

NOV.

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VOL. 13.-NO. 26.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 649.

THE SIGNOR AMERICAN.

CONTINUED.
Giulio glanced at the door, and then drawing near to Berry, said in a whisper: "No, it is a great lie; it was the count who said that, and he swore it—sadly—I'm quite frightened! He is a grand villain, this count, and he bullies the signorina; her maid, Nina, told me last night. But I tell you, sir, Nina can be a great hypocrite! She also bullies the signorina one-half the time, to please the count, and not be sent away, and cries her eyes out the other half, and prays to the Madonna because she has to be so wicked. Nina loves the signorina, but the count thinks she is a tiger. Ah!"
A step was heard in the passage and at the door, and Giulio again spoke in his ordinary tone. "It is as I tell you, sir," the signorina says, "tell the Signor American that she cares not for flowers, and when she does Count Barbensi will bring them."
Molina contradicted and denounced Giulio as a blundering pig, sent him from the room and begged that Berry would pay no attention to what had been reported.
"Though the count is peculiar, I know it is the pig's mistake," said Molina, weeping the driest of tears. "You must know that I rented the whole of my hotel to the count, as he wished to feel as though he was at home. But, ah, sir, you came and charmed me, too; I could deny you nothing. I told the count that you were my particular friend—such a friend that always I make you so charge; and he growled much but believed me. Now I shall be ruined if we do not say that Giulio is a blundering pig. I pray you will not refuse me!"
Berry had no desire to be ousted from the room, and he had vowed the count could insist upon for cause; so he said nothing further about the flowers being returned, though mentally resolving various rash projects of revenge.
As Berry went to his room that night, he saw the maid Nina approaching along the passage. It was the second time he had seen her, the first being an occasion when she had blundered into his dining-room. She was a rather coarse-looking woman of an awkward gait, always appearing with a great ugly hood slouched over her head, though to no loss to the lovers of the beautiful. When Berry and she had nearly met, he slackened his pace to have a better look at her. She hesitated and without turning her head, said in a not unpleasant voice: "Signorina Bianca wishes to thank you for your beautiful flowers; it was very kind in you to send them, and she begs that you will not charge her with the rude message with which they were returned."
Assure the signorina that I did not for a moment; and that if I can ever do her a service, she has but to command me," said Berry gallantly, as Nina hastily moved away.
III.
Giulio, as Berry learned to know him better, proved far from stupid when safe out of ear-shot of Molina, and as he and Nina became acquainted, had always some new bit of revelation in regard to Bianca, until the situation was pretty well understood.
Count Barbensi had been left several years before the sole guardian of Bianca and her considerable wealth; and being a powerful though needy person, he had recently made violent love to his ward, with an eye to her fortune. A gentle refusal instead of remaining him his secret trust, had only caused him to unmask his true character; and having persuaded Bianca to leave her native city of Ferrara, ostensibly to visit the baths of Lucca, he had brought her to Pisa, away from all knowledge of her friends. Once in the hotel of Molina, a creature of the count's, though he loved anyone's gold, and in the care of Nina, a supposed willing tool, the count had given Bianca to either favorable consideration his suit or the alternative of a convent life at Rome, where, from the near-at-hand port of Leghorn, she could be easily taken in a few hours. Whenever she went out of the hotel the count was at her side, and she therefore preferred to remain within doors, where, safe at meals, she could avoid his presence.
"But the other signor, the one she does admire—where is he all the time?" asked Berry of Giulio, trying to make it appear by the tones of his voice that it was a matter of indifference to him if there was a dozen or so.
"Nina says there is none; but then Signorina Bianca hates the count. Nina, sir, has a little dagger, long and sharp, and says if it must be she will so!"—tapping Berry lightly but very suggestively on the breast—"but I think you should be afraid of the count!"
"The old gray-headed wretch!" said Berry, half to himself. "What a dastardly attempt to work upon the fears of a young tender heart!"
Then to Giulio, after a pause, "Why doesn't she appeal to your courts? There are laws that certainly will protect her, troubled as the times are."
"Ah! but, my brave sir, who will tell the law? The next morning he would be missing, and perhaps he would be in the Arno, and perhaps he would be in the sea."
"And has she no friends who will dare this much for her?"

