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ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Testimony of the New Testament Regarding the Nature and Teaching of Jesus.

BY REV. A. T. BOWSER.

To the Editor of the POST.

I have read with much interest the articles which have appeared in the POST recently on "Trinitarianism vs. Socinianism," and I suppose that the immediate cause of the discussion was your report of my Music Hall service I would like to add a final word on the testimony of the New Testament itself regarding the nature and teachings of Jesus. What did his companions and disciples and biographers think of their teacher and friend? For example, what is their testimony in reference to the Supernatural Conception? This is a cardinal Trinitarian doctrine, and many people think that it is written all over the New Testament, so that there can be no doubt of its truth or that it was held by the Apostolic Church. Let us see. The apostle Peter was one of the most intimate friends of our Saviour, having been chosen by him to be one of that inner circle of the disciples who were with the Master in the more sacred hours of his life—as the transfiguration and the garden agony. But Peter, at whose dictation the Gospel of Mark is generally admitted to have been written, knows nothing about the most wonderful event of all the ages—the miraculous conception in the womb of the virgin Mary! For if he knew of this occurrence, is it conceivable that he should fail to tell his dear friend and companion all about it? Or, if he told Mark, could Mark have forgotten it, so as to make no record of it in his Gospel? But the Gospel of Mark is not the only place where St. Peter bears witness concerning his Master. On the day of Pentecost he had the grandest opportunity of his life to preach the truth about the nature and work of Jesus. The city was full of strangers who had heard of his crucifixion and resurrection. Thousands of people were present who "were amazed and marvelled" at the wonderful things they had seen and heard; and Peter spoke to them, delivering that first, great sermon of his life, when he would say all that could be said, all that he knew about his risen Lord. But what does he say about the God-head of Christ? What about his supernatural conception? Not a word! This is what he said: "Jesus of Nazareth, a man approved of God unto you by mighty works and wonders and signs, which God did by him in the midst of you, even as ye yourselves know; him, being delivered up by the determinate counsel and fore knowledge of God, ye by the hand of lawless men did crucify and slay; whom God raised up, having loosed the pangs of death, because it was not possible that he should be holden of it (Acts 2:22-24). Think of the apostle using such language as this, under such circumstances, if he had known that he was talking about the Deity, the second person in the Trinity!

The next witness whom we will examine is the beloved John, who leaned on his Lord's bosom as they reclined at supper, and whose Gospel has been fitly termed "The heart of Christ." What does John say about the parentage of Jesus? In the 45th verse of the 1st chapter of his Gospel he writes that "Philip findeth Nathanael, and saith unto him: we have found him, of whom Moses in the law, and the prophets, did write, Jesus of Nazareth, the SON OF JOSEPH." If Joseph was not the father of Jesus, and St. John knew it, was he not bound to explain that fact? But he passed it by without a word of comment, leaving us to read the simple statement that Jesus of Nazareth was the son of Joseph. Is there any good reason why we should not take the apostle at his word here, as well as elsewhere throughout his Gospel?

Let us now turn to the careful writer of the third Gospel and see if his testimony to the supernatural conception is such as we would accept to-day with no word of dissent. According to Luke the angel of the Lord said unto Mary, "The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Most High shall over-shadow thee: wherefore also that which is to be born shall be called holy, the Son of God." (Luke 1:35). Most beautiful thought, expressed in language most beautifully chaste! And who shall say that the Spirit of God is not present and overshadowing the conception of every babe? Who shall say that the power of the Most High is not exerted to impart to every infant soul a likeness to its Creator, so that it too shall be a child of God? But if St Luke meant by this that Joseph was not the earthly father of Jesus, why is he at such pains to trace his lineage back through all the ages to David and Judah and Adam? What possible reason could he have had for this long array of kingly names, save to show that through Joseph (his supposed father) Jesus received the royal blood of a long line of noble ancestors? Do not say that this is not to the point. It is to the point. It is the direct testimony of one of the principal witnesses that Jesus was born in honest wedlock, in the same old fashioned way that all of God's children saw the light of earth. I have no cause to plead, no case to gain. As a disciple of Jesus I simply wish to know the truth about my Master, and I am compelled to state that, after careful study, I do not find sufficient evidence to convince me that the author of the third Gospel knew any thing about the doctrine of a supernatural conception.

Three of the Gospels are thus seen to fail in giving satisfactory testimony that Jesus had no earthly father. St. Mark knows nothing about his birth to distinguish it from other births. and thus make it an event of interest worth recording. The fourth gospel has no objection to offer to the candid statement of one of the disciples that Jesus of Nazareth was the son of Joseph. And Luke goes to great pains to trace the royal lineage of Jesus through his father Joseph to David and Adam.

And now let us turn to the first Gospel and see if St Matthew has any better evidence of the miraculous conception than the other Evangelists have given. It is well known that Biblical critics find grave reasons for not accepting the first two chapters of this Gospel as genuine. They are not found in the old Latin version of the New Testament which dates back to the second century. [The oldest Greek Ms. only reaches the fourth century.] The Gospel natural naturally begins with the third chapter; but there is no connection whatever between the end of the second chapter, which tells us that Jesus and his parents returned to Nazareth while the child was not yet two years old, and the beginning of the third which says, "In those days came John the Baptist," which was not in those days at all, but some twenty-five years later. Then, there are internal evidences that the same hand could not have written the first two chapters and the rest of the Gospel—evidences which go to show that they were written centuries afterwards and added to the Gospel. But admitting that these chapters are genuine, what do they prove? That Joseph had a dream, and in that dream the angel of the Lord told him that in the child his wife was about to give birth to, the words of the prophet would be fulfilled, "Behold, the virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son, and they shall call his name Immanuel." (Matt. 1:23.) And when we turn to the passage in Isaiah, we find that the Hebrew word translated virgin means a young woman (married or unmarried), and in this case is actually used of the prophet's wife, whose child was actually called Immanuel, and that all which was said about him was actually fulfilled ere he was old enough to "refuse the evil and choose the good." But even granting that there was no mistake in applying this prophecy to Jesus, or that in a secondary sense it does apply to him, the writer of the first chapter of Matthew does not assume that this is any evidence against the fact that Joseph was the father of Jesus; for he, too, brings forward a long list of ancient names to prove that through the husband of his mother Jesus was of noble descent.

Now, would any unprejudiced man accept of such evidence in a court of justice to-day? Is such evidence sufficient to establish so marvellous an occurrence as a supernatural conception? Must we not have other and better testimony before we can be morally certain that Jesus had no earthly father? And yet there is no other evidence. Jesus does not mention the matter himself. He often claimed to be the son of God, and he wished the people to believe it; but if it were necessary to this relationship with the Heavenly Father that he should have no earthly father, would he not have appealed to the fact of his exceptional birth as all-persuasive evidence of the rightfulness of his claims? But no such appeal is recorded by any of the witnesses of his life and works.

It is exceedingly interesting to notice the prophecies of the Old Testament which Jesus quoted as applying to himself. There are many in Isaiah which are usually applied to him, and are supposed to be predictions of the office and work of the Messiah, such as that much disputed one in the ninth chapter. "Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The Mighty God, The Everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace." But Jesus himself never referred to this passage, and I think we have a right to believe that in his own thought it was not a prophecy of his nature or mission. For he nowhere speaks of himself as "The Mighty God;" he never says that he is "The Everlasting Father;" and such language is wholly inconsistent with every thing he does say about himself. But in the fourth of Luke, where his first sermon is reported, we find a prophecy which he quoted and declared to be fulfilled in their presence—a prophecy which is of peculiar importance, and pregnant with meaning, as showing us what Jesus really considered to be a true representation of his claims as the Christ:—"The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor: he hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind; to set at liberty them that are bruised; to preach the acceptable year of the Lord." To a thoughtful student of the New Testament this passage is almost as remarkable for what it omits as for what it says. There are about forty other quotations which Jesus makes from the Hebrew Scriptures which have a similar interest to one who wishes to go to the Master himself for a true idea of his character and teaching. To one of these I must allude, the one which Jesus quoted from the 110th Psalm, where David is represented as speaking of the Messiah, and calling him "My Lord." Jesus asked the Pharisees how David could have called his own descendant "My Lord?" This question, though left unanswered by the Pharisees and by Jesus himself, yet gives an insight to the mind of Christ. It shows that he had meditated on its meaning, and it implies that he saw, that as the Christ he was not to be a great temporal king as David was, but a spiritual king—the king of truth and righteousness, peace and love—which would be a far higher position than that held by his illustrious ancestor, David. And this passage, taken in connection with the one quoted from the 61st of Isaiah, gives us a clew to the central idea of the life and work of Jesus. These passages show us what he believed about himself and his mission—that he was chosen of God and anointed by the Divine Spirit to preach good tidings, to comfort and help, and to reign as king in the hearts of his followers. But there is nothing here, you say, about the supernatural character of Jesus. No; and that is the strange thing about it all, if it is true that he was not a human being in the real sense, but God disguised as a man. For the idea of God becoming man is absolutely foreign to Hebrew thought. In the Jewish religion Jehovah is always distinctively separated from his people. He dwells wholly apart from man, and only makes his will known by messengers or prophets to whom his word comes as light from the sun or rain from the clouds. If, therefore, God had become man in the person of Jesus, and it had become known, the whole Jewish world would have been startled by the event, and there would have been no end of the reports concerning it. Instead of the silence of Peter and John and Paul, each would have given his testimony in burning words.

The great difference between Trinitarianism and the teaching of the New Testament is this: the New Testament represents God as manifested in Christ, while Trinitarians say that Christ was God. Jesus often spoke of God as being in him, as in John 14:10. "I am in the Father, and the Father in me * * * * the Father abiding in me doth his works;" and St. Paul says that "God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto himself;" and again, "In him dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily." Is this the same as calling Jesus God? But in another place this very apostle prays for his fellow-christians that they may be filled with all the fulness of God." (Eph. 3:9.) If the indwelling presence of God made the Christ divine, would it not also make all other people divine who opened their hearts to the influence of the Holy Spirit? Yes; divine in the sense of being GOD-LIKE, having His nature, His spirit. And in this sense I believe that Jesus had two natures—the divine and the human. He was a man filled with the spirit of God; but that did not make him God any more than it makes the universe God when we see that all nature is filled with the Divine Presence. God is in nature, and therefore nature is divine; but nature is not God. And God is in man—in all men—the indwelling principle of goodness, love, truth, beauty. These are all attributes of Deity, manifestations of the divine spirit in the soul of man; and when they are developed there, they always show us the Father—they speak the presence of the living God. This is what is meant by man being made in the image of God—he has a divine element in his soul. And this divineness in man shows itself in the inspiration of prophet and law-giver, artist and poet; but it is also the spirit of patience and devotion to duty, the source of hope and courage and all the lesser virtues manifested in the daily life of men and women in the most common-place affairs of earth. The light of God, the Spirit of Truth, the uplifting power of goodness dwells in all men, though showing its presence in many a different way, and in many a varying degree. And what all men possess in greater or less degree, Jesus had in perfect fulness; for to him the Spirit was given without measure, full of grace and truth.

Take this thought of God dwelling in Christ, the inspiration of his life, the source of his power, the motor principle underlying all his actions,—take this view of Jesus into the study of the New Testament and every thing there becomes perfectly natural and intelligible. We then see in Jesus a man like ourselves, one made in all respects like his brethern, and yet so at one with God, so full of God, that the thought of sin became abhorrent to his very nature, and all the higher faculties of the soul grow into perfection, and he stands before us the ideal man, the type of what all men may become. (See Hebrews 2:10-17.) And this is not saying that Jesus was a "mere" man, a good man, or a man like Moses or Isaiah. The earnest and loving student of the life and religion of Jesus soon learns to see that he is something more, something different from any other man. The peculiarity of Jesus is this: he was a man chosen by God's wisdom, prepared by God's providence, endowed by God's Spirit to be the representative man, typical of all that man was, and is, and is to become; so that we can go to his life and find the key which will unlock the door of the past and reveal our origin, unlock the door of the future and show our destiny, unlock the door of our spiritual nature and manifest all the capabilities of the soul, together with the vast opportunities and obligations which these powers imply. Thus going to Jesus, as our representative and ideal, we may ask any question of destiny or duty and have it answered in his life and words. For instance, whence came we? We came forth from the Father. Whither are we going? We leave the world and go to the Father. What are we? We are children of the living God, sent into the world to manifest the Father. Why are we here? To work the works of him that sent us, to do His will, not our own; to let the light of divine goodness and love shine through all our actions to the glory of God.

But what right have we to claim for ourselves to be what Jesus was? The right which he has given to us as his brethern, the right which God, as his Father and our Father, has given to us through him. To be sure, we are not now all that he was, for we are still imperfect, sinful, selfish; but he has taught us that within the soul there is the root, the seed, which will yet grow into Christ-like character; and then we shall be pure in heart as he was, see God with a similar spiritual vision, and like him reveal God in all our life.

It is surprising to find how everything asserted of Jesus in the New Testament is also asserted, in one form or another, of his disciples and of all Christians. Does Jesus say that he is one with the Father? He also prays that his disciples may be one with him and with God. (John 17:21). In his high and perfect life there was no room for sinful thoughts or unworthy motives, and we think of him as the one sinless soul; and yet he turns to us and with entire confidence says, "Be ye perfect, even as your Father in heaven is perfect," thus associating us with himself as God's sons and daughters. We believe that God sent Jesus to be the Saviour of the world; and he says to his disciples, "As the Father hath sent me, even so send I you." (John 20:21.) Jesus is often called the Son of God, but St. John writes of all Christians: "Now are we the Sons of God." (2 John 3:2.) And St. Paul also declares that "As many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God." (Rom. 8:14.) Now, does not this point to the conclusion that either Jesus was essentially and entirely human, or else his disciples were not human? For what he was they also were, or were to become. Or to put it a little differently, does not all this teach us that the divinity of our Lord was a natural quality of the soul, and not a supernatural power with which he was endowed as the second person in the Trinity? Does it not show us that the divinity of Jesus was a divinity of character—a divinity to which all his followers may attain? For

"Were there no divineness in us,
How could his divineness win us?"

If Jesus could be pure in heart, resist temptation, suffer unjustly without complaint, lay down his life for the truth, and then burst the bonds of death and rise to the higher life only by virtue of a supernatural divinity, how can his life, death and resurrection be an example or an inspiration to us who have no such divine endowment, and are fettered by the limitations of humanity? To think of Jesus as God destroys forever the only perfect example of humanity the world has ever known. It takes away our Lord, leaving but an empty tomb—a metaphysical abstraction. It takes away our human brother and teacher, and puts in his place a supernatural being who is neither God nor man, but sometimes one and sometimes the other. But this doctrine of a God-man is no part of the teaching of the Gospel. It had its rise and growth in the Church hundreds of years after the New Testament was written. It did not even originate in Judea, the cradle of the Christian Church; nor at Hebrew thought. In the Jewish religion Jehovah is always distinctively separated from his people. He dwells wholly apart from man, and only makes his will known by messengers or prophets to whom his word comes as light from the sun or rain from the clouds. If, therefore, God had become man in the person of Jesus, and it had become known, the whole Jewish world would have been startled by the event, and there would have been no end of the reports concerning it. Instead of the silence of Peter and John and Paul, each would have given his testimony in burning words.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WOMEN'S COLUMN.

