them; by building the Intercolonial railway, to connect the east with the centre, and by pushing on the Pacific railway to make the connection complete. Our rivals set themselves to work systematically to break down our industries by making our country a slaughter market for their over production. As a remedy for this evil we adopted what has been called the National Policy and determined upon rescuing our industries from the hands of the destroyer. The adoption of that policy has been followed by a large measure of success, and although everything aimed at has not been attained, still a remarkable progress has been made. Mr. McLean ably defended the Government in the course they had pursued in pushing forward the completion of the C. P. R. and showed that in doing so they had not increased the debt of the country beyond what it was expected it would be in 1891. Our people would rather have the road completed in 1886 than wait till 1891, and the Government have interpreted the wishes of the people, have wisely pushed forward the completion of the work, believing that the increased expenditure would be amply compensated by the benefits derived from the use of the great national highway.

The statement that Sir John Macdonald refused to see a delegation of working men at the time of the Montreal banquet has been repeated so often by the Grit papers that Mr. Mills thought it might venture to make it in the House. He found he was mistaken, however, for the Premier promptly rose and characterized the statement as an utter falsehood. The lie is not in the statement, but in the fact that the House is concerned, but will still do duty in the Opposition papers.

Prof. Foster punctured a number of bubbles blown by the Opposition. He showed that the per capita debt of the United States was \$46.88, and in Canada \$46.70—an advantage of eighteen cents per head in favor of Canada. The federal taxation in the States was \$12 and in Canada \$8.26—an advantage of \$3.74 in favor of the Dominion. He ridiculed the absurd statement of Sir Richard Cartwright in reference to the relative losses by bad government in Canada and civil war in the United States, by showing that the civil war had cost \$5,704,000,000, while the loss of life would cost the country as much more. To compare the losses by bad government in Canada to all those thousands of millions was an exaggeration characteristic of Sir Richard Cartwright.

—Despatches from Kori state that Oliver Pain, the Ontario journalist, supposed to have been advising El Mahdi, has become frightened by threats of British vengeance for the part he took in the betrayal of Gen. Gordon and capture of Khartoum. Mr. Pain is now said to have fled to Egypt, and is endeavoring to escape to the Nile. Wolsley has offered a reward of £50 for Pain's body, dead or alive.

A Hoarty Recommendation. Jacob A. Empey, of Cannanora, states that he has taken Richard Bittern with great benefit in a lingering complaint, and adds that he would gladly recommend it to all.

The Anglo-Russian Difficulty.

The enquiry is being made what is the difficulty between England and Russia.

For a long period Russia has been annexing, year after year, portions of a large neutral territory lying between Russia proper on the one side and British India and Afghanistan on the other. This large territory, made up of mountain, desert, morass and oasis, and heretofore inhabited by independent tribes, is nearly all appropriated by Russia, through one encroachment after another, until now, it is said, Russian troops are found within the territory of Afghanistan, which means, in fact, threatening the Indian Empire with invasion. This neutral territory is separated from India by a range of mountains. These mountains are the watershed where the rivers of India emptying into the Indian Ocean, and those of Russia emptying into the Arctic Ocean, take their rise. England has winked at these unjust encroachments on neutral territory until now Russia is threatening to pass the last mountain range into the southern territories of Persia, Afghanistan and British India.

The last of the neutral territories annexed by Russia is Merv, a fertile oasis adjoining the north of Persia and Afghanistan, with a population of about 240,000. Here is an easy passage through the mountains. Within a short distance of the pass is the city of Herat, a commercial depot in Afghanistan on a thoroughfare for trade between Persia and Arabia on the west, and British India in the east. This city the English protect the Russians shall not occupy or approach with armed force, which they are threatening to do, hence the issue.

Russia is a large and populous country, ambitious of military glory, threatened with insurrection at home, swarming with Nihilists and anarchists upon thousands of disaffected subjects vowing vengeance on their despotic government and tyrannical rulers, and civil war seems inevitable. A foreign war would be better for them than an insurrection at home. A war with England, although they were likely to get the worst of it, would be preferable to the acknowledgment of Russian superiority over them, which might be attended with an entire disruption of the empire.

This makes Russia at the present time a country of desperadoes, whose every approach must be resisted to the last and whatever cost. A pity this had not been done before they had annexed Merv and carried their system of railways through that territory and so near to Indian possessions.