Giulio sorrowfully shook his head. "In England, Nina says, there are many good friends of the Signorina's; but they tell me England is very far from here, and time is passing. The count is a great man; I would not like to be in his way. I tell you, sir, for he will stop at nothing. Ah! I'm afraid there is no help for the Signorina!"
"There is always help for her," said Berry slowly, and with significant determination.
Giulio started back in alarm and amazement, and a dish fell out of his hand, but safely upon the table.
"Excuse me, sir, but I think that you do not know this count; he is like the lion that roars! You have the brave heart, and can fence and shoot well, no doubt—I hear that all of Signor's countrymen shoot very fine—but you cannot see in the dark; and—ah, certainly! I shall be as you command. I wish you well, but shall we much if my brave gentleman comes to harm?"
Berry smiled and held out a gold piece to Giulio, who stood by him with his countenance troubled and his hands clasped.
"No, excuse me, a thousand pardons!" said he, stepping back from the coin. "I do not wish pay for my services, but I will be paid by Nina. I have said, don't cross the count, with my lips; but by heart says, yes—yes, you see, sir, how it is with me."
Giulio, however, was prevailed upon to take the gold, with the understanding that he was to spend it for a trinket for Nina, who was to be warned for an opportunity to speak with Berry.
It was not a pleasant prospect for Berry to contemplate what had been done by unscrupulous Italians; but from a call of distressed womanhood, though she had not been young, lovely and free, all the possible dangers of Italy would not have intimidated him. He possessed, as Giulio had said, "the brave heart." The several specimens of the men of Italy, which Molina had become acquainted with at the different cities he had visited rapidly deepened a preconceived and strong aversion to them as a nation, which to Molina, a Frenchman, he chanced to disclose on his first night in Pisa. Molina had been on the second day, when they exchanged a few words, he admitted with unblushing inconsistency that he, too, really thought very highly of the Signor; and after that he seemed to take a quiet delight in repeating their shortcomings. Berry's instant repugnance to the count, growing each day, and further increased this antipathy.
That evening he had promised himself a stroll to the cathedral, to note the effect of the moonlight upon its pillared facade. As he stepped forth, thinking of the ferent subject from architecture, he noticed the hooded figure of Nina crossing the piazza and pause in the shade of the leaning tower. Berry was not long in joining her, and heard a corroboration, in vehement language, of all that he had learned from Giulio. If he had entertained the slightest doubt of the propriety of throwing down the gauntlet in Bianca's behalf, it would have been vanished before Nina's passionately tearful tale. Without a moment's delay, he would have rushed off and implored the aid of the law; but Nina with sound reason persuaded him of the futility of such a step in Bianca's case, particularly at that time. If the count was to be beaten it was at his own game of plotting; once given the alarm, and Bianca would be the victim of where the count was all-powerful. Berry scribbled a few lines on a leaf of his note-book, offering his poor services in any way that Signorina Vanni might command, and spoke a number of verbal pledges in Nina's willing ears.
"The fortune of the brave reward you, Signor! We shall now hope," said the joyful Nina as she turned away.
"None but the brave deserve the fair," roared through Berry's mind, and somehow was mixed up with his dreams that night.
IV.
Berry's ardor was a little dampened for the moment when, on the next morning, there was cautiously handed him this note:
"I am sorry, and should say displease, that my loving, foolish mind and simple, honest Giulio have, unknown to me, undertaken to be my advocates, and would win a far more worthy champion to my cause. Though I cannot chide them, my poor friends, yet I must decline to draw you, a compassionate stranger, into an unhappy plot that can but bring trouble, perhaps death, for your reward. I fully appreciate the nobleness of your offer, shall always remember it, and now thank you from my heart most earnestly. Sincerely indebted,
Berry was not long in sending an answer to this note, but Nina expressed herself as being half wild with despair because of her mistress's continued refusal to expose him to any risk; or rather, as he judged from repeated language, she hesitated from utter hopelessness. Nina implored on her knees, Giulio reported. "And, I say, sir, I believe

with all my heart that Signor Berry can outwit the count, and get you to your friends in England."
He finally prevailed with Nina to be granted a moment's interview at Molina's in the count's absence, and spoke with the eloquence of a generous-hearted man. His words would become him, yet there seemed to be something in his bearing and speech, however praiseworthy, that apparently surprised, if not startled the poor woman, and she turned toward Nina with a questioning look.
"As even walls sometimes have ears," said Nina, sententially, "and Signor Berry already knows everything; let us act. Signorina, permit me to introduce you to your brother, Signor Berry."
"We should not accept, but cannot refuse your assistance, brave brother," said Bianca, in charming earnestness. There were tears in her eyes as she endeavored to call up a smile when they shook hands, and a moment later she was strongly affected. But as Nina and her Berry saw her face light up with hope and courage, and he left their presence with thanks ringing in his ears.
It was running too much danger of a discovery, Nina thought, to hold another interview with Signor Berry, but through herself there was always a safe communication, and plans were suggested and gradually matured while waiting for a favorable opportunity to execute them. Berry ventured with success to impersonate the words "sister and servant" after his own name in his passport, which all the powers that were were requested to know was an American citizen's.
A most unexpected opportunity offered when the count confided to his supposed zealous jailer, Nina, that he would be obliged to be away for a few days at Florence, on some political business. In preparation for assisting the plot, Nina informed Berry that, with her advice, Bianca had seemingly become more graceful toward the count; and when he spoke of his visit to Florence, Nina urged him to allow them to go for the time to Lucca, as Bianca had so often requested, where she would answer for the consequences.
When the day was fixed for their visit to Lucca, Wednesday, Berry hinted to Molina that he thought of returning to Florence, and he thought of the beautiful Signorina of Florence. On Monday he took a flying visit down to Leghorn, and there engaged three passages in the Valery & Co.'s weekly steamer to Marseilles, that would sail on Thursday morning. Tuesday evening he left Pisa for Florence, and when Molina begged that he would honor him with his hand at parting, he made that double-faced publican wince in his grasp. Arriving at Florence, Berry immediately continued on to Lucca by way of Pistoia.
The agreed signal that all was well was the two candles seen burning in an upper window of a small pension on the Via Pozzotorelli, as Berry strolled down that street on Wednesday evening. While at Pisa he had emptied one of his pockets, and Nina had smuggled many of her mistress's valuables and clothing out of her rooms and packed them in it. Another large box of Bianca's had been carried out of the hotel, ostensibly to be repaired against their return; but it was really well filled, and Giulio was to see that a friend of his drove with it in good time to Leghorn.
It was an easy matter for Berry to call in the Via Pozzotorelli on the next morning, and, as an old friend, to invite Bianca to take the air with her maid, and afterward, toward evening, to be standing with his sister and servant at the *dogana* at Leghorn. On one expected official asking some questions, Bianca must have explained in English, and Berry translated her words into Italian, not very lucidly, I doubt, as the official quickly feared his distinguished silence and cues. Ungainly Nina was not given a notice, other than the remark of a porter that Tuscany was well rid of such statuary.
On arriving at Marseilles, Berry's secret anger his most valuable trunk, together with that box of Bianca's, were found to have been left on shore by the porters at Leghorn. However, the hope was held out that the missing baggage might arrive three days later, on a sailing vessel of the company's leaving Leghorn at a later hour than the steamer's departure.
Nina, who seemed to be in a consuming state of unrest to have her beloved mistress quickly reach England, then proposed and arranged that they should hurry on to London, while Berry awaited the arrival of the missing baggage to follow. In England all were friends, and they could not too quickly make themselves safe from any pursuit.
After an unusually quick passage the sailing vessel arrived at the end of two days, and the missing trunks were found on board. Not many hours elapsed after Berry reached Paris from Marseilles before he continued his journey to London, where he remained in the evening. He posted a note to Bianca at her hotel, announcing his arrival, and that he would give himself the pleasure of calling upon her in the morning.
With great promptness to the hour he had mentioned Berry called, was shown into the parlor of Bianca's suite of rooms, and there impatiently waited her appearance.