Conducted by Members of Sackville W. C. T. U

Maritime W. C. T. U.—Reports Continued.

There was a large attendance of visitors at the afternoon session, to listen to the discussion on juvenile work and the work of the Y. W. C. T. U, conducted by Miss Tilley, of Toronto.

The session opened with responsive readings and devotional exercises, after which Miss Tilley introduced the subject, explaining that no report had been received of the work of juvenile organization owing to the illness of the superintendent of that department, and calling upon individual workers to report.

Mrs. Dr. Todd, of St. Stephen, outlined the work of the Band of Hope under her supervision. The greatest difficulty she found was in the difference of age in the children. She did not call them children, but always boys and girls. Black-board work was very hopeful. It was well to let them manage their own business matters and elect their own officers, and above all not to let them get tired. Singing was an important feature. You could sing temperance into the hearts of the children before you could reason with them

Mrs. Pember, of Campobello, has been a superintendent of juvenile work for two years in Maine, in connection with Good Templars. Her experience taught that children could only be interested by those who felt an interest in in them. Give the children something to do, keep all appointments with them promptly, be prompt in governing them and keep your promises. There was 77 members in the Juvenile temple now under her care in Campobello.

Mrs Cummings, of Truro, spoke of the Loyal Legion which had been organized there. It had 400 members (Applause). Its superintendent and assistant superintendent were appointed by the W. C. T. U. It was divided into classes, or ranks, as they were called, under the direction of rank leaders, young ladies who volunteered for the work. The members took the triple pledge against alcohol, tobacco and profanity.

Miss Tilley mentioned the use of the triple pledge in Ontario. Boys were allowed to take either one or two parts of the pledge if they wished.

Mrs. Hay, of Woodstock, gave a short report of the Y. W. C. T. U. organized there.

After singing by Mrs. Kerr, of Milltown, Miss Tilley spoke of the work of the Young Women's C. T. U. There was 35 'Y' unions in Ontario. Young women had more time and energy for the work than their elders. Their influence over young men was an important feature. The various forms of organized work in which they could engage were pointed out by the speaker, who aroused the enthusiasm of her hearers in behalf of this branch of the work.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

—Various are the superstions which continue to keep a firm hold on tee Jews in many parts of the East, notwithstanding the spread of education, and one of them was put to an amusing use at Smyrna. It is a custom in that city (says the *Jewish Chronicle*) whenever one of twins dies, for the parents to take a padlock, which they fasten, and of which they voluntarily lose the key or they carefully conceal it in some hidden spot, the popular belief being that the survivor will die at the moment the padlock is opened. A young woman who had lost her twin brother married, and her husband came into possession of the padlock. One day a dispute occurred between the pair, and the husband, angry and unable to convince his wife, threatened he would open the padlock. The threat at once brought the wife to reason. She tearfully submitted, and implored her husband to keep the padlock closed.

—How to devise means of protection against frost is a problem which troubles the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest. Some of them living near Portage la Prairie think the Legislature can help them to fight the frost. Their plan is to compel farmers to reserve a portion of their straw to produce smoke and steam, when the thermometer reaches the danger point, which does not happen many nights in the season. The proposed mode of fighting the frost is not new, and experience shows that prevention can in this way be made efficacious.

—Rhematism is cause by a poisonous acid in the blood and yields to Ayer's Pills. Many cases which seemed chronic and hopeless, have been completely cured by this medicine. It will cost but little to try what effect the Pills may have in your case. We predict success.

—A scheme is announced for the construction of a ship canal between Edinburg and Glascow; capital £7,000,000.

—Boils, pimples, and skin diseases of all kinds speedily disappear when the blood is purrified by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has no equal as a tonic alterative, the result being immediate and satisfactory. Ask your druggist for it and take no other.

—"The loss in Pennsylvania alone," says The Philadelphia Press, "from the floods of May 30th to June 1st, amounted to $30,000,000 and 6,500 lives."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Liver Disorders
Soon cause the blood to become contaminated and require prompt treatment. The most marked symptoms are loss of appetite, headache, pains in the back or side, nausea, and relaxation of the bowels. Ayer's Pills assist nature to expel the superabundant bile and thus restore the purity of the blood. Being purely vegetable and sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take, mild in operation, and without ill effects.
"After many years' experience with Ayer's Pills as a remedy for the large number of ailments caused by derangements of the liver, peculiar to malagal localities, simple justice prompts me to express to you my high appreciation of the merits of this medicine for the class of disorders I have named."—S. L. Loughridge, Bryan, Texas.
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Ventilate the School Houses.

(From the Engineering and Building Becord.)

It will result in brighter and healthier children. They will learn faster and grow larger, and the teachers who have to live in the same atmosphere with them will be improved physically and otherwise, as well as the children. Sore throats will disappear and sick headaches will be the exception—not the rule.

Many of the older school buildings in New York and Brooklyn and surrounding cities have not a particle of ventilation. Some of them, truly, have black registers in the walls; but these registers are, as a general thing, the most barefaced shams, little or no air passing through them, one way or the other. But even if the air through them had a velocity of three feet per second it would not supply more than one-tenth the amount necessary.

—The days of speculation in Jerseys have passed never to return, truthfully says the Jersey Bulletin. The interest has now settled down to business, and the Jersey cow has come to be recognized by all all impartial and competent judges as the best butter cow in the world; the cow that will make more butter out of a given amount of food than any other known cow.

—The growth of our export trade in cattle with Great Britain, is shown by the fact that there were sent abroad during 1888, 142,184 head against 96,812 the year previous. The present year there has been a still further increase since the trade has been very active for some months past, and will continue to be the remainder of the year.—*Maine Farmer.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.

—Professor Saunders states that experiments this season by Col. Blair on the Maritime Experimental Farm at Nappan, N. S, confirm last year's test in Manitoba, that Ladoga wheat will ripen at least fourteen days earlier than any species of wheat heretofore used in Canada.

—We have a speedy and positive Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Head-Ache, in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by A. Dixon, Sackville, and G. M. Fairweather, Dorchester.

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WE handled 60,000 Bushels Potatoes last Season and made money for our Shippers, having decided to sell in small lots from Store, to get out-side prices, we want a few more good shippers. Write us and ship to
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THE subscribers are prepared to loan Money on good security at reasonable rates.
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Sackville, July 15, 1886

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Track Bolts, Car Bolts,
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Hot Forged and Pressed Square and Hexagon Nuts,
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Durable, Sweet and Powerful.
Low Price and Easy Terms on all Goods.
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CHAS. A. DOULL.

Memorial Monuments,
Tablets, Tombstones, &c.
THE attention of Persons intending to erect Cemetery Work this summer is respectfully called to the large number of beautifully polished RED & GRAY GRANITE MONUMENTS & TABLETS now in our Show Yard, near Railway Crossing, Victoria St., Amherst. This is the best assortment of new and artistic Designs ever exhibited in the Province, and will be sold at Reasonable Prices.
Marble and Freestone Work of all descriptions executed, and satisfaction guaranteed.
H. J. McGRATH & CO.,
Formerly McGrath & King.
Special Designs on application. Correspondence solicited. ap123

All kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing executed at this Office. Terms liberal.

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THE QUEEN HOTEL,
HALIFAX, N. S.
VISITORS to Halifax will find the QUEEN HOTEL the best house in the city. Being fitted throughout with all modern improvements, furnished with new and handsome furniture. The CUISINE is the best in the Maritime Provinces. SAMPLE ROOMS A SPECIALTY. Private and Public Parlors, Gent's Writing and Reading Rooms. Building of Solid Brick and Stone, with improved FIRE ESCAPES. The location is convenient to Post office, Parliament Buildings, and the principal business houses of the city. A fine view of the harbor is obtained from its windows.
A. B. SHERATON,
oct28 MANAGER.

SACKVILLE HOUSE.
Opposite I. C. R. Station,
SACKVILLE, N. B.
THIS Large and Commodious House has just been finished and furnished throughout in first-class style, and is now ready for the reception of guests. The Table will be supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and every effort will be made to ensure the comfort of visitors.
Good Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers.
A first class Livery Stable in connection.
Terms moderate.
A fair share of Public Patronage is respectfully solicited.
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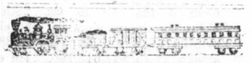


INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1889 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1889

ON and after Monday, 16th June, 1889, the Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE:

Fast Express for Halifax	8.37
Fast Express for St. John and Campbellton	10.28
Day Express for Halifax and Pictou	11.57
Day Express for St. John	14.28
Fast Express for Halifax	19.00
Fast Express for St. John, Quebec & Montreal	19.00

WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER:

Fast Express for Halifax	8.12
Fast Express for St. John and Campbellton	10.53
Day Express for Halifax and Pictou	11.26
Day Express for St. John	14.57
Fast Express for Halifax	18.35
Fast Express for St. John, Quebec & Montreal	19.27

All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., June, 1889.

N. B. & P. E. I. Railway.

1889—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—1889

IN EFFECT MONDAY, JUNE 10th, 1889.

Trains Run by Eastern Standard Time.

ON and after Monday, June 10th, 1889, Trains will run as follows:

Leave Sackville daily (Sundays excepted) at 12 30 P. M., Arriving at Cape Tormentine at 2 56.

Returning, will leave Cape Tormentine at 3 30 and Arrive at Sackville at 5.56, connecting with Evening Express Trains both East and West.

Every Monday Morning a Special Passenger Train will leave Sackville for Cape Tormentine at 5 A. M. Returning, will leave Cape Tormentine at 7 A. M.

All Freight for the Eastward, to insure being taken on day of delivery, must be at Sackville Station or Wood's Siding before 11 o'clock A. M.

JOSIAH WOOD,
President.
Sackville, June 10th, 1889.

JOGGINS RAILWAY.

1889—SUMMER TIME TABLE—1889

GOING EAST:

	No. 1	No. 3
Leave Joggins	8.30	12.00
" River Hebert	8.45	12.15
Arrive Maccan	*9.05	†12.40

GOING WEST:

	No. 2	No. 4
Leave Maccan	9.50	14.10
" River Hebert	10.20	14.15
Arrive Joggins	10.35	14.35

W. C. MILNER,
Ma

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N.B., SEPT. 26, 1889.

The New Short Line.

The Quebec *Chronicle*, in an article on the proposed short line of railway from Edmundston to Moncton, gives the following statement of the comparative distances from Montreal to Halifax:—

	Miles.
Via Intercolonial Railway	850
" State of Maine Short Line, Sherbrooke, Mattawamkeag and St. John	758
" Quebec, River Du Loup, Edmundston and Moncton	760

"If to these," says our contemporary, "we add the facts that the Moncton line will pass over lower summits, with better grades, and through a better country than the renowned Short Line through Maine and that it will be *altogether on Canadian soil*, the argument in its favor is unanswerable."

The strongest argument in favor of the Edmunston-Moncton route is that it would be independent of the whims and caprices of and not always friendly of a foreign The United States nation. put in force the laws may at any time with the boldness their threat to do away Canadian bonding system, or prevent United States cars from running through the United States territory, and in such an event the Sherbrooke Short Line would be practically useless. The saving of a few miles of travel is too dearly purchased by giving a foreign government the power to destroy at any time the usefulness of the line, for it is not improbable that the power may at some time be used. Another matter worthy of consideration is the fact that every mile of the line between Edmunston and Moncton will be opening up our own Country instead of benefitting a foreign state.

Minister Foster's Estimates.

(Ottawa Citizen.)

Making his first budget speech last session of Parliament, on the 5th of March, the Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance, announced that up to the 28th of February the receipts for the eight months of the fiscal year 1888-89 amounted to $24,616,766. He estimated that the receipts of the remaining four months of the year, upon the basis of the receipts of the eight months would amount to $13,984,528, giving a total revenue for the year of $38,601,294. The actual receipts of the year, according to the returns received up to the 31st August, were $38,175,929,41. Mr. Foster estimated a total revenue for the year from Customs of $23,533,971; he received $23,727,256. From Excise he estimated receipts amounting to $7,008,143; he realized $7,858,534; from other sources he estimated $7,999,190; he received $7,509,139. When fluctuation in revenue is taken into consideration, it will be conceded that Mr. Fowler's estimate for the year was on the whole fairly accurate, presenting a striking contrast to the very far out estimates made by the Finance Minister of the "Reform" period.

The French Elections.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the elections on Sunday resulted in a crushing defeat to the Boulangists, who returned only 21 members and whose entire representation in the new chamber, after re-balloting, will not exceed 36. The conservatives elected 131 and will go 40 more. The republicans returned 218 and will secure over 100 more. The success of the republicans and defeat of monarchy and Cæsarism is, the correspondent says, a happy fact. The result of the elections puts an end to the Boulangist-monarchist conspiracy.

Later returns show republicans elected candidates in 219 divisions, and opposition in 156; re ballots will be necessary in 170 divisions.

The Boulangists claim the general is elected from Montmartre, and say the rejection of Boulangists votes at some polling stations is illegal.

—An act providing for summary trials has gone into operation in Nova Scotia, and is expected to greatly facilate the administration of justice in that province. While provision has existed for many years in Ontario and Quebec for the speedy trial of certain minor offenses, supposing the prisoners dispense with their right to a jury, the Maitime Provinces have been without this law, which diminishes the volume of cases at the regular assizes and enables quick punishment to follow the offence with good effect. The new law was framed by the Provincial Legislature, and an act providing the machinery for the new courts set up was passed by the Dominion Parliament and has just gone into effect by proclamation. The prisoner is brought before the county judge, and if he elects to be tried summarily the judge may hear the evidence and dispose of the case.

—Again it is announced by the *Globe* that "at the next election it is the determination of the Liberals to make unrestricted reciprocity the one issue." What a skimpy policy for a once great party! What an incitement to Liberal enthusiasm! A platform of one solitary plank, and that alike anti-Canadian and anti-British. Result, a new creation of "disgusted Reformers."—*Empire.*

—The English and Italian governments have signed a more stringent anti-slavery convention than has hitherto existed. The new convention declares the slave traffic to be an act of piracy and enables cruisers to deal more promptly with captured slaves. The Mediterranean is excluded from the operations of the treaty.

—It is estimated toat London's historic labor strike has cost the city not less than ten million dollars, and depreciation in dock securities amounts to five millions. Work on the docks is now in full blast.

Maritime Press Association.

CONTINUED.