Were Russia left to her own free will, war with England would doubtless be a certainty, as the lesser of two evils, but she has a wholesome dread of other European powers, all of which have a jealous eye on the ambition and pretensions of Russia. She never knows when her aggressions and annoyances may bring the great powers about her ears. These facts Russia knows quite well, and it may be she would rather risk a revolution at home than determine on such a contingency. It is to be hoped that, through this cause or some other, war may be averted.

Bear Bounties.

From the report of the Auditor General we learn that no less than one thousand and ninety-four bears were killed for the April Bounties last year, and that the sum of \$9,288 was paid in bounties. Northumberland is by odds the banner bear country, while the county of St. John makes the smallest showing. The following are the figures by counties:

County	No. of bears.	Bounties.
Albert	10	\$ 30
Carleton	19	57
Charlotte	75	225
Gloucester	78	234
King	48	144
Northumberland	11	33
Halifax	25	75
Northumberland	281	843
Queens	108	324
Westchester	80	240
St. John	6	18
Furnaby	81	243
Victoria	98	294
Westmorland	39	117
York	223	669
Total	1,096	\$9,288

—With all her other troubles—in Egypt, and Ireland, and Asia—old England has also been passing through a serious agricultural crisis, in which the ancient proverbial expression, "as good as wheat," lost its force, for the price of that commodity touched the lowest point it has reached in the life of this generation. What brought on the crisis, what were its effects, and what remedies have been proposed, are questions that concern the Americans almost as much as the Englishman, whether he be a producer or a consumer of wheat; and they are very ably and clearly discussed in an article by William E. Bear, editor of the *Mark Lane Express*, in the North American Review for April. In the same number, Charles Dudley Warner presents an interesting "Study of Prison Management," and others discuss "Free Thought in America," "The Army of the Dictator," and "The Law's Delay," by Chief Justice Thomas F. Hargis, and "Characteristics of Poetic Poetry," by A. R. Spofford. But what will probably attract the most immediate attention in this number is the new department of "Comments," consisting of brief criticisms of articles that have appeared in the Review. Mark Twain's political article in the March number is here discussed by three writers—A Democrat, a straight Republican, and an Independent Republican. Richard H. Stoddard comments with a good deal of feeling on Max Muller's "Buddhist Character," and the compound known as Burdock Blood Bitters possesses wonderful power in diseases of the blood, liver, kidneys and stomach.

A Lady writes: "I could not sleep and would get up in the morning feeling tired and hardly knowing how to get out of bed. I had no appetite and my face was all covered with pimples. I used three bottles of Euter's Iron and Quinine Tonic, and am now enjoying good health."

Regard's Yellow Oil touches the right spot of the human system, where rheumatism, neuralgia, pain, soreness or lameness, and internally for colds, sore throat, etc., it is equally infallible.

Capt. Cardwell's Cruise.