As she entered, leaning upon the arm of a gentleman. Berry rose, and was startled by something familiar in his already-challenged rival's face.
"Yes, it is Nina—my husband," said Bianca, girly advancing and frankly offering her hand. She had never looked prettier. "But if you had not known the count's disguise, I am sure that you would not have recognized him."
Berry tried to smile, but having touched her hand and bowed stiffly to the gentleman, he was glad to drop down on a chair.
"My ever-brave, good sir," she said warmly, "you have saved my husband's life, dearer than my own. How can I ever repay you? What can we do for you?"
"Do? Ah! nothing, nothing. I'll assure you," said Berry lightly. Then getting his eyes on his hat, for which he had been looking. "A beautiful day, isn't it? Just the season for you to enjoy England!"
Berry smiled and bowed, and then as it proved to be a messenger for the countess, she excused herself for a moment.
"Not going?" said Count C—, as Berry aroused himself and immediately rose. "Sit and go dine with us at Richmond," and the count went on in his smiling, oily way, expressing his thanks for the obligations they were placed under. Berry afterward recalled that he was induced to reseat himself and listen to something about "Political sermons," the words "sister and servant" after his own name in his passport, which all the powers that were were requested to know was an American citizen's.
Berry must have declined the dinner, as late in the evening he found himself wondering about St. James' square; and concluding from his weary feeling that he must have walked miles, he drove to his hotel. The letter alluded to was one that had missed Berry at Marseilles, but was found forwarded on his return to his hotel.
What a great relief! and one which, together with hot cakes and excess of butter, lays the foundation for first-class cases of dyspepsia. Better use Burdock Blood Bitters. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.
Fancy Drinks.
Burdock Blood Bitters is not a fancy drink, but a pure medicinal tonic, alterative, laxative and purgative, which effect is to purify, restore and build up the impoverished blood and enfeebled body. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.
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. PRICE 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.
A General Alarm.
Is needed when the frame is consumed with fever, with a slow fire, bright, but by sluggishness of the kidneys, or torpidity of the liver; Burdock Blood Bitters will act on the system like a chemical engine, and remove the fever and restore to normal state of health. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.
A good story is told of Modjeska, now playing in Boston, by an English correspondent of a Washington paper. It appears that she was recently asked in a fashionable London drawing-room to give a recitation in her native tongue. At first she was unwilling to comply, declaring that the recitation could scarcely be interesting, as nobody in the room was supposed to know Polish. Yielding to the importunities of those around her, she commenced a Polish recitation. As she proceeded her eyes seemed to flash fire, and her audience was almost spellbound by her impassioned delivery. They could, of course, only imagine what she was saying, but they presumed she was uttering the aspirations of her countrymen for freedom and denouncing the oppressors of Poland. When the recitation was finished, the most enthusiastic plaudits rewarded Mme. Modjeska's efforts. It looked rather suspicious, however, to see her husband and two or three Polish friends in fits of laughter, as the company made their way out of the room. It was then explained she had been only reciting the ordinal numbers from 1 to 100.
The Power of Pain.
Fully overcome by using W. T. Baker's Curative Balm. Bala of Lumbago in the Back, Chest or Side, Cramps, Sore Throat, and Flatulent Colic are cured by this Liniment.
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 puffed up stuff that will only harm you.