During the absence of the party a splendid banquet had been prepared at the Grand Narrows Hotel under the direction of Mrs. McNeil, and to this the tourists now directed their attention with a vigor which attested at once to the keenness of their appetites and the excellence of the viands. After dinner the party embarked on the tug boat Nellie Reid, kindly placed at their dispesal by Mr. R. G. Reid, the celebrated bridge builder, who has the contract for building the Grand Narrows bridge, and who is also a member of the firm of Isbester & Ried—contractors for the section of railway—45 miles, between Point Tupper and Grand Narrows. Accompanied by Mr. Reid the Press party visited the piers in course of construction and were much impressed with what they saw and heard. The span at the Grand Narrows at this point is 1700 feet in width, and the water in mid channel is 76 feet deep. The superstructure of the bridge is to be steel and will rest on seven stone piers, four of which are nearing completion. The piers, which are of solid masonry, are built inside caissons of heavy timber, the dimensions of which are 85x19 feet. The caissons are strongly braced inside to resist the pressure of water, which at the bottom is five tons to the square foot. The piers are the full size of the caissons at the bottom and will be 25x8 feet at the top, and it is estimated that 20,000 tons of stone and 5,250 barrels of cement will be used in their construction. There will be a draw in the bridge near the eastern shore, and this will be left open except when trains are crossing. Work on the bridge commenced last May and the contractors expect to have the structure completed this fall.

Leaving the bridge and its builder behind, the tourists sailed for Baddeck, accompanied by Mr. McDougall, to whom during the trip, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered for his kindness in entertaining the Press party,—the speeches in connection with the resolution being about equally divided between praises of the beautiful scenery of Cape Breton and recognition of the princely hospitality of the proprietor of the Grand Narrows Hotel.

Arrived at Baddeck, a quaint and pretty little town made famous by the genius of Charles Dudley Warner, the party were welcomed by John A. McDonald, M. P., Dr. Bethune, M. P. P., J. L. McCabe, Barrister, Mr. Haliburton, Sergeant at Arms and other prominent citizens. A proposed drive was abandoned owing to the lateness of the hour, but the party were escorted to the Telegraph House, where they were entertained and shown every possible kindness by the genial host and hostess and other members of the family. Next morning the party embarked on the neat little steamer Magnolia, Capt Moffat, and, accompanied by a number of Baddeck friends started for Whycocomagh. The scenery through St Patrick's Channel and Little Narrows was greatly admired by the tourists, and after a charming sail they saw before them the picturesque little village of Whycocomagh nestling at the foot of Salt Mountain, with the lofty Sky Mountain close at hand on the other side. On arriving at the landing, the party were met by Mr. J. S. Hart, "the Jersey King" of Cape Breton, and carriages provided by the townspeople were waiting to convey them to "Saybrook Farm," where Mr. Hart showed them his famous herd of Jerseys. This herd consists now of 55 head of thoroughbred animals, of which over thirty are cows. Saybrook Farm is beautifully situated in the midst of a charming combination of mountain, lake and river scenery, and it is doubtful if any finer prospect was witnessed by the party than that presented by the herd of deer-like Jerseys on gently sloping lawn, the background being formed by a lofty mountain, with a pretty little stream winding and babbling around its base. Mr. Stubbert, a photographer who accompanied the party, added this view to his collection of negatives, and then the tourists after paying their respects to Mrs. Hart and quaffing generous draughts of genuine Jersey milk, were driven to the popular Bay View Hotel, where a splendid luncheon had been prepared by the hostess, Mrs. Mitchell, wife of the genial steward of the Marion. After doing ample justice to the good things provided, the party reembarked, *en route* for the Sydneys. It may be remarked in passing that Whycocomagh, although seemingly a very quiet and retired spot, is yet the centre of quite an extensive trade and is the outlet of a flourishing farming region. As an illustration of this fact it may be mentioned that as many as 4,000 head of cattle have been shipped from this port in a single year.

Returning to Baddeck and landing the friends from that town, the steamer's bow is headed for Little Bras d'Or. Capt Moffat kindly deviated slightly from the usual course and went through Long Island Sound instead of between Long Island and Boulardarie. The scenery of the Sound as viewed on that lovely September evening was simply charming, and worth making a long journey to see. When passenger trains are running along the Lake and Cape Breton becomes the favorite resort of summer tourists, the beauties of the Sound will be known and appreciated as they deserve to be.

On reaching Little Bras d'Or the steamer was boarded by Mr. Archibald, Town Clerk of North Sydney, who presented each member of the Association with a formal invitation to a banquet to be held in the Presto House that evening under the auspices of the Town Council, and the ladies of the party were informed that they were to be entertained at the residence of ex-President Bertram. Carriages were in waiting to convey the party to North Sydney, which was reached after a pleasant drive of three or four miles part of the distance being along the shores of Potter's Lake—a beautiful sheet of water which should be utilized to supply the town—and the tourists were soon comfortably bestowed at the Presto House and McLellan's Hotel. A little after 7 o'clock the members of the Association in company with the Town Council and other prominent citizens, sat down to a sumptuous banquet prepared by Mrs. Dobson, hostess of the Presto. Councillor Musgrave presided, the Mayor being out of town—and after the banquet had received a full mead of practical praise the post prandial exercises were opened by Town Clerk Armstrong, who welcomed the pressmen to North Sydney in an able an eloquent address. President Alley responded on behalf of the Association, after which several toasts were proposed and elicited able and patriotic speeches from visitors and townsmen, and finally a very pleasant meeting at which the best of good fellowship prevailed, was brought to a close by the hearty singing of Auld lang syne. The ladies of the press party had in the meantime been delightfully entertained by Mrs. Bertram, who won from them as many golden opinions as her husband had already done from his brethern of the fourth estate.

Next day being Sunday was emphatically a day of rest to all the party, excepting prehaps Rev. Robert Murray of the *Presbyterian Witness*, who occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church in the morning, and preached an excellent sermon.

On Monday morning the Marion with Commodore Burchell, Principal McKeen and Mr. J. E. Burchel! on board was in readiness to convey the party across the harbor to the International Co's pier. Here the greater portion of the party landed and took a special train for Bridgeport under the guidance of Mr. J. S. McLennan the popular agent of the International Company's mines. Reaching Bridgeport after a pleasant ride of twelve miles, during which a fine view of Lingan Bay was obtained, the visitors were escorted through the works and taken down the shaft, under the guidance of underground manager Johnston. Returning to the light of the upper world the visitors found carriages waiting to take them to Little Glace Bay mines, where they made the aquaintance of mining agent C. H. Rigby and were shown around the works. From thence they were driven to Caledonia Mines where they meet the popular agent Mr. David McKeen, M. P., and Dr. McKay, M. P. P. From thence a longer drive took the party to the Reserve Mines, which are under the management of Mr. McVey, a Memramcook man, and then the visitors took the train of the Reserve Co. for Sydeny, a distance of some thirteen miles.

The pretty town of Sydney was gay with flags when the train arrived and prominent citizens were waiting with their carriages to drive the visitors to the new cemetery on Hardwood Hill, from whence an excellent view of the town is obtained, after visiting other points of interest the party were taken to the McKenzie House and given an opportunity to remove the dust of travel, after which they were escorted to the Town Hall where a sumptuous banquet was spread, and where a number of the leading towns people had assembled to welcome the visitors. Mayor McKenzie presided at the feast and a brass band in the gallery discoursed sweet music at intervals, after the demands of appetite had been appeased the chairman delivered an appropriate and cordial address of welcome, to which responses were made by Rev. Robt. Murray and Messrs. Cahan, Landry, and Burgoyre the latter giving a description of a visit to Coxheath Copper Mines which he and a few others of the party had made that morning. This was followed by a pithy address from Rev. J. S. Coffin, the resident Methodist Minister. By this time the hour for leaving had arrived, and the visitors were escorted to the Marion to begin their homeward journey. Among the passengers on the boat was J. F. Teed, of Dorchester, who has the contract for the eight station buildings on the C. B. Railway from Grand Narrows to Sydney and the brick round house at Sydney, the whole contract amounting to over $60,000.

Farewells to Sydney friends were then in order, and the Marion was soon steaming down the harbor, calling at the busy port of North Sydney and then past Sydney Mines, out on the Atlantic, past the head of Boulardarie Island and through the Great Bras d'Or to Baddeck. As the latter part of this sail was after nightfall, the excursionists were unable to see much of the surrounding country, but the sail to Baddeck, and from thence to Grand Narrows was very pleasant on that warm September evening. Leaving Grand Narrows at an early hour next morning the party somewhat reduced in numbers, arrived safely at Mulgrave in time for the express for New Glasgow, and the Cape Breton excursion was at an end.

A large part of the enjoyment of this memorable trip was due to the thoughtful kindness of Capt Burchell, Commodore of the Bras d'Or Steam Navigation Co's. fleet; but kindness was the rule and not the exception throughout the excursion and the visitors were treated with generous hospitalty and kindly courtesy by all with whom they came in contact.

In a brief visit like that made to Cape Breton by the Maritime Press Association it is evident that there was no time for a careful investigation of the resources and capabilities of the country, and that impressions—in many cases merely general impressions—are all that can be truthfully recorded. But even a flying visit to such a country can scarcely fail to be of service in correcting erroneous ideas, and in affording an opportunity to become acquainted with many of the leading people and to obtain even a passing glimpse of some of the natural beauties and resources of the Island Many who are unacquainted with Cape Breton have in some way formed the opinion that it is a bleak, barren country, well enough adapted for mining and fishing, but entirely unsuited for agricultural pursuits The visit of the Presseman has convinced them that the Island is rich in agricultural resources, but it is evident that in many cases agriculture does not receive the attention it merits. This is probably due to the proximity of the mines and fisheries, which give promise of quicker returns, and which no doubt often absorb the labor which should be devoted to the farms. The magnificent herd of Jerseys at Saybrook Farm is of itself ample proof that the country is admirably adapted to stock raising and dairying, and gives reason to hope that these industries will be more generally prosecuted in the future.

One impression made upon the visitor is that many of the inhabitants of the rural districts not only neglect their farms, but make no effort to beautify their homes. While nature has done so much for Cape Breton, art has as yet done comparatively nothing to made the landscape pleasant to the eye. Indeed in many cases the hand of man has marred the face of nature. The forest trees seem to have been regarded as enemies which must be destroyed. The hillsides in many places have been entirely denuded of the forest growth, and the farm buildings—destitute of architectural beauty and guiltless of paint, except the softened grey tint which time bestows—stand forth bleak and bare, without a tree to shade or shelter them. This no doubt will one day be remedied, and the homes of the people will be made to harmonize with their beautiful environment.

No one who has visited Cape Breton can doubt her glorious future. Even apart from her wealth of minerals, her splendid fishing privileges and her agricultural resources, her future looks bright and promising. Cape Breton at no distant date is destined to be the summer resort, the sanitarium of the continent. Even now the tide of tourist travel is setting in with such strength that the spacious Grand Narrows Hotel will soon have to be enlarged and other hotels will have to be erected at other points to furnish sufficient accommodation. Beautiful villas ere long will dot the shores of the Golden Arm, adding the one charm it now lacks, and its surface will be whitened with the sails of pleasure craft. To forsee this requires no prophetic vision, for the indications are apparent to the most casual observer. But the most hopeful sign of all, and one that deeply impresses visitors, is the perfect confidence which the brave sons and fair daughters of Cape Breton have in the future of their country. Small room is there for wonder that men and women should love and have faith in such a land, but it is a matter of surprise that so many of the young men and maidens of Cape Breton have been willing to have their lovely lakes and mountains to seek a home among strangers.

Our Ottawa Letter.

MR. EDITOR:—Since the fair we have had a regular pour down. The winding up of the show proved exceedingly satisfactory. Although there is a small deficit, all seem satisfied. The man who leaped from a tower, 150 feet high, came down each time (he performed each day) safely, but on his first exhibition in Montreal on Sunday the net gave away and he came to the ground hurting himself seriously.

The moribund Dominion and Provincial shows are likely to be resurrected, if the Hon. Minister of Agricglture can have his way, into a purely, Dominion Exhibition, to be held at Ottawa as a pormanent affair. Each Province is to be asked to send exhibits of its mineral, botanical and agricultural wealth. Its resources in manufacturies, arts and fisheries. In season its products of horticulture, floriculture, fruits, &c. its cattle, and in short everything that tends to add interest, beauty, wealth and prosperity to this great country.

His Excellency arrived in town yesterday from His trip to Metapedia and Quebec. This afternoon he starts for British Columbia. Mr. Villiers the great war correspondent also arrived yesterday for the purpose of accompanying the Governor on his trip. Mr. Villiers will write up his trip furnishing it with illustrations of the magnificent scenery of the country. These articles are to appear in the London *Critic*.

Chief Justice Richie has just been sworn in administrator during His Excellency's absence.

Dr. Johnson, an officer connected with the Dominion Department of Agriculture, who happens to be in Paris, has been directed to make inquiry with reference to the discoveries of M. Pasteur in connection with the inoculation of animals suffering from pleuro-pneumonia.

The operation (boring for gas) still goes on. A strong flow of oil has been struck. It is doubted that the quantity is sufficient to pay, so the drill goes down.

The famous distillery owned by Mr. Gooderham made lots of money, but one of the sons of the head of the firm refused to have a hand in the creation of evil, and devoted his life to goodworks, being accounted Toronto's philanthropist. Mr. Gooderham died a few days ago leaving a large estate, $300,000 goes to the Victoria University provided it is moved to Toronto. The balance of his estate is divided up $10,000 to the Salvation Army of which he was a member, with grants to several charitable institutions. It is now conceeded that this bequest will settle the removal of the College and Coburg University will be no more.

Mr. Hilborn the Horticulturist of the experimental farm, has resigned. He has just issued an exceedingly interesting and valuable work of twenty three pages on Strawberry Culture. F.

Sept. 20th, 1889.

Oh, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your Cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup and Whooping Cough at once. Mothers do not be without it. For Lame Back, Side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. Dixon, Sackville, and G. M. Fairweather, Dorchester.

—The depression in the British cotton trade is becoming more general. Thousands of workmen are idle, and the condition of the industry is worse than for years past.

Sketches from the North-West.

Having been all summer employed by the C. P. R. Company as inspector of sleepers for the various branch roads (the object of which is to provide an outlet for the grain now and hereafter grown in this vast prairie country and also reach the coal fields of Souris, thus providing the settlers with cheap and abundant fuel,) I have an opportunity not only of estimating the capabilities of this country but of observing the effects produced by the drought on the crops, especially the wheat crop, which is the back bone of the country. During the summer we have only had rain twice, and then for a few hours at a time; but notwithstanding this the wheat crop will average from 15 to 20 bushels per acre, and at Plum Creek, where we are at present many farms will yield 25 bushels per acre and the price and demand quite in advance of last year, thus making an average return. The soil is generally from 2 to 3 feet deep of a dark sandy loam with a clay sub-soil. The mode of cultivation is to break up the prairie in May or June, then in the autumn to backset or replough the broken up prairie in the same way, only deeper which after harrowing is ready for the Spring crop. Three or four crops can be taken off this land with only spring or fall ploughing to destroy the stubble, and in some cases the stubble is merely burned and the ground harrowed and thus prepared for a new crop. After three or four crops they summer fallow, after which the yield is better and more certain than be potatoes and vegetables of all kinds do well, but wheat is the staple product of commerce. On passing over this vast prairie we see all kinds of houses, stone, brick, frame, log, concrete and sod, some very handsome others exceedingly primitive.

BLUENOSE.