About a fortnight ago a stranger arrived at Sackville and put up at the Temperance Hotel, where he announced himself as Capt. Cardwell, of the Allan Line steamship "Nova Scotian." His personal appearance was not very suggestive of a captain of an ocean steamer, for he was a short man, dressed in a well worn suit of dark grey, and wearing coarse boots and a soft felt hat; but he was a fluent talker, apparently well informed on all subjects, and very much disposed to be communicative concerning himself. He soon made the acquaintance of Rev. Mr. Weddall, to whom he told a story calculated to enlist his sympathies, and from whom he received a number of favors. Soon after his arrival he was introduced to Rev. Mr. McDonald, and followed up the acquaintance by calling at that gentleman's house, where he evinced such a lively interest in religious matters that he was invited to attend the special meetings then being held at Wood Point. He accepted the invitation and took a prominent part in the exercises, creating a marked impression by the earnest, emotional character of his addresses, his fervent piety and his intimate knowledge of scripture. He regretted that the church at Wood Point was not provided with an organ, and entered into negotiations with Mr. Gates, of the Gates Organ Co., who happened to be in Sackville at the time, for the purchase of a suitable instrument. Finally he ordered an \$100 organ by telegraph, and told Mr. McDonald he had sent a cheque in payment for it. He further stated that he had engaged a teacher to give lessons on the instrument to a young lady at Wood Point, and had paid for six months' instruction. He also took a deep interest in a young lady in the neighborhood who was in ill health, and assured her that she shouldn't want for anything that money could purchase, his interest in her case even leading him to call at the house of a prominent resident to beg flowers for her bouquet. In short he became a public benefactor, and his liberality found recognition in one of the County papers, which contained a glowing tribute to his Christian gifts and virtues, and a political acknowledgment of his generosity to the people of Wood Point and Westcott. While matters were progressing in this charming manner, Mr. McDonald, with a singular lack of faith in humanity, became somewhat suspicious of the accomplished and generous Capt. Cardwell, and wrote to his brother-in-law, Dr. Schurman, for information concerning him. Enquiry on the part of Dr. Schurman elicited the fact that he was no Capt. Cardwell, but a political agent of the Allan Company. A despatch to the Gates Organ Co. brought an answer that no cheque had been received for the organ ordered, and Capt. Cardwell's story about musical instruction was also proved to be without foundation. Last Friday Mr. McDonald acquainted Mr. T. A. Kinnear with the facts and then took the gallant captain to Mr. Kinnear's residence, where a skillful course of questioning caused him to repeat all the statements he had previously made concerning his rank, the gift of the organ, etc. Mr. McDonald then confronted him with the evidence against him, and he coolly admitted that he was all true and that he was a fraud of the first water. He was given two hours to leave the town, and when last seen was making good speed in a hack, and was killed by a horse and carriage on the road to Wood Point, which is still without an organ, while a few of our townspeople are minus certain small loans, negotiated after bank hours to purchase delicacies for "the sick girl."

The Prince of Wales at Sandringham.

"The Prince of Wales at Sandringham" is the subject of a noteworthy paper written for the April *Illustrated*, by Dr. Wm. H. Russell, the veteran war correspondent, who accompanied the Prince and his entourage through India and Persia, and describes the home life of the heir-apparent to the British throne. "To be from the Sandringham" is set down as the Englishman, saved to be asked by the Queen, and there is a good deal of interest as to this Norfolk estate, aside from its occupants, who, when there, are said to lead the quiet, well-ordered life of an English gentleman and his wife. Dr. Russell gives an interesting account of the really hard work imposed upon the Prince by his official position, and a good deal of entertaining detail as to princely life. Fine portraits of the Prince and Princess, and of Prince Albert Victor, views of Sandringham and Abberley, interiors of the rooms, and pictures of the Prince driving, shooting and at the levee, will accompany the article which has special timeliness in view of the promised visit of Prince Albert Victor to this country.

—On Sunday morning eight masked men went to a house where a Thomas Jones and Mrs. Taylor lived near Spring Ranch, Omaha, Neb., and hung them to a bridge near by. They are supposed to be implicated in recent robberies in the vicinity, and in the murder of Edwin Roberts, a month ago. Four other persons who were in the house at the time were warned to leave the country.

Can't Get It. Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Urinary or Liver Complaints cannot be contracted by you or your family. If Hop Bitters are used, and if you already have any of these diseases Hop Bitters is the only medicine that will positively cure you. Don't forget this, and don't get some puffed up stuff that will only harm you.

A Plant of Rare Virtues. Is the common well known Burdock. It is one of the best blood purifiers and kidney regulators in the vegetable world, and the compound known as Burdock Blood Bitters possesses wonderful power in diseases of the blood, liver, kidneys and stomach.

Evans bottle of Philodermis is its own testimony, and he is the best of the best. It is a skin disease which is the most popular preparation on the market for the cure of Chapped hands, Sore Lips or any roughness of the skin.

New Advertisements.

J. L. BLACK.

The Barbetarian Society of Mount Allison College WILL GIVE AN

OLIO

NEW COLLEGE HALL,

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1885,

TO CONSIST IN New College Songs and Choruses; Promenading and Refreshments; Piano, Violin, English Bell and other Music.

No TEDIOUS LITERARY EXHIBITIONS. Through the kindness of Dr. Inch the Library and Museum will be thrown open for inspection. No effort will be spared to make a MOST ENJOYABLE EVENING.

Doors open at 6:30; Performance to commence at 7:30 P. M., local time. Tickets, 25c. To be had of any member, at Treeman's Grocery, and at the door.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

COME!