Blooming Prosperity.
From the Evansville Argus.
A few days ago a drummer for one of our wholesale houses was travelling in a buggy along a country road in Arkansas, when he came upon a tall, roughly dressed man sitting upon a rail fence whittling. With a sociable "good morning" the traveller drew up his horse and asked:
"Is that your field of corn over there?"
"Wal, I calculate I'll freeze onto a right smart sheaf of it. I'm working the piece on sheers."
"Looks like a fine crop."
"It does."
"I presume you are figuring on great prosperity in future, and that such nice crops indicating plenty for all?"
"Prosperity? Stranger, that hain't no name fur the cyclone that's agoin' to hit this settlement atween the eyes this season. A tornado to ten cents a bushel and every dried bit o' grain in the country over in Tennessee, and yit the smiles o' contentment I'd never shift off'n our faces!"
"Some unexpected good luck has befallen you," the tourist replied.
"That's the play to a try ty. We're gettin' our slice o' the miller's advantage ahead o' the advertised date. Fust, o' Zack Bolton an' an' died last month, an' 'thar' hain't been a ear o' corn or a side o' bacon missed in the community since we completed the diet on 'top' him. Then Wash Tompkins, the boss o' dried player, got sent to State prison for horse stealing, thus givin us poor players a show fur our pile; then Snaky, the saloon keeper up at the forks o' the road, dropped down and said he'd take corn same as cash; then my old woman ran off with a Yankee sewing-machine peddler, an' my darter Sal got religion an' joined Mt. Zion Church, an' if bloom'n prosperity ain't a hangin' over the neighborhood I'm a gittin' edged fur from the Red River swamps. Got any sweet tobacco about you?"
Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.
Cures cancer of the stomach and bowels, dysentery, cholera morbus, and all summer complaints.
Top off with a Bit of pie.
What a great relief! and one which, together with hot cakes and excess of butter, lays the foundation for first-class cases of dyspepsia. Better use Burdock Blood Bitters. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.
Fancy Drinks.
Burdock Blood Bitters is not a fancy drink, but a pure medicinal tonic, alterative, laxative and purgative, which effect is to purify, restore and build up the impoverished blood and enfeebled body. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.
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CUT NAILS;
ALL KINDS OF
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Saw Works!
J. F. LAWTON, - - Proprietor.
ST. JOHN, N. B.
JUST RECEIVED:
60 bbls, Prime Split C. B. Herring.
1 ton Dry Codfish.
The Herring are a first class article. The Codfish are good and dry. Come and inspect them for yourself. Codfish, 6 cents per lb.
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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, Kilm Dried Lumber and Building Material, Planing, Sawing, &c.
Stores and Offices fitted out. All orders promptly attended to. may7
Excelsior Force Pump.
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LOCK COMPANY,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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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, Nickel, Gold and Silver Plating.
Bronzing, Lacquering, and Japanning, of all kinds solicited.
Old Forks, Spoons, Table Service, Harness Mounting, &c., repaired. Particular attention given to special orders. Moncton, Dec. 29, 1880. jan6
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60 bbls, Prime Split C. B. Herring.
1 ton Dry Codfish.
The Herring are a first class article. The Codfish are good and dry. Come and inspect them for yourself. Codfish, 6 cents per lb.
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GRATES;
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Cumberland Hotel,
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Twenty yards from Railway Station. Sample rooms. Livery stable. sept7
THOS. MAHONEY.
INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
1882 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1882
ON and after MONDAY, the 3rd July, the Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:
WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE:
Express for St. John and Quebec, 12.12 a.m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 4.00 a.m.
Accommodation for Moncton, 4.48 a.m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 1.04 p.m.
Express for St. John & P. du Chene, 2.29 p.m.
Accommodation for Amherst and Spring Hill, 8.10 p.m.
WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER:
Express for St. John and Quebec, 12.36 a.m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 3.36 a.m.
Accommodation for Moncton, 9.23 a.m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 12.57 p.m.
Express for St. John & P. du Chene, 2.39 p.m.
Accommodation for Amherst and Spring Hill, 8.10 p.m.
The Express Train from Quebec runs to Halifax and St. John on Sunday morning, and the Express Train from Halifax and St. John runs to Campbellton on Sunday morning.
D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.,
June 27th, 1882.
PARTNERSHIP
THE undersigned have entered into Co-partnership as general partners to manufacture and consign goods, under the name and firm of
F. J. HEBERT & CO.
BERNARD J. HEBERT.
SHELIAC, 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 fabric.
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 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 Guaranteed.
PUT UP BY
F. J. HEBERT & CO.,
dec29
SHELIAC, N. B.
FOWLER'S
EXTRACT OF WILD
STRAWBERRY
Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Cramps, Colic, Sea-Sickness and Summer Complaint; also Cholera Infantum, and all Complaints peculiar to children, and will be found equally beneficial for adults or children.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
T. MILBURN & CO. Props., Toronto
MAKE HENS LAY!
AN English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now travelling in this country, says that most of the Hens and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing else will make hens lay so well as Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint of food. Sold everywhere, sent by mail for four letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangs, Me. Jan-1-19
DIPHTHERIA!
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively cure this terrible disease, and will save the patient from cases out of ten. Information will be sent free of charge. Do not delay a day a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangs, Me. Jan-1-19
Cedar Shingles.
1 Car No. 1 Split Cedar Shingles.
For sale "S" while landing.
JAS. R. AYER.
June 2

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERS.

SACKVILLE, N. B., NOV. 2, 1882.

Strains of Vessels on Rail.

The first and fundamental condition of success of the Ship Railway is that vessels with cargoes shall be transported with complete safety and without strain on the hull. The importance of this point was recognized at the outset by the promoters, and received, before the scheme was launched, the attention of some of the ablest engineers of this country as well as of Europe. The designs matured to meet the difficulty and finally adopted, have received the approval not only of able engineers, but of contractors of experience, who stand ready to back their opinions by their money. When men whose business it is to deal with such matters pledge their reputations as well as their money, that the safe transportation of ships and cargo by rail is entirely practicable it ought to silence the criticism of those who do not possess an expert's knowledge of such matters. Those who view the safe transportation of vessels by rail as a subject of a wonderful matter as to be beyond the resources of modern engineering, possess but a scant knowledge of the triumphs won even in the past quarter of a century in all parts of the world by human skill and science. It is alleged by those who possess a very superficial knowledge of the question that water is the natural element for a ship, that on a railway she would be subjected to conditions for which she was not built. The tremendous pressure of her cargo would and down-ward when at sea, is met by the equal support of the water on all sides. Will the appliances of the "railway carriage meet this necessity?"

An objection of this kind ought not to have much weight with persons familiar with the Bay of Fundy, where vessels of all sizes are constantly grounded, even weighted with cargoes or ballast. At low water scores of vessels can be seen grounded in St. John harbor, and yet so little is the risk from strains that ship owners and underwriters still continue to ground their vessels and will probably to the end of time. Not a vessel, large or small, probably ever sailed up the Bay that has not been grounded before her voyage could end, and yet damage from this cause is never heard of. A large vessel loaded with nearly 600 tons of pig iron arrived in this port some days ago and was grounded at least half the time, with the cargo in her. Larger vessels with light cargoes have been grounded over and over again, yet no damage resulted. Any one who will give the question a moment's consideration, must be aware that naval architects endeavor to design vessels to best meet the conditions of water and air, and wind and waves, but it is absurd, therefore, to suppose that a vessel in a condition least subjected to strains, when lifted on the crest of a wave of the Atlantic ocean, with the entire weight borne in the middle of the ship, or when caught on two seas, with no support beneath the middle of the vessel, subjected alternately to a hogging and a sagging strain. It is a popular error to suppose that the "water affords an equal support on all sides." This is opposed to the most elementary doctrines of science. The water pressures upon a ship vary as the depth. The pressure instead of being equal is different at different depths. A vessel placed in water sinks until her weight establishes an equilibrium with the displacement of water. The weight of water displaced and weight of vessel are equal, but equal pressure on all parts is a different matter and does not exist. The principle on which the turbine wheel is constructed is a familiar example of this truth. Instead of water affording equal pressure, there is no possible strain, either local or structural, to which a vessel is not subjected, at sea. Even when lying in still water, there is a strain on the centre by the overhanging of the stem and stern. But when at sea this strain is enormously increased, by her pitching and tossing, in a sea whereby the weight of the vessel is sustained on the top of the waves, which form a moveable fulcrum passing under the vessel from one end to the other, and continually straining the hull as its weight is borne on the ends, or centre; another element of strain, to guard vessels against which in all ages taxed the ingenuity of builders, viz: the pounding and battering of seas, and the monthly lists of shipping disasters show how inefficient are the precautions man can take against the violence of the waves. With such strains, compare a vessel on a rigid track, with her bilges supported by blocks adapted to her shape and fitting closely to her sides! In the latter instance there is absolutely no strain whatever. This is no theoretical assertion; it is a truth based on facts ascertained by experience that cannot be controverted. To prove this, we have only to point to vessels of over 2,000 tons with their cargoes (2,000 more) removed entirely from water and again replaced in it, with blocks as supports. So successfully is this operation performed every day, without strain or damage, that