—The starch factories in Houlton and that section of the country are running to their fullest capacities. The factories at Northern Aroostook are running, but the weather is too warm for hauling large quantities of potatoes. T. H. Phair's seven factories are all in operation and at his Marysville factory over 40,000 bushels were taken in during the first week. He was obliged to "go slow" however, on account of hot weather.

—The conviction of a man at the assizes at Ottawa for sending a letter to New York for the purpose of securing bogus currency should serve as a warning to others. The country is flooded every now and then with circulars offering counterfeit money and to put a stop to the importation Parliament made it an fence against the law to send for it. The case at Ottawa was the first of its kind.

—In Victoria, B. C., where interest in the sealing trade centres, a Sealers' Committee has been formed to watch the developments in Behring Sea and find out whether protection for this branch of enterprise cannot be obtained. When Lord Stanley arrives at the Pacific coast, he will be waited upon by a deputation who will ask for protection.

—The New York committee on site and building of the world's fair decided that the location of the fair should be between 97th and 127th streets, 4th Avenue and North river, to include Riverside park and Morning side park and property contiguous thereto. The probable cost of buildings to be erectad will be $6,200,000.

—The exhibition admissions at Paris to the 15th August numbered 12,242,000, as compared with 6,054,000 in 1878. On Assumption Day, the 15th August, there were 242,000 admissions, whereas in 1878 there were only 98,000; but the attendance on the 15th July, 298,000, bids fair to remain the greatest on record.

—In 1878 flour and grain to the value of $13,736,000 was imported into Canada for home consumption, while last year the value so imported was only $2,206,000, consisting chiefly of flour for British Columbia, and corn and cornmeal for the Eastern provinces.

—The creamery to be established at Swift Current by Sir John Lister Kaye will use the milk of 500 cows already on the several farms of his company, which number will steadily be added to. The milk will be shipped from the ten farms along the railway once every twenty-four hours.

—The agricultural and industrial exhibition of the island of Cape Breton is to be held at Mabou on the 8th, 9th and 10th of October. Competition is only open to the island of Cape Breton, though some choice stock belonging to Halifax parties is to be exhibited.

—The entire last year's catch of Alaska Fur Co. is crossing the continent eastward in 40 cars of three separate trains making passenger time. All the skins will be sent to England, reaching there 18 days from date of shipment at San Francisco.

—A sale of all interest in the North-West Central Railway to an English syndicate for £2,000,000 is announced. The charter covers a line of 450 miles in a good country, in the direction of Pesce River Valley.

—The P. E. I. Artillery Team, which was so successful at Quebec during the late competition, was banqueted at the Hotel Davies, Charlotterown, on Thursday evening last. It was a big affair.

—Fifty years ago the site of Westville, N. S., was sold for a cow; today it is the busy home of thousands of miners and their families.

TO THE DEAF—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 28 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John St., Montreal.

New Advertisements.

MANITOBA FLOUR!

One Car—150 Bbls.

Direct All Rail from

KEEWATIN.

Positively the best Flour made on this Continent.

—ALSO NOW DUE:—

One Car "White Eagle."

IN STORE THIS DAY:

300 BARRELS

"White Dove," "White Eagle," Gold Coin and "Golden Rule."

—ALSO—

Cheap Flour for Feed.

J. L. BLACK.

Sept. 4th, 1889.

CEDAR SHINGLES.

ARRIVING THIS DAY:

ONE CAR-LOAD

Best Quality Cedar Shingles,

For Sale Cheap.

Aug. 22, 1889. J. L. BLACK.

Lime and Plaster!

25 Casks Lime,
6 Bbls. Calc'd Plaster.

Now in Store.

J. L. BLACK.

American

Kerosene Oil.

RECEIVED PER IONA:

Best Water White & Standard White American Oil.

"Harvard" and "Sunlight" Brands.

Price Low by Cask.

J. L. BLACK.

MOLASSES.

—IN STORE:—

1 Carload Molasses!

10 Casks "Barbados."
6 " "Porto Rico."
4 " "Antigua."

Far Sale at Market Rates.

J. L. BLACK.

Furniture!

Elegant Plush Parlor SUITS.

Fancy Raine Covered Parlor Suits, Fancy Raine Covered Lounges,

At wonderfully Low Prices.

Bedroom Suits,

In Ash, Cherry and Walnut. Handsome Ash Bureaus and Sinks, separate. Large Stock Chairs, Tables, Washstands, etc.

J. L. BLACK.

Wire Fencing.

5 Tons Wire Fencing,

Barbed, Thorn & Ribbon,

From 5c. lb. up.

500 lbs. Galv. Staples.

J. L. BLACK.

House Builders' Stock.

NOW ON HAND:

100 Kegs Iron Nails (All Sizes,)
100 " Steel Nails (All Sizes,)
2 Tons White Lead and Col. Paints,
10 Casks Raw and Boiled Oil,
6 Casks Metallic Roof Paints,
Purple Oxide, Cottage Red and Slate Colors,
3 Tons Sheathing Paper (Dry and Tarred,)
80 Boxes Window Glass (Assorted Sizes,)
½ Ton Putty,
Zinc, Sheet Lead, Lime, Cement, &c.

Everything required in the Building Line from a Lath Nail to a Carload of Lumber.

Cedar Shingles

Constantly on Hand at Store, and also can be obtained in Lower Sackville from MR. HIRAM M. COPP. Good time to build. Prices low. Please ask for quotations.

J. L. BLACK.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

The Annual Exhibition

—OF THE—

S. and W. Agricultural Society

WILL BE HELD ON THE

Society's Grounds,

SACKVILLE,

OCTOBER 4TH,

Commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

1. All Animals or Articles must be entered with the Secretary or Treasurer before the day of Exhibition.
2. Exhibitors from any part of Westmorland County are invited to enter for competition, and will be entitled to do so by the payment of one dollar each and a further payment of 20 per cent. upon the Prizes awarded. Manufacturers wishing to exhibit Samples of their Goods will be given every opportunity, so far as space in the Buildings and Grounds will admit.
3. All Articles in Classes one to seven, exclusive, must be placed on Exhibition in the Building between the hours of 2 and 9 P. M. on the day previous to the Exhibition.
4. Admittance to Grounds, by Tickets, 25 cents; Children, half price.

TREASURER— F. A. DIXON, Sackville, N. B.
SECRETARY— HOWARD TRUEMAN, Point de Bute, N. B.

SHE

(The Sensible Housewife)

Sent the Largest Number of Wrappers of

WOODILL'S

German Baking Powder

AND WRITES:

WESTVILLE, PICTOU CO., Sept. 5, 1889.

I have received through Mr. Balfour, Postmaster, the prize ($5) offered for the largest number of Wrappers of Woodill's German Baking Powder, and thank you. I was not influenced by offer to use any extra quantity. Have used it for years, and can recommend it as a First-Class Baking Powder.

(Signed) E. HALE.

$10, $5, $3, offered until Nov. 30 to the three families in New Brunswick sending Wrappers representing the most value.

Address,

W. M. D. PEARMAN,
HALIFAX, N. S.

No names published without permission.

Oats! Shingles!

500 Bus. Superior P. E. Island OLD OATS.

120 M. First Quality Sawn Spruce Shingles.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

sep25-3i CHARLES FAWCETT.

Labrador Herring!

NOW IN STOCK:

50 Barrels Labrador Herring,

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

sept25-4i J. R. AYER.

Buckwheat Meal.

NOW IN STOCK:

2 Tons New Buckwheat Meal.

sept25-4i J. R. AYER.

WANTED.

SOCKS, Mitts, Feathers, Eggs, Butter and Pork, for which the highest prices will be paid.

Port Elgin, Sept. 25, 1889. D. MURRAY.

Free Trade!

Dec. 11th, 1888.

In Stock & for Sale at Bottom Prices:

Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, B. W. Meal, Feeds, Granulated and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Vinegar, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Raisins, Currants, Rice, Hulled Barley, Peas, Beans, Onions, Biscuits, Nuts, Confectionery, Soaps, Pickles, Pressed Hops, Apples, Dry & Pickled Fish, Pork, Ham, Bacon, Sausages, Lard, Tobaccos, Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Canned Goods, Spices of all kinds, with other Goods too numerous to mention.

Sackville, N. B. ED. READ.

A BARGAIN!

The Subscribers have one of

Frost & Wood's

Grain Reapers.

Has been very little used. Will be Sold at a Bargain and on Easy Terms.

House Building Materials:

Our Stock is unusually large this season, including the celebrated

Brandram's Paints.

In Carpenters', Blacksmiths', Masons', Shoe-Makers' and Carriage-Makers'

Tools and Stock!

Our Stock is unusually full.

We have had built a fire-proof Magazine for storing

Dynamite & Powder,

And purpose keeping a full supply, with

Detonators, Fuse and Drill Steel.

ONE CAR

DAIRY SALT,

Very Clean and White.

Dunlap Bros. & Co'y.

Amherst, Aug. 20th, 1889.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

1 Journeyman Tailor, 2 Girl Coat Makers, 2 Girl Pant and Vest Makers. 3 Girls and 1 Boy to learn the Tailoring trade.

GEO. E. FORD,

Sackville, Sept. 19th.

Bargains! Bargains!

Large Reductions!

GOODS MUST BE SOLD

Regardless of Cost!

COME ONE! COME ALL!

Men's, Boys', Ladies' and Children Straw Hats,	AT LESS THAN COST.
Parasols and Sun Shades,	" "
Ladies' Jackets & Shawls,	" "
All Millinery Goods	" "
A Large Lot Remnants	" "
Ladies' & Misses' Bustles	" "
Ginghams and Prints	AT COST.
Dress Goods	"
Gloves and Hosiery	"
Dress Trimmings and Fringes	"
Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Caps	"

Now is the time to buy, as we must exchange for Cash.

sept4 GEO. E. FORD.

FLANNELS!

JUST RECEIVED:

50 Pieces

RED, GREY, BLUE AND WHITE

All-Wool Flannels.

10 Pieces Union Grey Flannels.

Now is the time to buy, as we are selling Cheaper than the Cheapest.

sept4 GEO. E. FORD.

Furniture!

—IN STOCK:—

Parlor Suits, Bedroom Suits, Bedsteads, Sinks, Bureaus, Spring Beds, Great Variety of Chairs, Lounges, Parlor, Extension & Kitchen Tables, Iron Bedsteads, Wool and Excelsior Mattresses, &c., &c.

At Very Low Prices.

sept4 GEO. E. FORD.

Haying Tools.

6 doz. Solid Steel Scythes, "Warranted;"
8 " 3-Tine Hay Forks, "Bent Handles;"
6 " Hay Rakes;
4 " Fork Handles;
4 Boxes Scythe Stones;
2 doz. Sickles;
1 " Bush Scythes.

Builders' Hardware:

100 Kegs Steel and Iron Nails;
600 lbs. Zinc;
2 tons Dry Paper;
1 " Tarred Paper;
100 Boxes Glass, from 8x10 up to 24x36;
8 Casks Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil;
2 Tons White Lead;
1 Ton Colored Paints;
1 Cask Turpentine;
1 Cask Putty;
20 doz. Locks and Knobs;
40 " prs. Butt Hinges;

With a Full Line of

Shelf Hardware.

—ALL AT—

BOTTOM PRICES

J. E. HICKEY.

June 27th, 1889.

Bargains!

Bargains!

MY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN

Every Line of Goods

For this Season of the Year.

I bought my Stock better than ever before, and I will sell all Goods on the Smallest Profits.

Give me a call and I will give you the best possible value for your money.

W. J. MAHONEY.

Baie Verte, May 7th, 1889.

To Whom it May Concern.

THE Trustees of School District No. 10, Parish of Shediac, in the County of Westmorland, hereby give Notice that they call in for redemption, Debentures Numbers Six and Seven, issued by the said Trustees under and by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, Chap. 72, passed on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1875.

The Debentures will be paid at the Office of the Secretary of Trustees, W. B. Deacon, Shediac, N. B.

Dated this 21st day of August, 1889.

W. A. RUSSELL, } Trustees.
1m O. M. MELANSON, }

Toilet Soap.

Just Received:

5 cases Choice Toilet Soap.

For Sale Low to the Trade.

apl24 A. J. BABANG & CO., Moncton, N. B.

MONCTON SUGAR.

25 bbls. Standard Granulated.
125 " Extra Yellow C.

For Sale Low.

A. J. BABANG & CO.,
apl24 Moncton, N. B.

Platform Scales.

ONE SET Platform Scales, New, will weigh 600 Pounds. For Sale low.

March 27 JAMES R. AYER.

FACTS OF INTEREST.

New Mantle Cloths arriving.
New Dress Goods arriving.
New Fall Hats arriving.
New Jerseys & Dolmans arriving.
New Street Jackets arriving.
New English Gossamers arriving.
New Quilts & Comf'bles arriving.
New Grey & Col. Flan'ls arriving.
New Ger. Wool Shawls arriving.
New Plush and Velvets arriving.
New Hosiery & Gloves arriving.

(We keep the Best Line of Gloves & Hosiery in Town.)

New Plain and Fancy Ribbons arriving.
New Combination Costumes arriving.
New Mill and Fancy Yarns arriving.

We have a Splendid Line of LADIES' SHORT STREET JACKETS, $2.50 up to $8.90. Splendid Value. They are selling fast. Have a look at them.

sept18 **C. PICKARD.**

Sackville Boot & Shoe Store!

Ladies' French Kid Boots,
Ladies' F. Kid Oxford Shoes,
Ladies' F. Kid Waukenphast,
Ladies' Slippers,
Men's Low Shoes (A Good Variety & Cheap,)

Men's Lace and Congress Waukenphast,

Misses' and Children's Spring Heel Button Boots,

TENNIS AND BASE BALL SHOES.

may22 A. G. SMITH.

Expect Two Cars this Week.

25 PRIZES 25

The Fruit from the Orchards of John G. Byrne and R. E. Harris won Twenty-Five Prizes at the Maritime Exhibition.

These Orchards, with others, I have purchased for Season of 1889.

This week I am in the Cornwallis Valley and having the Fruit carefully packed.

If you have not ordered your stock, the present is a good time to do so.

Yours very truly,

Sept. 24, 1889. J. A. McQUEEN.

EXHIBITION!

ETTER & PUGSLEY

WILL HAVE ON EXHIBITION THIS WEEK THE

Largest and Cheapest Stock

They have ever shown in any of the following Departments:

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS,
Ready-Made Clothing,
CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS,
TWEEDS,
FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.
FURS! FURS!

Men's Astracan Coats, Ladies' Astracan Coats, Ladies' Fur-Lined Dolmans, Ladies' Fur Boas, Robes, Caps, Gloves, &c.

VISITORS ARE INVITED TO CALL AND INSPECT STOCK.

ETTER & PUGSLEY
sep18 **AMHERST, N. S.**

R. S. Pridham **STUDIO,**
Black's Stone Block, Opposite the Post Office,
AMHERST, N. S.

ALL FINISHING done in the Newest Styles by Master Workmen. We have every facility for doing Fine Work. Photo Printing and Finishing done for Amateurs from all parts of the Provinces, at Lowest City Rates.