THE 24 AND 25,

Next Tuesday & Wednesday,

BOOK STORE

Music Hall Block,

WHERE THE ENTIRE STOCK

WILL BE

Cleared Out at Big Bargains

Before Closing.

Tobacco, Sugar, &c.

JUST RECEIVED:

25 BUTTS NO. 1 CROWN 12c; 25 BUTTS NO. 2 CROWN 12c; 15 BUTTS MARINERS 12c; 50 CADDIES NAPOLÉON 8c; 50 MYRTLE LEAF 8c; 85 BUTTS YELLOW EX. C. SUGAR; 25 BUTTS CANADIAN LEAF LARD.

A. J. BABANG & CO.

Moncton, March 18, 1885.

Flour! Flour!

125 Bbls. Tea Rose, Superior; 125 Bbls. Jersey Lily, Choice Supr; 600 " Elmira; 250 do. Hexel.

FOR SALE LOW BY

A. J. BABANG & CO.

MONCTON, N. B.

1884. FALL & WINTER, 1885.

CUSTOM

Clothing. Clothing.

The public are reminded that our

Stock of Cloths

For the Fall and Winter trade is large and being constantly added, and we are prepared to give the utmost satisfaction to customers.

Latest American Fashions from New York every month. Please call and inspect Stock.

J. F. ALLISON.

Ready-Made Clothing

FALL STOCK OF

Over-Coats, Reckers, Men and Boys' Suits,

All Marked at Lowest Figures.

J. F. ALLISON.

GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Goods!

LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS; White and Regatta Shirts; Silk Scarves and Neckties; Immense Stock Silk Handkerchiefs; Woolen Gloves, Woolen Socks; Silk and Cashmere Mufflers; Umbrellas, &c.

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICES.

J. F. ALLISON.

FLANNELS!

FULL ASSORTMENT OF Grey, Scarlet and White Flannels,

For Sale as Low as any in Town.

J. F. ALLISON.

Groceries. Groceries.

Fresh and Cheap!

OUR Stock of GROCERIES will always be found complete with Pure, Fresh Goods, at as low prices as any in the trade. Call and see for yourself.

J. F. ALLISON.

SEED ANNUAL

FOR 1885

AVAILABLE TO ALL

ON APPLICATION TO J. F. ALLISON, 100 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.

Vegetable and Flower SEEDS, ALL KINDS, at LOW PRICES.

D. M. FERRY & CO., DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED: Two car loads of FLOUR and FEED, and have four car loads of the same coming. Also, selling FINEST OYSTER-SHOES at ten per cent. discount.

J. H. GOODWIN.

Point du Bute, Dec. 31st, 1884.

J. L. BLACK.

New Advertisements.

Flores Perennes Carpinus.

The Barbetarian Society of Mount Allison College WILL GIVE AN

OLIO

NEW COLLEGE HALL,

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1885,

TO CONSIST IN New College Songs and Choruses; Promenading and Refreshments; Piano, Violin, English Bell and other Music.

No TEDIOUS LITERARY EXHIBITIONS. Through the kindness of Dr. Inch the Library and Museum will be thrown open for inspection. No effort will be spared to make a MOST ENJOYABLE EVENING.

Doors open at 6:30; Performance to commence at 7:30 P. M., local time. Tickets, 25c. To be had of any member, at Treeman's Grocery, and at the door.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

COME!

THE 24 AND 25,

Next Tuesday & Wednesday,

BOOK STORE

Music Hall Block,

WHERE THE ENTIRE STOCK

WILL BE



Cleared Out at Big Bargains

Before Closing.

Tobacco, Sugar, &c.

JUST RECEIVED:

25 BUTTS NO. 1 CROWN 12c; 25 BUTTS NO. 2 CROWN 12c; 15 BUTTS MARINERS 12c; 50 CADDIES NAPOLÉON 8c; 50 MYRTLE LEAF 8c; 85 BUTTS YELLOW EX. C. SUGAR; 25 BUTTS CANADIAN LEAF LARD.



A black and white micrograph showing a horizontal crack line across a metal surface. The crack is dark and irregular, with some branching. The surrounding metal surface has a fine, granular texture.

Half-barrels Shad;
Good Dry Codfish;
Lamb, Mutton & Beef.
ED. READ.