in no case has a suit for damages been preferred. The following is a list of steamships lifted and docked with their cargoes in them during the comparatively short time the Malta Ship Lift has been opened for business.

Name of Steamship	Gross Tonnage	Weight of cargo in tons
Alice Otto	1207	1800
Epit	1217	1800
Volmer	1231	1800
Magalia	1234	1800
Durme	1261	1800
Arabian	1266	1800
Siluria	1269	1800
Good Hope	1268	1800
Retriever	1269	1800
Crinoid	1270	1800
Compton	1284	1800
J. W. Barber	1448	1800
Cephalon	1200	1800
Canalia	956	1800
Secunda	665	1800
Tom Morton	1400	1800

The Ship Lift, at the Victoria Docks, North Woolwich, London, has been worked for nearly 25 years, and on it vessels of all kinds have been safely lifted without damage, with and without cargo during that period. The first seven years work showed that 1055 vessels with aggregate tonnage of 712,380 were safely lifted.

Messrs. Hutton and Ketchum visited the Star Manufacturing Co. Halifax, last week to ascertain what portions of the iron work required for the Ship Railway undertaking can be supplied at that place. Mr. Hutton will visit St. John in a few days to learn what he can do in fact there, the promoters of this enterprise being desirous of obtaining all the materials possible in Canada.

We learn that Mr. Hutton, C. E., who is now at Amherst, is desirous of ascertaining the prices of work to be done and materials used in the proposed Marine Railway, as stone delivered, masonry, crib work, piling, excavation of earth and rock, fencing, gates, telegraph line, road crossing, timber, oak and other hardwood for sleepers, clearing and grubbing, iron spikes, bolts and cast and wrought work generally. Southern pine timber, houses for men, and 500 or more wheelbarrows.

The New York City municipal elections which will take place next month, promise to be quite exciting. A union has been effected between the three Democratic factions, to wit: Tammany, the County Democracy, and the Irving Hall Democracy, and they have put a ticket in to the field headed by Mr. Franklin Edson, a merchant of the highest standing. Some of the most distinguished citizens of both parties have rallied to the support of a citizens' ticket headed by Mr. Allen Campbell, a man of great ability, integrity, and experience, who is at present Controller of the city and a mild Democrat. The citizens' ticket contains four Republicans and four Democrats. When the regular Republican Convention met, feeling that they could not elect a ticket of their own, they nominated the citizens' ticket with one exception, substituting J. O'Brien as candidate for the office of County Clerk in place of W. A. Butler. Although New York is a Democratic city, the citizens' ticket stands a very good chance of being elected, inasmuch as there was a good deal of bargaining, &c., about the ticket and this has alienated a great many of the better class Democrats.

The Republicans in New Hampshire are following the cue of the party in New York and Pennsylvania and are quarrelling over the nomination for governor. The bolters claim that Mr. Hale, the nominee, is ignorant and unprincipled and that his nomination was secured by corrupt means. Last week four hundred of them belonging to Cheshire County, Mr. Hale's home, got ex-Senator Wadleigh to address them in opposition to the objectionable candidate. Mr. Wadleigh, who is a Republican of the principle on which the turbine wheel is constructed is a familiar example of this truth. Instead of water affording equal pressure, there is no possible strain, either local or structural, to which a vessel is not subjected, at sea. Even when lying in still water, there is a strain on the centre by the overhanging of the stem and stern. But when at sea this strain is enormously increased, by her pitching and tossing, in a sea whereby the weight of the vessel is sustained on the top of the waves, which form a moveable fulcrum passing under the vessel from one end to the other, and continually straining the hull as its weight is borne on the ends, or centre; another element of strain, to guard vessels against which in all ages taxed the ingenuity of builders, viz: the pounding and battering of seas, and the monthly lists of shipping disasters show how inefficient are the precautions man can take against the violence of the waves. With such strains, compare a vessel on a rigid track, with her bilges supported by blocks adapted to her shape and fitting closely to her sides! In the latter instance there is absolutely no strain whatever. This is no theoretical assertion; it is a truth based on facts ascertained by experience that cannot be controverted. To prove this, we have only to point to vessels of over 2,000 tons with their cargoes (2,000 more) removed entirely from water and again replaced in it, with blocks as supports. So successfully is this operation performed every day, without strain or damage, that

Municipal Elections.

DORCHESTER.	
Palmer	188
Richard	176
Bellevue	76
Burk	74
Turner	49

SACKVILLE.	
Mugridge	313
Melanson	317
Gallant	232

SACKVILLE.	
Knapp	817
Campbell	260
Ogden	250

WATERLOO.	
Smith	125
Gaskin	101
Fillmore	38
Stevens	19

WATERLOO.	
Mahoney	283
Avard	276
Carroll	102
McClaghlin	151

WATERLOO.	
Read	208
Lowison	201
Goodwin	158
Trueman	129

Goldwin Smith on Ireland.