July 31st, 1889. **R. S. PRIDHAM,** THE ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHER.

Newest Things in

DRESS GOODS!

Our Dress Goods Department is now complete in all the Leading Fabrics and Coloring. The Latest Productions in French, German and English.

New and Stylish Combinations,
Embroideried Costumes,
Border Cloths, and Plain and Fancy Suitings,
IN ALL NEW SHADES,
Silk and Wool Warp Henriettas,
IN BLACK AND COLORED.

New All-Wool Cashmeres,

In Light Shades, as Pale Green, Pale Blue, Cream, White, Peacock, Pink, &c.

These Goods are Excellent Value, 48 inches wide, and only 55c. a Yard.

We will call Special Attention to our Silk Department this Spring. The

Newest Styles in Dress Silks.

Including Faille, Francais, The Mascot, Peau de Sole, Marveauleaux, &c., in Colored and Black.

New Jetted Visites and Wraps, New Laces, Gloves, Parasols, Embroideries, &c.

F. A. WILSON, AMHERST, N. S.

Direct from Factory:

5 Cases Reed & Barton's and Roger Bros.'
SILVERWARE,
INCLUDING
Cake Baskets, Casters, Pickle Dishes Preserve Dishes, Napkin Rings, Butter Dishes, &c., &c.

These Goods are the Newest and Prettiest Designs in the Market.

Dozen Knives, Forks and Spoons, (Rogers' and R. & B.), 200 Nickle Alarum Clocks, which I will sell at $1.50—regular price $2.25; Ladies' and Gents' Watches, wholesale and retail; a full stock of Diamond and Gem Rings, at all prices; 1 gross of Waterbury Watches for the boys, at $2.75—every one warranted.

My personal attention given to repairing of fine Watches.

C. S. McLEOD.
Black's Block, opp. P. O., Amherst.

Butter Salt.

One Car-Load
Best F. F. Butter Salt,
In Fine Order. Just Received.
M. Wood & Sons.
Sackville, July 9th, 1889. 3m

Just Received:

Shiloh's Consumption Cure,
Shiloh's System Vitalizer,
Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy,
Shiloh's Belladonna Plasters.

ALSO IN STOCK:

¼ Gross Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry;
½ Gross Beef, Iron and Wine;
1 Gross Burdock Blood Bitters;
5 Gross Diamond Dyes;
2 Gross Minard's Liniment;
Enos' Fruit Salt;
The Cuticura Remedies;
Pierce's Medicines, &c., &c.

—AT—

Sackville Drug Store.
A. DIXON.

Chignecto Hall Block!

New Stock Just Received per Steamship Oregon:

Scotch & English Tweeds,
Suitings, Diagonals, Worsteds, &c., &c.
Selected for the Spring and Summer Trade.
A Full Line of
Spring Overcoating & Trouserings.
INSPECTION INVITED.

THOS. J. HORSLER,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Sackville, N. B., March 26, 1889.

Special Locals.

Horse Rake for Sale Cheap. Apply to C. Pickard. aug1

Preserve Crocks and Self-Sealing Glass Jars for Sale Cheap by C. W. Knapp.

Girl wanted.—To do general housework Apply to Mrs. F. McDougall.

Wanted—4 Girls to learn Dress-making. Apply to Miss F. L. Lewis, Shop opposite Brunswick House, Sackville. sep25-3i

C. W. Knapp's is the place to buy your Butter and Cream Crocks. He is Selling them Away Down in Price. jly17

Flower Pots—all sizes. The Best Assortment in Sackville to pick from. For Sale Cheap by C. W. Knapp. jly17

Wedding Stationery and Mourning Cards of latest designs kept in stock and printed to order at this Office.

Call at Jos. W. Dobson's for your Nickel Driving Harness, Team Collars, and all other fittings in his line.

Attention!—All Arms, Clothing, &c., belonging to No. 5 Co., 74th Batt., are required at the Armoury.—J. A. Bowes, Capt.

Just Received:—Sausages, Bologna, Bloaters, Haddies, Plate Beef, Mess Pork, Fat Herring, Table Codfish.—Geo. E. Ford, Sackville, N. B., Sept. 12, 1889.

To whom it may concern—Dr. J. W. Sangster, of Sackville, has my method of painless extraction of teeth and is able to do the work as well as myself. I earnestly advise all to patronize him, as the method is the best on earth.—A. E. Estebrooke.

AROUND TOWN.

—Thomas Carter, son of Mr. John T. Carter is ill of typhoid fever.

—Mr. John Dobson, of Jolicure, lost two horses on the marsh last Tuesday.

—In the S. & W. Exhibition Prize List Sec. 7 Class 8 should read "Best brood mare for agricultural and draught purposes with foal by her side."

—'Squire J. L. Bent is seriously ill at the residence of Mr. John T. Carter. Mr. Bent is about 78 years of age and is one of the oldest and best-known residents of Sackville.

—Mr. Jotham O'Brien, of Maccan has purchased the Humphrey farm and will shortly remove to Sackville. Mr. O'Brien is one of the leading horse breeders of Cumberland County, and will be a welcome addition to this community.

—Extensive repairs on the Tantramar railway bridge were commenced this week under the supervision of Mr. Geo. M. Black, of Dorchester. The wooden flooring is to be removed and replaced with iron. Mr. Ferbes, of Halifax is the contractor.

—Dr. P. R. Moore started for California on Tuesday evening, and his family, who have been visiting friends at Petitcodiac were to join him at that place. A large number of friends assembled at the station to see the doctor off and wish him God speed.

—The annual meeting of the Sackville Branch of the B. & F. Bible Society will be held in the Methodist Church this (Thursday) evening and will be addressed by Mr. Thos. McKelvie, agent for the Society, and others. The choir of the Church will furnish music.

—Sackville and Westmorland farmers should spare no pains to make their Exhibition a success. The shows at Moncton and Amherst, notwithstanding extensive booming, were somewhat deficient in the amount of agricultural products, and might easily be surpassed by the farmers of the Tantramar region. Farmers should strive to make a good exhibit. The winning of prizes is a secondary consideration.

—Brakeman Angus Steadman, of Moncton, was seriously injured at Sackville about noon on Monday. He was engaged in shunting and fell between the car he had just cut off and the tender. He saved himself from certain death by catching hold of the brake beam, but was dragged some distance before the accident was observed and the engine stopped. He was taken to Moncton and conveyed on a stretcher to his home.

—The joint committee of the three Maritime Conferences of the Methodist Church, appointed by the respective Conferences to consider certain matters of common interest, is holding its session in the library of the College. A large number of ministers and laymen is present and important business relating to some of the funds of the church has been transacted. The general committee of the Supernumary fund holds its session this afternoon, when the interests of that fund will be considered, and whatever legislation may be needed, will be prepared, so as to be presented to next general Conference for enactment.

—The Rifle Club competition on Saturday last was very close and exciting. For the Palmer medal Messrs. R. Oulton and C. Hicks tied with 44 points each, and on the shoot off it was won by Oulton. The Wood medal was won by J. Brooks with 39 pts. followed by A. Wells and B. Manship with 38 pts. each. The winners in the aggregate, four ranges, five shots at each were:

1st. A. Wells	81 pts.
2nd. J. Brooks	81 "
3rd B. Manship	80 "
4. R. Oulton	79 "
5. C. Hicks	77 "
6. C. Pickard	77 "
7. Jas. Carter	74 "
8. C. H. Kinnear	73 "

After the regular shooting an extra 400 yd. range was shot between the married and single members and was won by the married men with 2 points. The individual winners in this match were.

1st. John Best	22 pts.
2nd. B. Manship	22 "
3rd. Jas. Carter	21 "
4th. C. Hicks	20 "
5th. R. Oulton	19 "
6th. C. H. Kinnear	19 "
7th. J. Freeman	18 "
8th. J. Brooks	17 "

The club have one more match this fall.

—A scheme is announced for the construction of a ship canal between Edinburgh and Glasgow. The capital is placed at £7,000,000.

—Wallace Graham, Q. C., of Halifax, has been appointed Judge in Equity and Judge of the Supreme Court, *vice* James, deceased.

LOCAL MATTERS.

RIFLE MATCH.—There will be a match of the Westmorland Rifle Club, on their range at Point de Bute on Friday, 27th inst., commencing at 9 o'clock.

MR. R. G. WALL, of Bayfield, will remove his portable mill to Shulee, next November, under a year's contract with the Shulee Lumber Co., who have about four million feet of logs ready for sawing.

RIPE GRAPES.—Dr. Smith, of Mt. Allison University, has succeeded this season in ripening in the open air about a dozen bunches of grapes of the Champion variety, on a vine procured by him three years ago from T. E. Smith of the Nova Scotia Nursery Port Williams, Cornwallis. The clusters are not as fine as some that may be seen in the Annapolis Valley, but they prove that even grapes may be successfully grown in this region.

STIPENDIARY'S COURT.—Mrs. Rosa line Allen, of Botsford, whose trial before Stipendiary Cahill was commenced several weeks ago, but was postponed from week to week, was convicted last Monday in a fine of $50 and costs, or three months imprisonment, on a charge of keeping a house of ill fame, having previously been convicted of violation of the C. T. Act and fined $50 and costs, or two months in jail. As she was either unable or unwilling to pay the fines she was taken on Monday to the county jail to serve out both sentences.

APPRECIATION.—The Band boys were taken by surprise on Friday evening last when Mr. J. L. Black came into their practice room and announced that the ladies wished to see them in the room above, but they were perfectly astounded when they saw there the good things prepared for them by the ladies of Middle Sackville. The first thing that caught the eye was a table stretched across the room groaning under its burden of cake and fruit, but perhaps the most attractive feature of it all was the circle of female youth and beauty which adorned the room, generously interspersed with the matrons of the vicinity. After the refreshments had been ably discussed by all present the ladies presented the instructor and the leader of the Band with bouquets. Toasts and speeches were then in order. The Band tendered the ladies a vote of thanks and endeavoured further to show their appreciation by rendering during the evening some of their best music. The entertainment, totally unexpected as it was by the boys, is more to them than a passing pleasure, it is decidedly encouraging and shows them plainer than words the kindly interest the people of Middle Sackville take in their welfare, and 12 o'clock saw the close of an evening which they will always remember with pleasure.

Cumberland Exhibition.

The Cumberland Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition at Amherst was formally opened on Tuesday by Lieut. Col. Blair, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm Station, who made an eloquent and patriotic address. The show of thoroughbred horses and cattle is extremely good and probably could not be excelled in the Province, but the exhibit of grains and vegetables, with the exception of the collection from the Experimental Farm, was rather meagre and disappointing. The exhibit from the Experimental Farm formed a very interesting feature of the show and included 22 varities of wheat in glass and 15 in straw, 25 of oats in glass and 20 in straw, 35 of barley in glass and 16 in straw, 3 varieties of buckwheat, 8 of tomatoes, 12 of cabbage, 3 of beets, 6 of cucumbers, 3 of mangolds, 105 of potatoes, 12 of squash, 13 of corn, 4 of carrots, 8 of turnips, and 9 varieties of grasses entirely new to this section.

The total number of entries was about 1200, of which nearly 200 were horses. Among the principal exhibitors in the latter line were A. B. Etter, J. R. Lamy, F. H. Black, George O'Brien and others. The number of visitors on Wednesday was very large.

Athol.

—Ripe, full-grown strawberries have been picked during the past week in this neighborhood, and some of the apples trees are blossoming for the second time.

—On Tuesday night, Sept. 17th, N. B. Harrison's store at Maccan was broken into by robbers, and the Post office kept there robbed of a small sum, but in some way they were disturbed and fled without rifling the store. On the same night, D. T. Archibald's store at Athol was entered by prying off a shutter and breaking one of the large panes of glass in the front window. They took $21.00 in cash, some crackers and several cans of oysters. The next night a valuable horse belonging to Hamilton Parks, living on the road from Athol to Spring Hill, was taken by the same party. In the morning their empty oyster cans and remains of crackers were found by his wood pile, but horse and bridle gone. Neither Mr. Archibald nor Mr. Parks have been able, thus far, to gain tidings of the robbers.

—The flourishing village of Kensington, P. E. I., was almost completely destroyed by fire last Saturday. The three churches were saved but all the stores, with one exception, were burned. The loss is estimated at $100,000, and the amount of insurance is small.

—The Sultan of Zanzibar has issued an edict empowering the commanders of English and German warships to search all Zanzibarez dhows and other boats, and provides that every person that enters the Sultan's dominions after November shall be free.

—A Dakota farmer is in Manitoba looking out for locations for himself and twenty-five others who want to settle in Canada.

Dorchester.

—Old men and young all play ball.

—Rev. J. R. and Mrs. Campbell are expected home on Saturday.

—Dorchester stock "got there with four feet" at the Moncton Exhibition.

—D. L. Hanington, A.C. and Mrs. Hanington returned from Montreal on Saturday of last week.

—Rev. Mr. Wiggins, of Sackville, held the service in Trinity Church last Sunday in Mr. Campbell's absence.

—Miss Creamer's kindergarten school has made less by one the "things wanted" in Dorchester. It is most successful, judging from the result of a very short time.

—The Sackville "Charter Oaks" played our "Wide Awakes" another game of base ball here on Tuesday, and were successful—turn about being fair play. The Charter Oak pitcher, McDonald, was in good form and did good work, being well held by Jas. P. Sherry, of Memramcook. The Wide Awakes had secured the service of Teddy Webster, the Moncton catcher, to hold Milligan's balls, and during the first six innings he was needed, for Milligan threw good balls. After the sixth though, Milligan's arm fell to pieces, he not having played ball for some time and the Charter Oaks ran up 26 runs in one innings many of them three baggers. The score on even innings was fourteen to four in favor of Sackville. The game had to stop on account of darkness. A return game for next week is spoken of, when Dorchester should come out ahead.

Port Elgin.

—Six Norwegian barques are in the Bay loading deals.

—Many of the wells in the town have dried up and a water famine is threatened.

—The outside of Mr. J. G. Lamb's new store and dwelling is nearly completed. The building occupies a central position and is a noticeable addition to the place.

—Trade has been fairly good all summer, and is now steadily expanding. The merchants are carrying large stocks of goods and are kept busy supplying their customers.

—Mr. David Murray is doing an extensive egg trade, this season, in addition to his other business. He has already shipped 3,000 dozen eggs this year, and has about 2,600 doz. in store.

—The factory of the Port Elgin Furniture and Manufacturing Co., is in full blast, and has all the work ordered that it can attend to. The company employs about 20 hands and the pay roll last month amounted to $500. They have not yet commenced to manufacture furniture, as they have all they can attend to in the house finishing line. The company have built two houses since they commenced operations, and have another under construction. A flowing artesian well 75 feet in depth supplies all the water required at the factory.

It Does not Always do to Accept a Lift on the Road.

I was hoofing it along a highway in Arkansas, my horse having gone dead lame and been left with a farmer, when a man driving a horse and buggy overtook me and invited me to ride. I was only too thankful for the offer, and when I got in beside him I liked his looks. He offered me a cigar; we exchanged names. He was informed on politics and current events. It was a spanking horse he had, and he kept a steady gait for mile after mile. The only thing about the man that puzzled me was the way he had of looking behind every few minutes, and I finally enquired;

'Are you expecting some friend to overtake you?'

'Well, no—not a friend,' he replied.

'Enemies?'

'It may be that the sheriff and his posse will be fools enough to try and overtake me'

'My friend,' I said, after swallowing the lump which suddenly gathered in my throat, 'is there any good reason why the sheriff should want to overtake you? This is rather blunt, I'll admit, but if I hurt your feelings I am ready to beg your pardon.'

'Oh, no harm done,' he laughed. 'I borrowed this horse and rig about two hours ago without the formality of asking, and the owner may hope to recover it. Don't give yourself any uneasiness, however. I run to horses, and not to highway robbery.'

Three miles further on, as we rose a hill, he looked back and then pulled up and said:

'We must part here. The sheriff and a dozen others are in pursuit, and every pound of weight will now tell.'

'I am very much obliged for your kindness.'

'Oh not at all. Your society has been reward enough. I would suggest that you enter that thicket and lie close until the party gets by. When an Arkansas sheriff gets after a stolen horse he isn't particular who he shoots at. And, say, you needn't make any special effort to report that you have seen me. Savey?'

'I won't.

'Then good by.'

He put the horse on a dead run, and was out of sight in two minutes. I secreted myself as directed, and in a few minutes the posse thundered by in a cloud of dust. I followed at a leisurely gait, and at the end of two hours came upon them, grouped around a tree. Hanging from a limb was the lifeless body of my friend of the road, and they were now waiting for the blown and exhaustsd horses to recuperate.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—The reports of the Toronto Exhibition Managers report that the receipts fall short of those of last year relatively, this being no doubt attributable to the wet weather of last week.

—The new smokeless gunpowder has been successfully tried at a sham fight at Hanover.

Matrimonial.

The following announcement which refers to an interesting event in the life of a former Sackville man, is clipped from the Lowell *Evening* Mail of the 19th inst:—

One of the most pleasant and brilliant weddings that has taken place in this city for some time past, was the marriage last evening of Miss Grace E. Mansur to Dr. Robert E. Bell. The residence of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Mansur, on Wannalancet Street, was the scene of this society event. Sheppard & Sons, florists, had arranged an extensive floral display, sweet fragrance of beautiful flowers prevailing in every room, while twined smilax was artistically looped about the hall-ways and reception rooms. The parlor presented the scene of a beautiful garden, the entire display being arranged with great taste. Shortly before 6 o'clock the guests and relatives began to assemble in the parlors, a company numbering about 60 witnessing the service. At 6.30 o'clock Owen's Orchestra, stationed in the conservatory, began Mendelssohn's wedding march as the bridal party slowly entered the front parlor. The contracting parties stood beneath festoons of smilax. The bride, very beautiful, was attired in a gown of white faille cut empire style with train. It was trimmed with point lace and draped with a silken veil. She wore no jewels but carried a bouquet of white roses. She was attended by Miss Mary Gale of Brattleboro, Vt., as maid of honor. Mr. Joseph P. Battles was the best man. Miss Gale's costume was of pale blue material with train and she carried a bouquet of choice chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids were Misses Mary Brazer, Fannie Talbot, Fannie Mansur Emily Tomes of Brattleboro, Katie Bartlett and Sadie Parker. The groomsmen were Messrs. F. W. Stickney, F. P. Marble, F. C. Church, C. F. Edwards, J. P. Nesmith and Dr. J. V. Meigs. After the bridal party had taken their places and Mrs. Mansur had entered the room leaning upon the arm of her brother, Mr. Tripp of Brattleboro, Rev. H. T. Rose stepped before the bridal party and performed the ceremony, using the Episcopal service, Mrs. Mansur giving her daughter away. Mrs. Mansur's costume consisted of a lavender colored faille, brocaded with court lace. pearls at the neck. The ceremony over, Dr. and Mrs. Bell received the hearty congratulations of the company, after which the general reception, lasting from 7 to 8.15 o'clock, followed. Between four and five hundred friends called and extended their best wishes to the newly wedded couple. Guests were present from Brattleboro', Vt., Worcester, Boston, New York, Rock Island, Ill., and Cincinnati. The scene during the reception was most brilliant, the beautiful toilets of the ladies blending with charming effect. Owen's Orchestra rendered pleasing musical selections during the reception and until the guests had all departed. A sumptuous wedding supper was served in the spacious dining hall by Page and Nunn. The tables were artistically arranged and appropriately decorated. There was a profusion of good things with admirable service. In the bride's room on the second floor, a handsomely decorated boudoir, were displayed the presents. Seldom, if ever, has a more extensive collection of gifts been seen in the city on a similar occasion. Nothin apparently was wanting and everything was in exquisite taste. At 8.20 o'clock Dr. and Mrs. Bell, accompanied by the maid of honor and best man, left the house amid a shower of rice and were driven to the Central Street station where the 8.40 o'clock train for Boston was taken. From this point the happy couple will start on a bridal tour, intending to be absent from the city for two weeks or more.

Long after the departure of the newly married couple and many of the older guests had paid their respects to Mrs. Mansur the younger people lingered and enjoyed a social time. Special mention need also be made of the favors bestowed upon the bridesmaids and groomsmen. Each of the ladies received silver bangles suitably inscribed. A special favo was the bouquet which the bride carried in her hand, comprising seven smaller ones, each tied separately with white ribbon. In one was concealed a gold ring. and in the distribution of these bouquets the favor containing the valuable momento of the occasion fell to the lot of Miss May Brazer. The groomsmen were remembered with gold scarf pins set with pearls and rubies, which were presented to them by Dr. Bell at a complimentary banquet tendered him by those gentlemen at Young's Hotel, Boston, last Saturday afternoon.

Literary Note from The Century Co.

Seven writers—clergymen, college professors and public men, some of them specialists of acknowledged standing—have associated themselves to discuss special questions of social interest and import, and to prepare papers to be afterwards given to the public from time to time in the pages of *The Century*. The writers include the Rev. Professor Shields of Princeton, Bishop Potter of New York, and Rev. Dr. T. T. Munger of New Haven, the Hon. Seth Low of Brooklyn, and Professor Ely of the Johns Hopkins University. For each paper the author will be responsible, but he will have had the benefit of the criticism of the other members of the group before giving it final form. The opening paper will be printed the November *Century*.

Hotel Arrivals.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE.—Sept. 19th: J D Phinney, Richibucto; T S Kirkpatrick, St John. 20th: W H Cathers, St John; W M Robertson, Charlottetown; J W Lowden, Pictou; Boyd Kinnear, Cookville; R J Gilbert, Town. 21st: J M Lemont, Fredericton; J C Harris, Halifax; Chas Smith, John Smith, Kentville; E G Higginson, Montreal; F D Doherty, Fredericton. 23rd: T W Bronc, St John; W F Snyder, Sydney, C B; E C Gooden, Baie Verte; Wm Rogers, Amherst; A G Edgecomb, Fredericton. 24th: R J Gilbert, Town; John J Weddall and wife, Fredericton; C J Norsn, Niagara Falls; W A Russell, Shediac; G A Huestis, Clifford J Shand, Walter Dobson.

Religious Services.

Sunday Services, Sept. 29th:—Methodist Church, Sackville, 11 a. m., F. W. Harrison; 7 p. m., T. B. Darbey.

—A terrible calamity took place in the city of Quebec last Thursday evening. A huge piece of rock from under the citadel split off from the cliff and went crashing down through the houses below, through a distance of 300 feet. The houses destroyed contained thirty tenements. Twenty six bodies have been taken from the ruins, and it is feared that a number more remain. A part of the fortifications on the heights above is considered unsafe, and will have to be removed, if this can be done without risk. It is now stated that an engineer made a report nine years ago, in which he pointed out that the cliff was unsafe, but nothing has ever been done to prevent a disaster.

—The *Canada Gazette* contains the announcement of the incorporation of the Joggins Raft Company. It will do business on the Pacific Coast in lumber. The capital will be $300,000, with a revenue of $600,000.

—Mr Mather, of the Keewatin flour mills, estimates Manitoba's exportable surplus of wheat at 10,000,000 bushels.

—Wilkie Collins, the celebrated novelist, died in London last Sunday, aged 65 years.

Our Grand Clearance Sale

—OF—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., &c.,

STILL CONTINUES.

Great Bargains in Every Department!

REMEMBER, ALL GOODS ARE MARKED DOWN TO

COST PRICE.

H. DICKSON.

Another Teacher Heard From.

"Suggestion No. 2" in a late issue of the Post tells us that teachers are apt to differ as regards the best methods of awarding prizes for school work. What he says is quite true, yet I do not think very many teachers will have a different opinion from him in that matter, as the prizes offered last year, by the S. & W. Exhibition, surely "afforded honorable competition and stimulus to both children and teachers" and it is to be hoped that the Exhibition will again take hold of the matter and give School work a permanent place on their prize list, which I have reason to believe they would do, were they convinced that by so doing they were acting in the best interests of education. I have heard of teachers condemning school prizes, on the ground that it leads to negligence, on the part of the teacher, of those subjects which are not in competition. That *may* be true but I fail to see it, as prizes were offered for almost every kind of school work, and from the primary as well as the advanced grades. Moreover, the specimens which are exhibited are not of a work that is done in a week or a month, but of work that requires attention every day in the year, and should the competition be continued teachers would always be preparing—that is endeavouring to do as good work as possible, while the children ever remembering that their work was to be placed beside the work of other children would always, I believe, do their best in the way of keeping their work well up.

Now Mr. Editor thanking you for space, and hoping that, both Exhibition and teachers will take hold of this, I am a WESTMORLAND CO. TEACHER.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly. and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by A. Dixon, Sackville, and G. M. Fairweather, Dorchester.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, Fox Harbor, Cumberland Co., on 12th inst., by Rev. S. Boyd, A. Howe Calkin, of Somerville, Mass., formerly of Moncton, N. B., to Amelia Margaret, eldest daughter of Peter Macfarlane.

At the Episcopal church, Hillsboro, A. Co.' Sept. 17th, Mr. Kenneth Crawford of Boston, Mass., to Miss Gertie, daughter of Joseph T. Tomkins, of Hillsboro, A. Co.

At the manse, Moncton, Sept. 19th, by the Rev. J. M. Robinson, assisted by the Rev. W. R. M. Baird, Edwin Bowser, conductor I. C. R., of Richibucto, to Miss Lizzie Cail, of Moncton.

At Moncton, on the 16th Sept., by the Rev. W. B. Hinson, pastor of the First Baptist church, James Clegg, of Lancashire, England, to Eliza M. Riley of the town of Moncton.

At the residence of the bride's father, Sept. 18th, by the Rev. J. McG. Mackay, William H. Anderson and Florence E. Johnson, both of Shemogue, N. B.

DIED.

At Hopewell Cape, A. Co., Sept. 13th, Alfred B., son of Harven and Agnes Godfrey, aged 1 year and 7 months.

SHIPPING NEWS

LOCAL.

ARRIVED.

At Hillsboro, 23rd inst., Schr. Hattie C, Stewart, from New York.

At Baie Verte, Sept 19th, barques Hoideron, Andersen, from Alloa Dock ballast; Sondre Norge, Rewertsen, from LaRochelle, ballast; 20th, barque Drafna, Hansen, from Scotland, ballast; 24th, Seridderen, Gunderson, from London, ballast.

At Sackville, Sept 24, schr Lanie Cobb, Faulkingham, from Jonesport, ballast: 25th, schr Clifton, McLean, from Boston, with 100 barrels meal, 6 barrels oil to Stephen Clarke.

At Rockport, Sept 25th, schr Annie W, Ward, from Portsmouth, ballast.

SAILED.

From Sackville, Sept 25th, brigt Herbert, Towse, for Demerara, with 96½ M pine lumber, 21 M spruce lumber, 48½ tons hay, and 105 bbls potatoes from M Wood & Sons.

From Moncton, 20th inst, schrs F & E Givan, Melvin, from Malden; Gem, Cole, for Digby: 23rd inst, schr Magellan, Irving, for Hillsboro.

OTHER PORTS.

ARRIVED.

At Rosario, 12th ult, barque Siddartha, Rogers, from New York;

At New York, 17th inst, barque Sarah Chambers, Carter, from Amsterdam.

At St John, 19th, schr Crown Prince, Estabrooks, from Sackville

At Montevido, 9th ult, barque John Black, Potter, from Bridgewater.

At Portsmouth, 15th inst, schr Annie W. Wood, from Moncton.

At Wallace, 20th inst, schr Maggie Willett, Munro, from Halifax.

At Dublin, 20th inst, barque Hiawatha, Anderson, from Baie Verte.

At Boston, 23rd inst, schr Clarine, Teare, from Alma.

At Santos, 20th ult, barque Mary E Chapman, Kyffin, from Darien.

SAILED.

From St John, 18th inst, Wave, Fowler, for Apple River. 19th, barque David Taylor, Grafton, for Waterford.

From Salem, 16th inst, schr Iona, Egan, for Newcastle.

From Montevideo, 7th ult, Elgin, Robinson, for Barbados.

From New York, 19th inst, Hattie C, for Hillsboro.

SPOKEN.

Sept 14th, lat 41.30, lon 63.58, barque Lewis Smith, from New York for Hamburg.

Sept 15th, lat 50.49, lon 24.30, barque Harriet Hickman, Dernier, from Dunkirk for New York.

A COOK BOOK FREE

By mail to any lady sending us her post office address. Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All Accounts of the firm will be settled by Dr. B. S. Thorne.

P. R. MOORE, M. D.
B. S. THORNE, M. D.

Sackville, 17th Sept., 1889. 3i

WANTED.

50 GOOD Crib Framers and Broad-axe Men to work on Cape Tormentine Breakwater and Pier Works, to whom Good Wages and steady employment will be given.

EDWARD MURPHY, Contractor.
Cape Tormentine, N. B., Sept. 4, 1889

New Cloths! New Cloths!

For Fall & Winter Wear.

We are showing the largest assortment of

Fine Cloths

For the coming season to be found in the Maritime Provinces. Our assortment of

Fine Trouserings

Cannot be excelled.

PRICES TO SUIT EVERYBODY,

Ranging from $3.75 to $10.50 per pr.

The most of these Goods can only be obtained by direct importers. Make your selection while we have these Goods. Come and see them and it will cost you nothing, and while you are here we will be pleased to show you our assortment of Fine

Scotch & English Tweeds, Worsteds, &c.

Which you will find to be far ahead, in all respects, of lines carried by any other House in the Maritime Provinces. An inspection of these Goods will convince you that for

Elegant Designs and Best Possible Value

You have the Right Place.

We also wish to call your attention to our handsome display of

Fall and Winter Overcoatings,

Elegant in Design and Finish. An exceedingly Handsome Assortment. These Goods cannot fail to please, and the Prices are sure to suit.

Remember, we are by far the largest buyers, take advantage of Cash Discounts, and must therefore be in a position to Sell Goods Lower than all other Competitors.

New Hats.