Some time ago Mr. E. L. Godkin, one of the editors of the New York Evening Post, wrote an article in the Nineteenth Century on Irish affairs, taking the Irish view of the case and urging separation. In the current number of the Princeton Review Goldwin Smith replies in an article most admirable in its composition and in its controversial tone. He points out that, while Mr. Godkin and writers in general speak of Ireland and the Irish indiscriminately as a despising disunion, there are some very important distinctions to be made. The great province of Ulster, by far the most populous and thrifty of all the four provinces, is soundly attached to the Union. So also "not only all the men of mark, but all the more educated classes," including both the Catholics of the upper classes, "almost without exception," and the Protestant gentry.

With all these abatements, important though they be, there is admittedly in Ireland a great deal of discontent of all kinds, notably discontent with the Union. What is its cause? "English hatred of Ireland and the Irish," is Mr. Godkin's short and easy method of solving the difficulty. Though, commercially enough, he concedes this cause to be practically inoperative by admitting "that the sentiment has been kept out of sight by Englishmen in public writing and speaking about Ireland, as well as excluding from influence in legislation." Prof. Smith opposes to Mr. Godkin's hatred theory, his own experience back in his school and college days at Eton and Oxford and in his contact subsequently with society at large in Great Britain. He further points out that Mr. Godkin "frankly acknowledges that Irishmen have their share, and even more than their full share, of all the honors of the United Kingdom."

And examining the extremely important question of Irish legislation, he shows that Ireland was made an equal sharer with England of the benefits conferred by the Reform Bill of 1832; that Ireland obtained a national system of education long before England had one; that England's State Church, while that of Ireland has been abolished; and that "in regard to the land question, the most momentous of all, changes have been made by successive Acts of Parliament in the interest of the tenant in advance of anything that has been done for the tenants in England."

If then England does not hate Ireland, if in legislation she treats her more liberally than she treats herself, what is the cause of the difficulty? The terrible state of things prevailing in Ireland for the last two or three years is directly due to an agrarian agitation caused by bad harvests and egged on by a peculiarly aided by the Fenian Irish in America. But it is only when we come to inquire why bad harvests operated so much more disastrously in Ireland than they did in England that we get at the root of the matter. Until the recent outbreak things had really been improving in Ireland. "In the last forty years the number of cattle had doubled, pauperism had decreased ninety per cent., and the amount of money in savings-banks and other banks of deposit had become very large." But the mass of the people have been kept in a backward state of civilization by peculiarities of soil and climate co-operating with the most unfortunate historical accidents. Ireland is not adapted for the raising of grain and has therefore to depend mainly on potatoes. This crop too often fails, famines result, and charitable aid has to be extended, the fruitful source of recklessness and unthrift. Underlying all other causes, however, are historical ones which, setting on the tenacious memory and impetuous temperament of the Celt, are still forcing their melancholy results, though for them, as Prof. Smith says, "no living Englishman is more responsible than he is for the events of the glacial period."

The political element in the present movement the Professor does not regard as having any general strength. "The agrarian movement, which touched the pockets of the people, has alone been really strong." And he thinks the troubles of Ireland "will not be at an end till Parliament sets faction aside and shows patriotic spirit in dealing with a public peril."

Mr. J. J. Adams was nominated for Congress by the United Democracy in the Eighth district Saturday evening. He is a graduate of Columbia Law School, and was a law partner of Gen. Foster, late Assistant United States District Attorney. Mr. Adams was brought up in this city. He had charge of H. B. Clifton's law business for ten years. His brother, Thomas Adams, is now the credit man of that establishment. The Hon. Michael Adams, an older brother, is Surveyor-General of the province of New Brunswick. In accepting the nomination Mr. Adams pledged himself to a reduction of taxes and opposition to all Congressional extravagance. He is to make a personal canvass of the district, and his friends predict his election. Mr. Adams is a resident of the Eighth district.

W. M. Tweedie, the Gilchrist scholar for 1882, has reached the other side of the water safely after a rather monotonous, foggy voyage. He has concluded to remain in London and take the Arts Course at University College, going up for his Intermediate Examination (formerly the first B. A.) in July next. Mr. Tweedie's address is 4 Rutland St., Hampstead Road, London, N. W.

Last winter we warned our readers against buying the large packs of worthless horse and cattle powder, and as it is now time to begin to use them, we again urge them not to throw away their money. Sherwin's Powder is strictly pure, but we know of no others that are.

Personal and Political.

—Mr. Alex. Mackenzie's life of the George Brown is out.

—Hector Langerin, wife of Sir Hector Langerin, died on Monday at Quebec.

—Ottawa boasts of a venerable couple named Macdonald, the husband being 105 and the better half 106.

—Mr. Knight, the new Lord Mayor of London, began life as a warehouse porter in the city of which he is now the chief magistrate.

—Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, recently celebrated his eighty-first birthday and the thirty-first anniversary of his condemnation to death as a traitor.

—Morse, who invented the telegraph, and Bell, the inventor of the telephone, both had deaf mute wives.

—Sir Garnet Wolsey and Sir Beauchamp Seymour, who are to have peerages, were offered either a pension of \$10,000 a year for life or a sum of \$250,000. Naturally and wisely they elected to take the latter.

—The London World, speaking of Mr. Gladstone's matchless powers of casuistry, remarks that Englishmen are, in their way, as proud of the "hair splitter of Hawarden" as the Americans were of the "rail splitter of Illinois."

—C. J. Sayre, ex M. P. P., for Kent, has filed still another petition against Whetson and LeBlanc, seeking to unseat and disqualify them from the office of members of the House of Commons.

—M. Rodas, a well known French gentleman, has created a painful impression among his friends in England by giving his daughters in marriage to dispensing with any ceremony whatever, either civil or religious. He desires to restore marriage to its primal simplicity.

—Harry May, son of Rev. J. May, who opposed Sir John in Carleton at the last election, has been arrested in Carleton and charged with appropriating funds of the Merchants' Bank, he being book-keeper of the branch at Gananoque. The sum taken is about \$300, and fast living is the cause.

—Dr. Wiggins having informed the ordinary traders and fishermen of the approach of a great storm, which he says will visit us about the 11th of March, his communication was referred to Mr. Carpmel, Supt. of the Meteorological service. Mr. Carpmel says the doctor forecasts from a meteorological point of view, are absurd.

—The authorities of Haute Alsace have issued a list of the drunkards in the town of St. Marie aux Mines and neighbourhood. The list has 23 names; the youngest is 28 and the oldest 68. In some cases the names are given in full, in others only the initials are given.

—Nothing like keeping it in the family. Dr. Lovett and Judge Kewerth, of Newton, Georgia, married two more of the bishop's daughters. Being again bereaved, they have for a third time married sisters.

—Among the papers given up by Arabi's son and his associates, are denunciations of complicity of the Sultan in the resistance to the British at Alexandria. Distrust of the Sultan is further increased by rumours of efforts to secure the abandonment of Arabi's trial. Dervish Pasha, the Commissioner of Egypt, has been made a prisoner, in order, it is thought, to prevent him making revelations.

—It is not improbable that serious difficulties will arise to prevent Sir James W. Cleary's promotion to the rank of General in the Indian military service, have not been greater than those of Sir Frederick Roberts in Afghanistan, and it is well known that the reason that promotion was not given to the last named officer was to prevent his coming into competition with the Duke of Connaught for the command of the forces when the Duke of Cambridge retires.

The same reason will operate against Sir Garnet.

—Mr. Rykert, M. P. of St. Catharines, is one of the most notable men in Parliament. He has represented his county for a quarter of a century. He sleeps in the same room in which he was born, and says a Manitoba judgeship could not tempt him to roam. A few days ago he buried his daughter; his son has long been severely ill in Los Angeles, Cal., and another one is in South Carolina seeking relief for the same disease. His wife has been confined to her bed all summer. Truly, he is an afflicted man.

Railway Obstruction Case.

Two Lads Sent Up for Trial.

The examination in the above matter (referred to in our last) took place before Commissioner Cahill on Saturday. R. A. Borden, Esq., appeared for I. C. Railway, and H. A. Powell, Esq., for the defence. The complaint was that Andrew Kinneer, Albert Munroe, Alexander Kinneer, George Gray and William Gratton, on the 22nd day of October, instant, unlawfully and maliciously placed obstructions on the Intercolonial Railway, contrary to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided.

An examination took place of John Adams, C. W. Cole, John O'Rourke, Jane Adams, William Bower and Whittington Mitton.

John Adams' testimony was as follows: I live in the Parish of Sackville. I am a trackman of the Intercolonial Railway. My duties consist in looking after the track, repairing it. On Sunday morning (Oct. 22nd) I went over the track from Frosty Hollow to Westcott Hill. This was the forenoon of that day, the track was all clear at the time. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon I went down to the track again (this was at the Frosty Hollow cutting) and I saw five young chaps from Frosty Hollow. One of them appeared to be nearly a young man. I was some 10 or 15 rods from them. The largest boy was drinking water from a spring there. He left the spring and I turned to go away and as I turned to go I heard a thump on the Railway. I then turned and went back and looked down the cutting and saw the stoutest boy (as I thought) take a steel rail from the ditch and throw one end of it on the track. All of them then started down the track. The same one took the rail and I went along the track and before I got to where the rail was I found a coupling pin from 9 to 10 inches long lying across the rail. I then followed after the boys, and in passing them I saw away ever taking them. I turned towards home and on my way found where the track had been lifted up and a lever put under the rail, and a little further on I found a trolley bolt (made of boards) also as large as the ordinary trolley bolt, lying across the rail of the track. The size of the boys correspond in size with the prisoners before the Court. Any of those obstructions would endanger a train if passing over the track.

Christopher W. Cole: Know the boy Kinneer, thought him to be about 10 years of age, and know the boy Gratton, thought him to be about 8 years of age. Those two boys live about the same distance from the Station as the other two.

Jane Adams: I am a daughter of John Adams, trackman, live near Frosty Hollow, so much so that I have 5 boys together on the railway track Sunday afternoon, 22nd October. I took one of the boys to be George Gray. He is now present in Court. He is the only one of the number whom I know. I noticed one little boy among the number. I do not know that the boys were of the same size as the prisoners in Court. I saw some boys on the railway on Sunday last, (Oct. 22.) The only one I knew among them was George Gray.

Whittington Mitton: Saw 3 or 4 boys on railway on Sunday afternoon, October 22nd, going towards the cutting at Frosty Hollow. I recognize two of the boys in Court, as prisoners, as being among the number, viz. Black and Gray.

John Kinneer: I am a Police Constable on the I. C. Railway, was at Mr. Kinneer's house this morning, heard the smallest of the boys, Gratton, (one of the prisoners) say, he was on the railway Sunday afternoon, saw the boys, Black, Gray and Moore, put a rail, a board and a pin on the railway.

The two boys, Monroe and Gratton, were dismissed by the Court on account of their extreme youth, and the boy Kinneer for want of evidence. But the boys Black and Gray were sent up for trial at the next December term of County Court.

New Steam Mill.

Messrs. A. & W. Ogden have completed a new rotary steam saw mill at Cookville. It is located about two miles from the proposed site of the Cape Railway. The mill is 70x27. It has an engine house 40x24. The engine is 50 horse power and was built by Messrs. Abrams & Kerr, St. John. The boiler was constructed by Messrs. Fleming & Sons, St. John. The mill is owned by Messrs. Ogden. Besides the rotary, Messrs. Ogden have also edgers and trimmers. They intend to add in a few months a planer, a lathe, and shingle machine. This mill was erected by Mr. Stanger, who has built three mills for Messrs. Ogden. Sawing commenced a few days ago. Mr. James R. B. Barnes is foreman. There is abundance of logs in the vicinity.