We will open on Sept. 2nd the Finest Line of

American Hats

YET SHOWN, CONSISTING OF

Soft and Stiff Hats, In Fur and Wool.

These are the Nobbiest Shapes and Best Value offered.

Dunlap, Cooke & Co.

Amherst, N. S., Aug. 28th, 1889.

New Brunswick,
County of Westmorland, S. S.

(L. S. Copy.) To the Sheriff of the County of Westmorland, or any Constable within the said County, Greeting:—

WHEREAS Joseph Read and Bedford Harper, Executors of the last Will and Testament of William Weeks, late of the Parish of Westmorland in said County, deceased, have by their petition prayed that license may be granted to them to sell the real estate that was of said deceased for the payment of debts the personal estate of said deceased not being sufficient for that purpose: You are therefore required to cite the said Joseph Read and Bedford Harper as such Executors and all others interested, to appear before me at a Court of Probate within and for said County, to be held in the office of the Registrar of Probate in the Court House in Dorchester, in said County, on the TENTH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to attend the granting of such license, or to show cause why such license should not be granted as prayed for.

Given under my hand, and the seal of said Court, this 10th day of September, A. D. 1889.

(Signed) A. E. OULTON, Judge of Probate, County of Westmorland.
(Signed) CHAS. E. KNAPP, Registrar of Probate, County of Westmorland. sep11

Brandram's Paints

Received per S. S. Damara from London.

Brandram's Genuine White Lead.
" White Zinc Paints.
" Colored Paints.

aug6-3m **M. WOOD & SONS.**

Barbados Molasses.

Landing ex. Herbert from Barbados:

52 Puncheons

Choice Grocery Molasses

M. WOOD & SONS.
Sackville, Aug. 20, 1889. 3m

Corn Meal.

200 Bbls. American Rose Bud

NOW IN STORE.

sep11-3i **M. Wood & Sons.**

MOLASSES!

In Store—Just Received:

1 CAR LOAD ANTIGUA.

For Sale Low by

A. J. BABANG & CO.,
ap124 Moncton, N. B.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all parties shooting or otherwise trespassing on grounds leased by me in Westmorland, Point de Bute and Jolicure, will be prosecuted as by law provided.

D. C. ALLAN,
Amherst, N. S., Aug. 27th, 1889.

A Bad Bargain.

She loved me not and yet she wed me,
For I was rich, had wealth untold;
Her heart and hand she gladly gave me—
A fair exchange for all my gold.

Fair and sweet, at first I loved her,
But found her heartless, cruel cold;
And yet our bargain's fairly equal,
For she was bought and I was sold.

—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A Fact Worth Remembering.

Mr. Jas. Binnie, of Toronto, states that his little baby when three months old was so bad with summer complaint that under the doctors treatment her life was despaired of. Four doses of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cured her.

Down on the Isms.—Indiana Girl—"No; I don't believe in these isms. I once knew a man who was sent to prison for devoting his time to one of them." Boston Girl—"What terrible laws you must have out in Indiana! What was the ism?" Indiana Girl—"Incendiarism, I believe."

On The Surface.

Skin diseases appear on the surface and are often humiliating to the sufferer of them. From two to three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters will cure salt rheum, erysipelas, shingles, tetter, nettle rash, eczema, boils, pimples, or blotches, at the same time restoring the general health.

—A Much Used Elixir.—Mr. Le Swell—"And what do you think of the elixir of life, Bobby?" Bobby (who is entertaining his sister's fiancee)—"Nuthin' new about that. Sister Syb's been usin' it, 'cause she's only a year older now than she was four years ago."—*Town Talk.*

Good Advice.

TO be healthy and have lots of life and vim, be careful in diet, take plenty of sleep, and regulate the bowels, bile and blood with Burdock Blood Bitters, a sure cure for constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, all blood humors, scrofula and all broken down conditions of the system.

—A colored dude chanced to be among the seated passengers in a Washington horse-car. A young woman of his own color entered, and he immediately arose and offered her his seat. She gracefully demurred, and said; "I do not like to deprive you, sir, of your seat." "No, depravity, miss," was his reply; "no depravity at all; I prefer to stand."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

Mill Property for Sale.

I WILL SELL my Mill Property and Farm at Cookville and about 2,000 acres of Land, well Timbered. The Mill is in good repair and will be Sold at a Bargain. Payments easy and possession given immediately. Apply to

GEO. W. TOWSE.

Cookville, July 31, 1889.

House for Sale.

THE property on Salem Street occupied by subscriber, consisting of a very neat and comfortable Cottage, with frost-proof cellar, a never-failing well of soft water, barn, &c., and about one acre of Land in good state of cultivation. Terms easy. A large portion of purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to

J. W. SANGSTER,
March 7th, tf Dentist.

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale all that valuable Lot of New Marsh lying between the Old Dyke or Commissioners' Dyke enclosing the Au Lac Body and the No. 1 River. The Lot contains upwards of 35 Acres.

For Price and Terms of Sale, apply to

FRANK PALMER,
Or to MESSRS. POWELL & BENNETT, Solicitors.
Sackville, N. B., April 25th, 1889.

"Valuable Farm for Sale."

THE HARMON HUMPHREY FARM in Sackville, consisting of about 50 Acres of Upland and 90 Acres of Marsh is for Sale.

The Buildings on the Premises were erected at a large cost, and they are in excellent repair and admirably adapted to farming purposes. The Farm is most conveniently situated, being only a short walk from the College and Academies, Public Schools and Churches, and within half a mile of the Railway Station. The Dwelling House is a beautiful and commodious two-story building.

The Place is an inviting one, either for the progressive farmer or the capitalist.

Intending Purchasers can negotiate for the Homestead Farm, either with or without the Island Marsh.

For Price and full Particulars of Sale, apply to

WILLIAM F. HUMPHREY, or
JOHN A. HUMPHREY,
Moncton, N. B.

Or to MESSRS. POWELL & BENNETT,
Barristers, &c.,
Sackville, N. B.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO be Sold by Public Auction on FRIDAY, THE TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1889, in front of the Court House at Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, between the hours of twelve o'clock, noon, and five o'clock in the afternoon:

All the Right, Title, Interest, Property, Claim and Demand of EDWARD LERETT, his possessory right and right of entry, both at law and in equity of, in and to certain Lands and Premises situate in the Parish of Shediac, in the County of Westmorland, and bounded as follows: On the North by Lands of Frank Gangong, on the West by Lands of Josiah Wood, M. P., on the South by Lands of the said Josiah Wood, and on the East by Lands of Hazen Lowther, and containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, being the same Lot of Land conveyed by Deed by one Eli Lerett and Fennice, his wife, to the said Edward Lerett, bearing date the thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1889, and Registered in the Westmorland County Records on the third day of April, A. D. 1889, by Number 54,512, Folio 561, Libro M 5, as reference to the said Records will more fully appear.

Also all other Real Estate of the said Edward Lerett, wheresoever situate or howsoever described within my bailiwick—the County of Westmorland—the same having been seized under and to be sold by virtue of an Execution issued out of the County Court of Westmorland at the suit of Harris Chapman against the said Edward Lerett and Jacob Lerett.

Dated at Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, August 13, 1889.

ANGUS McQUEEN,
Sheriff.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

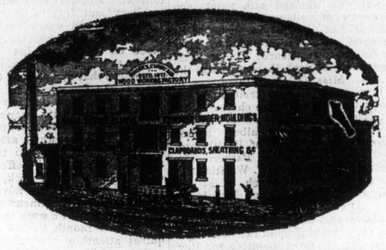
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

RHODES, CURRY & Co.,

AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA,

Manufacturers and Builders.

Doors, SASHES, BLINDS, WOOD Mantels, MOULDings, etc



WALNUT, Cherry, ASH, BIRCH, BEECH, PINE & Whitewo'd, HOUSE FINISH.

SCHOOL, OFFICE, CHURCH AND HOUSE FURNITURE.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders' Materials

jan27 **Send for Estimates.**

Boots and Shoes!

FALL AND WINTER!

AMHERST BOOT & SHOE CO. (Retail,)

MOFFAT'S BLOCK.

WE have now on exhibition a Complete Stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which will be sold at prices which cannot fail to please. The Stock includes

Ladies' Skating Boots, from $1.50 upwards,
" Walking Boots, in Button and Lace,
" Felt Boots and Shoes,
" and Gents' Solid Comfort German Felt Slippers, sure cure for cold feet,
Ladies' and Gents' American Rubbers, 1st quality.

Also a Fine Assortment of

GENTS' ENGLISH BOOTS,

Including the Celebrated "K" WATERPROOF BOOT. Every Pair Warranted. Do not fail to see these Goods

Custom Work a Specialty.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY & NEATLY DONE.

Flour & Sugar.

I OFFER LOW FOR CASH:

Flour, Sugar, Tea, Kerosene Oil, Lard, Raisins, Currants, Soaps, Pickles, Cheese, Apples, Lobsters, and other Goods usually kept in a GROCERY STORE.

Also, another shipment just to hand of

China & Crockery Ware

CONSISTING OF

TEA SETS,

In Great Variety.

CHAMBER SETS,

In all the Latest Styles.

TEA CUPS.

In Col. and Plates to match, by doz.

Dinner Plates, Soup Plates,

Breakfast Plates, Tea Plates, Meat Platters, Vegetable do, and a good supply of separate pieces.

—IN—

GLASS SETS

I have 10 Different Styles to select from. Also

Preserve Dishes, Fruit Dishes, Nappies, Goblets, Tumblers, Butter Coolers, Ten Different Styles Lanterns, Globe Lamps, of all kinds, from 30c. up to $4.00, Lamp Chimneys, of All Sizes,

China Gift Cups & Mugs.

The Best and Cheapest that I ever offered. Also,

Breakfast Casters,

In Silver and Majolica, Silver Teaspoons and Tablespoons, Knives and Forks, Kitchen Furnishing Goods of all kinds, Brushes—in Scrub, Stove, Shoe & Horse, Wisps & Brooms, and lots of other articles.

Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, and be convinced that I Sell the Cheapest of any in Sackville.

dec4 C. W. KNAPP.

APPLES, SALT, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

150 Bbls.

Choice Winter Apples,

120 Bags

COARSE SALT

20 Bbls. No. 1 Labrador Herring.

Our Customers can be supplied at our

Stores at Baie Verte or Port Elgin.

E. C. GOODEN & CO.
Baie Verte, Dec. 3rd, 1888.

JUST RECEIVED AT

T. H. Griffins, Amherst, N. S.:

3 CASES,

CONTAINING

$800 Worth of High-Class Silverware,

ALL ELEGANT GOODS.

Remember Special Sale

—AND—

Discount of 20 per Cent.

DURING THIS MONTH.

White Rose Kerosene Oil

150 CASKS of this favorite Brand of Oil, received by Schr. Mary C. from New York, and for Sale by

M. WOOD & SONS.

Nov. 20th, 1888.

BETTER THAN EVER.

MRS. C. W. MAIN'S

STOCK OF

MILLINERY

Is going to be finer than ever this season. New Goods arriving daily. The best and most complete

STOCK OF FEATHERS

In the Country, and our Whole Stock most complete in every particular. A Complete Line of

Art Needle Work Materials.

Call and inspect our Goods, and be satisfied that we mean what we say.

Orders for Trimmed Work promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

MRS. C. W. MAIN,

Douglas Block, Amherst.

NEW

Dry Goods Store

—IN—

Bank of Nova Scotia Building,

Amherst.

WE beg to announce to the People of Sackville and surrounding country that we have opened a

First-Class Dry Goods Store

In the above place, where will be found a Large Stock of everything usually kept in an A 1 Establishment.

Being direct importers, we are in a position to quote specially Low Prices, and would respectfully invite comparison.

We have also started, in connection with the above, a

Dress and Mantle-Making Department,

Under the management of experienced hands, and can, with confidence, guarantee perfect satisfaction.

Samples mailed on application, and orders promptly attended to.

apl17 **J. B. CASS & CO.**

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

RAISINS.

VALENCIA RAISINS.
VALENCIA LAYERS.

Choice New Fruit, received & for sale by

Nov.22,'88 **M. Wood & Sons.**

"That Good-For-Nothin' City Girl."

BY FRANCES BURTIN CLARE.

"I don't care Susannah. I aint a goin' to have him a flyin' 'round with her—silly little upstart as she is" and Farmer Blank turned away from the open door and sat in the old arm chair by the window.

The kitchen was large and cheery, the wood fire was burning lazily, the doors were open, and through the western window the sinking sun was sending bright beams which danced on the polished tins and lit up the whitewashed walls. The twiter of birds came softly through the open window, and everything looked peaceful and happy except Mr. Blank. His face was not the index of a mind at ease. His forehead was wrinkled, his blue eyes glittered with anger, and the curve of his thin lips denoted peevishness.

"'Taint as if she meant anything by it ever," he broke out again. "She wants some one to drive her 'round and take her to places, and that goose of a George is fool enough to do it,—drivin' her all 'round the country when he ought to be 'tendin' to the work and tryin' to git along—usin' up all the horses and his time with nonsense, and then comin' home and actin' as if he was clean gone foolish,—singin' about love and sich trash, and readin' the po'try books she lends him. George'll have to quit this nonsense or leave the farm—one or t'other. I aint a goin' to have it no more."

"Oh, pa, don't say that!" exclaimed little Mrs. Blank, who all this time had been sitting quietly paring apples and apparently taking little the bad temper her husband was notice of displaying. But the words "leave the farm" caught her attention. "I'm sure George has always been a good boy to work, and he'll get over bein' in love when she goes back to town; and I aint sure he likes her much anyway; leastways it aint likely."

The innocent subject of this conversation had passed the house a few minutes before comfortably seated in a "buggy" with Farmer Blank's son by her side, looking very contented and happy.

The old man had no patience with his son's "foolin'," and he could see no beauty in the fair, bright face and trim little figure of his neighbor's cousin.

She had been ill in the winter and the doctor said the country air would do her more good than the medicine he could give her; so her father made speedy arrangements for her to visit his old home.

Thus it happened that Bella Wright was spending the spring months on the farm Supremely happy in the pleasures it afforded—searching for eggs, making excursions to the woods, and without knowing it, entangling George Blank's feet more each day in Cupid's net, till now it was quite customary to see the stalwart young farmer drive into town with the daintily dressed girl by his side.

They were going to town on this particular afternoon when Farmer Blank saw them passing along the road. He knew the horse and rig, and also recognized the gray hat with its bright scarlet wing. He was silent for a long time, and then as a turn of the road brought them into view again he exclaimed, "I'm going to tell Cook that he's not to have George hangin' 'round there. What kind of a wife would she make him anyway. 'Taint likely that she can make bread, or churn, or even pare app'les," he added, glancing at his wife. "All she ever does is read and make daisies on silk and knit with a hook, and—"

Farmer Blank's ideas were becoming mixed, and he paused for a moment, so Mrs. Blank took up the conversation with. "Do you think George'll ask her to have him?"

"Shouldn't wonder if she'd ask him. It's leap year, aint it?" spitefully answered he.