—Lord Wolseyley has arrived in England, and received an enthusiastic welcome at Dover. He proceeded immediately to Balmora, where the Queen is staying. Additional damaging evidence against Arabi has been procured. A reign of terror exists in Egypt in consequence of Riaz Pasha taking advantage of his position to persecute his opponents. Earl Dufferin has invited the Porte to turn its attention to the measures of reform demanded by the Berlin Treaty.

How can a single dose of Ayer's Pills cure headache? By removing obstructions from the system—relieving the stomach, and giving healthy action to the digestive apparatus.

New Advertisements.

Pork! Pork!

WE WILL BUY
30 Tons PORK in Carcass,
AT FULL PRICES.
J. L. BLACK.

KEROSENE OIL.

Received ex "Mary C." from Boston:
75 Casks Kerosene Oil,
FOR SALE LOW.
J. L. BLACK.

More Maple Sugar.

3,600 Lbs. Excellent Quality,
And for sale at the remarkably Low Price
in the past.
J. L. BLACK.

Sugar and Molasses.

15 casks Choice Molasses.
10 barrels Molasses.
10 casks Porto Rico Sugar.
Wholesale and Retail.
AT LOWEST PRICES.
J. L. BLACK.

TRUNKS, TRUNKS.

36 Ladies Travelling Trunks
Best make, and from 28 to 36 inches.
FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICES.
J. L. BLACK.

Flour! Flour!

JUST RECEIVED:
250 bbls. White Buns & Snow Drift,
AT MUCH REDUCED RATES.
J. L. BLACK.

Ladies' Attention.

Black Cloth Jackets.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED A CASE
Black Cloth Jackets,
(Beautifully Tailored.)
LIGHT GOLD WALKING JACKETS.
Ladies' Ulsters,
Large Assortment, from \$4 to \$12.
Ulster & Mantle Cloths
In Great Variety.
J. L. BLACK.

Black Goods.

We have Just Opened a Direct
Importation:
15 Pieces BLACK CASIMERES from
25c. to 80c. per yard, retail;
10 Pieces LUSTRES;
10 Pieces BLACK BEAVER CLOTH;
BLACK and PLAID LININGS;
BLACK ENGLISH DRESSING;
Trousers;
BLACK ROAD CLOTH;
BLK. & SHADED OVERCOATINGS;
BLACK CLOTHS for Men's Suits.
J. L. BLACK.

WANTED!

Socks and Mitts

HOMESPUN CLOTH.

clothing, Shirts, &c.
Men's, Boys' and Youths' Over-Coats.
Do. do. do. Ulsters.
Do. do. do. Suits.
Under-Shirts & Drawers.
OVERALLS & FROCKS.
HEAVY SHIRTS, &c., &c.
J. L. BLACK.

Good News!

200 REMNANTS

Laces & Trimmings.

TORCHON, CLUNY, BRETON, MAL-
TRES AND VERMILLON LACES;
IRISH, EVERLASTING AND
NOTTINGHAM TRIMMINGS.
In Remnants from 2 to 10 yds.
at 10c. each.
Black and Cream SPANISH LACES.
Prints, Wineys, Grey and White Cottons,
Cotton Flannels, Jeans, Linings,
White and Blue Warp, Batting
and Wadding, &c., &c., &c.
J. L. BLACK.

Tea! Tea!

81 Packages Choice Tea,
Which I offer Wholesale at the Lowest
Retailing Rates in any market.
J. L. BLACK.

New Advertisements.

School Teacher Wanted.

A FIRST or Second Class Teacher for
Midge. Apply to
JOHN ANDERSON,
Nov. 2, 1882.—81 Secy. Trustees.

FOR SALE.

The premises on which the subscriber now re-
sides, situated at the Four Corners, Upper
Sackville, consisting of a comfortable Dwelling
House and Barn and two small adjoining Lots of
Land, one being that on which the House stands.
This is a desirable situation, being in close proximity
to the Cape Tormentine Railway, and at a convenient
distance from churches, post office, &c. The
season given immediately. For particulars inquire
of Josiah Wood, Esq.
Upper Sackville, Oct. 31, 1882.
MRS. Wm. HAYES.

KEROSENE OIL.

Just received from Boston per Schooner
"Mary C."
Good Refined American Kerosene,
For Sale Cheap.
J. H. GOODWIN,
Westmorland.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold at Public Auction in front
of the Brunswick House, Sackville,
on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8th, at 1
p. m.: 25 HEAD of CATTLE, consisting
of Working Oxen, HEAVY, Choice, Milch
Cows, Steers (2, 3 and 4 years old),
also two good Driving Horses. Terms at
sale. JOHN AYARD.
At Depot and to Arrive this week:
C. W. COLE, Auctioneer.
Sackville, Nov. 1, 1882.

Cattle at Auction.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction,
in front of the Brunswick House,
Sackville, on THURSDAY, 16th NOV.,
at 1 p. m.: 30 HEAD of CATTLE, con-
sisting of Working Oxen, Fat Cows, Far-
row Cows, Steers (2, 3 and 4 years old),
also two good Driving Horses. Terms at
sale. JOHN AYARD.
At Depot and to Arrive this week:
C. W. COLE, Auctioneer.
Sackville, Nov. 1, 1882.

Flour. Flour.

In Store and Receiving to-day:
120 BLS. ELIMBA, Choice Patent Flour;
25 BLS. PLUMSILL, Choice Superior;
40 BLS. HOWLAND'S Choice Superior.
FOR SALE LOW.
A. J. BABANG & CO.
Montreal, Oct. 28, 1882.

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I HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE AND
VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
CLOTHS
for the Fall and Winter Trade, consist-
ing of
Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds,
West of England Trouserings, Black
and Blue Diagonals, Broad Cloths
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