One week Mr. and Mrs. Wright came out from the city to see how how their daughter was improving, and George, anxious to be honest in love, as well as in business, besought Mr. Wright for permission to ask Bella to be his wife.

The young farmer's request surprised Mr. Wright not a little, but after enquiring and finding the young man was sensible, temperate, well educated, and with good prospects, he gave his consent to the request, stipulating at the same time that marriage was not to be thought of for two years at least, for Bella was barely nineteen.

George took an opportunity to speak to Bella, who frankly admitted her preference for him, and also expressed her belief that Papa knew best about waiting.

Some days after this, as the lovers were driving home from town, Mr. Blank met them when they were almost opposite the house. "I saw you a comin' and you must go right after the doctor. Your Ma's cut her arm and it is bleedin' awful, and the girl's away."

"Let me go to the house with you, Mr. Blank." said Bella as George assisted her from the high buggy, "perhaps I can be of some use."

"Well, mebbe you can," he answered rather ungraciously.

Without another word to her, and a parting injunction to George to "hurry up, or ma'll bleed to death if you don't," he turned and began walking up the hill to the house.

Bella followed him half wishing she had not asked to go, and wondering why he treated her so roughly. But then she said to herself, "He is anxious to get back, for he left Mrs. Blank all alone.'

They entered the house, and Bella saw poor Mrs. Blank lying on the sofa, moaning a little, with white lips and a frightened look in her pale brown eyes.

Bella stepped quickly to her side, and said, "Mr. Blank sent your son for the doctor, and I came up to see if I could be of any use."

"Oh, I don't know, I'm sure," said the sufferer faintly. "I was just down cellar cuttin' some pork to fry for dinner, and something fell up stairs and kind of startled me, and the knife slipped and cut my arm, and it's bleedin' fearful and makes me awful kind of sinky; and my bread is all to be kneaded, and Mehitable away to see her sick sister, and won't be back till night. Oh, dear! Oh, dear!" and the poor little woman's voice broke down into a sob.

Bella listened, with pity in her face, and then said, "It is bleeding very much, and, you must have a bandage put on at once." A large handkerchief was knotted, and taking off the clumsy bundle the farmer had wrapped round the cut, she skilfully twisted it, with the help of a piece of stick, around the wounded member, above the cut. The flow was arrested at once, and then bringing pillows from the room near by, she made the sufferer more comfortable.

During all this time the farmer had stood, curiously watching the "city girl" as she deftly arranged the bandage, and so gently and tenderly ministered to his suffering wife, and as he turned away to the window there was something like shame in his honest blue eyes, and he mentally admited, "She knows something worth knowin' arter all.'

The village was three miles from the Blank farm, so it was some little time before George and the doctor returned.

When he had examined the arm he said, briefly and decidedly, "If it had not been for that bandage you must have died from loss of blood. It was skilfully put on, and I assure you the young lady's knowledge of the proper treatment has saved your life."

There was little for him to do except dress the wounded arm and give directions for further treatment.

George drove him back again, and when he again returned he found the kitchen occupied by a little figure almost covered by one of his mother's large linen aprons and busily moulding loaves of bread on the great bread board.

"Why, Bella, what are you doing?" he cried.

"Taking care of the bread for your mother," she answered. "It was running over the top of the pan."

Mrs. Cook, who had come over in George's absence, now came into the kitchen.

"Why, I did not know you could make bread," she said half laughing.

"I made it at home on a wager with father for six months," returned Bella.

Evening came. Mehitable was back, and Mrs Cook and Bella preparing to go home. Mr. Cook had come over to see if Mrs. Blank was any better, and his wife was almost ready to go back with him. Bella was standing in the porch, waiting for George, who had gone in again for a book he wished to return, when the farmer came out and said to her

"I'm ever so much obliged to you for comin' up doin' up that bandage on my wife's arm, fur—fur—the doctor said it saved her life; and I don't know as you know I called you a good-fur-nothin' city girl, but I did, and I'm mighty sorry now, fur I've foun' out that I didn't know nothin' at a l about you, and I'm real glad that George had more sense than I had," and the gruff old farmer wrung her hand, while his eyes looked conspiciously moist.

Bella was surprised at the frank apology, and said gently: "I am only glad I knew how to do it, Mr. Blank. I did not know when I read the directions how soon the knowledge would be of use."

George came down just then and said, "Bella, mother would like to speak to you again for a moment."

Bella entered the house once more, and Mrs. Blank said to her: "I didn't know as you had done my bread for me till just now. I'm sure, my dear, I thank you for all the kind things you've done to-day."

"Please do not mention it, Mrs Blank. I am only too pleased to know that I was helping you. Good-bye, and I hope that your arm will soon be well again."

Then the young lovers walked down the green land and on the country road, quiet, but happy, for Bella knew now that Mr. Blank was her friend, and George felt that his father would be as eager to help him in the future as he had been to retard him in the past, for while waiting for Bella in the porch his father had said to him, "I aint a goin' to go agin ye any more, George. A girl as can come into a house ond bandage up an arm so's to save a person's life, and knead out bread and do everything without any fluster or flurry, is goin' to make a good wife; and I'm sorry for my hard words, my boy, fur she's a perfect treasure, with her pretty, bright face and willin' hands, and your ma's as much took with her as I am."

So Mr. Blank's hasty judgments was recalled, and George and Bella had a bright future before them a they walked slowly along the country road that pleasant June evening

At Death's Door

MY little boy had the diarrhœa and came very near dying. After the failure of everything else we used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry which caused a quick cure, and I know of two others who were cured by the same remedy. FREEMAN C. AMON, Hillier, Ont.

—H. Elderkin & Co., of Port Greville, N. S., have just successfully launched a fine schooner of large dimensions. She will be a very worthy addition to the new Parrsboro fleet. She is called the Wentworth and was measured by Surveyor F. C. Rand of Kentville, N. S., her gross tonnage being over 350 tons.

—Veni, Vidi, Vici! This is true of Hall's Hair Renewer, for it is the conqueror of grey or faded hair, making it look the same even color of youth.

Burns the Hero of the Hour.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—London saw a wonderful sight to-day. One hundred thousand men marched from the East end to the city and back again. One hundred thousand men, day laborers all of them, marched in procession from the dock gates to the centre of the lord mayor's domain, and then massed themselves in the open space before the Tower of London. The police cleared the streets and gave the procession right of way. The public stood upon the sidewalks and gazed approvingly at the labor army following the lead of brave John Burns. Three years ago the demonstrations of the unemployed were met by a hostile constabulary and a regiment of grenadiers with loaded rifles, and John Burns was arrested and put on trial at the Old Bailey as an incendiary and an organizer of riots. To day the police saluted John Burns. To-day the English public trust Burns; bankers and merchants nod pleasantly as he passes, the police makes way for him, noblemen contribute to the strike fund, the clergy offer him practical encouragement, and all, except the dock directors, esteem him the hero of the hour.

The head of the strikers is a man from thirty to thirty-five years old. He is a working engineer by trade. For ten years he has been a stump speaker and a leader of discontented labor. His arrest on several occasions did less to keep him within bounds than his election last spring, as a member of the new County Council of London. Little public notice was taken of him until 1885, when he was a candidate for membership in the House of Commons. He was badly defeated. His next prominent situation before the authorities and the public was in February, 1886, when he was arrested as the leader of the rioters who started from Trafalgar Square on a mission of plunder. He was prosecuted for this offence, but the jury disagreed. Burns was not so fortunate on November 13, 1887, when he was clubbed by the police as he was leading a motely crew of Radicals and Socialists in their attempt to possess themselves of Trafalgar Square. The sequel to this performance was three months' imprisonment in addition to the drubbing. As a member of the London County Council he has been useful and, for him, quiet, not to say conservative. Burns does not work at his trade, but is a paid agitator. He is a good and powerful speaker and a fairly well informed man. His home is in Battersea, London, where is figure is familiar. Burns is about middle height, and a noticeable man, stern and resolute and of powerful physical proportions. He is a married man.

—A terrible calaminity happened in the woods around Ship Harbor, on Friday, by which two men named Cyrus Mitchell and Thomas Webber met their death instantly. On that day a number of men employed by Hill and French, lumbermen, went moose hunting in the woods. Among the parties were two composed of Mitchell and Webber, and Taylor and Annand. The two latter saw brush and trees moving in a grove near them and thinking it was a moose, commenced calling. As the cautious movement came nearer one of them took aim at the spot where he thought the game was and fired. Instead of a moose it was Mitchell and Webber. The aim was only too true and both of the last named men were killed. A bullet struck one in the breast killing him instantly, passed right through the man and struck his comrade in the neck. The latter uttered the exclamation "Oh my!" and expired.

—The *Banker's Monthly* has been investigating the amount of the mortgages on the farms of several of the states of the neighboring union. It has discovered mortgages to the amount of $235,000,000 on the farms of Kansas; $685,000,000 on those of Indiana; $567,000,000 on those of Iowa; $506,000,000 on those of Michigan; $357,000,000 on those of Wisconsin; and $1,127,000,000, on those of Ohio, making a total in these six states of $3,427,000,000. The total population of these states in 1880 was less than 11 millions. So that their mortgage debt, in addition to all national state and municipal indebtedness, is over $320 per head. In Ontario,—the only province of Canada in which accurate statistics of the same character are available—the mortgage debt is less than $40 per head.

—The English tenor, Sims Reeves, in his reminiscences, writes:—"The most perfect singer I ever heard was Jenny Lind; and this lady, as natural and frank as she was kind-hearted, was as particular about singing with propriety of demeanor as about singing absolutely in tune and with the exact expression required by the meaning of the words. On one occasion she quietly asked a vocalist who indulged in dreadful contortions why she made such faces. 'I cannot reach the notes without doing so,' was the reply. 'Then,' said Jenny Lind in her gentlest manner, 'you should not sing at all.'"

Whereas.

WHEREAS much disease is caused by wrong action of the stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels and blood, and whereas Burdock Blood Bitters is guaranteed to cure or relieve dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney complaint, dropsy, rheumatism, sick headache, etc. Therefore, Be it Resolved that all sufferers should use B. B. B. and be restored to health.

—The highest grade of impudence.—To wait in an umbrella-shop for a shower to pass.—*Fliegende Blatter.*

A Line From Gladstone.

My little son aged two, was seized with diarrhœa, followed by piles, two doses of Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry gave relief and half a bottle completed a cure. MRS. J. A. MCINTYRE, Gladstone, Man. This medicine is a specific for all summer complaints of children or adults.

—Many farmers in Quebec province have such abundant crops that their barns will not hold them.

MORE New Carpets

JUST RECEIVED AT

Chapman Brothers, Amherst.

Our large sale of Carpets this season compelled us to re-order very largely, and we are now showing a Complete Stock in all the following lines, which will be Sold at our usual Low Prices:—

Brussels, Balmoral, Tapestry,

English, Scotch and Canadian, All Wool and Union, Oilcloths and Linoleums—4-4, 6-4, 8-4, Hemp Carpet, Jute and Cocoanut Matting, Kensington Squares, Turkish Rugs, Wool & Tapestry Hearth Rugs.

jly17 CHAPMAN BROTHERS.

TREMAINE'S DRUG STORE, AMHERST.

PATENT MEDICINES

—OF ALL KINDS.—

Toilet Soaps, Perfumes, Brushes, Sponges, Etc.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE

COMPOUNDING OF PRESCRIPTIONS,

AND GUARANTEE ACCURACY AND QUALITY OF DRUGS.

Orders from Physicians will receive Prompt Attention. Prices quoted on application.

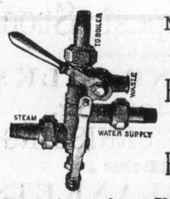
Hercules Engines,

MONARCH BOILERS,

Rotary Mills, Shingle & Lath Machines,

Planers, Band Saws, Arbors,

New Saw Filing Machines,



New Pattern Turbine Wheels,

Hoisting Engines, Steam Derricks,

Brass and Iron Fittings

For Steam or Water, (Large Stock, All Sizes,)

Hoe, Disston, Simond's Patent & Other Saws.

Best American Rubber & Gaudy do do Leather } **Belting & Hose.**

Rubber, Plumbago, Asbestos and Other Packing.

Lace Leather (Wholesale and Retail,) Emery Wheels (all sizes,) Leather Board (Large Stock,) Excelsior Inspirators (Best One Handle, Wholesale and Retail,) Portable Forges, etc, Up to 14 inch. Rubber Belting carried in Stock.

A. ROBB & SONS,

AMHERST, N. S.

YOU MIGHT

Not have Saved many WRAPPERS, but it may be Enough to Capture one of the

PRIZES.

WOODILL'S German Baking Powder.

August 1st, 1889.

Flour! Flour!

In Store and Due:

125 bbls.	Flour (Estey and Crown Prince,)	
125	"	Ocean,
125	"	Buda,
125	"	White Eagle,
125	"	Full Patent,
250	"	Corn Meal,
30	"	Feeding Flour,
30	"	Tilson Oatmeal,
10	"	Rolled Oats.

For Sale Low by

oct30 **M. Wood & Sons.**

NEW GOODS.

JUST OPENED AT THE

New Stand of Business

Near Tidnish Cross Roads,

A General Assortment of

Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Groceries, Crockeryware and Tinware, &c., &c.

Will Sell at Lowest Rates for Cash or Produce.

J. HAMILTON.

Tidnish, June 28th, 1889.

Morice's Machine Shop.

HAVING Leased the above named Shop from F. H. Morice, and having been at considerable expense for New Machinery, &c., we are now prepared to do

All Kinds of Machine Work

IN OUR LINE, SUCH AS

Shaftings, Pulleys, Repairing Engines, Mill Work of All Kinds, Mowing Machines, &c.

A share of your patronage is requested. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WM. CALLAHAN & CO.

Middle Sackville, July 2nd, 1889. tf

New Spring Goods.

GRASS SEED

NOW IN STOCK.

50 Sacks Timothy Seed

DAILY EXPECTED.

10 Sacks Clover Seed

FOR SALE LOW.

FURNITURE.

Now in Stock or Supplied to Order at Short Notice:

Parlor & Bedroom Suits,

Sofas and Lounges,

Spring Beds and Matresses,

Chairs, Tables, &c., &c.

Crockeryware, Earthenware,

China and Stone Tea Sets.

Spring Hats and Caps.

Now in Stock: A Good Assortment, in the Latest Styles,

Hard & Soft Felt Hats,

Straw Hats,

Cloth and Silk Caps.

All the above Goods for Sale *Low* in Exchange for Farmers' Produce, or we will take *Cash.*

JAMES R. AYER.

Middle Sackville, March 22, 1889.

Preserve Your Sight!

Use F. Lazarus'

(Late of the Firm of Lazarus & Morris)

Renowned Spectacles

—AND—

EYE-GLASSES!

They are the Best in the World. They Never Tire the Eye, and last many years without change.

FOR SALE BY

CHAS. MOORE,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods, Room Paper, Picture Frames, Reward and Birthday Cards.

BOOKS AND MUSIC

Obtained at Short Notice.

Frames Made to Order.

Sole Agent for Lazarus' Celebrated Spectacles.

SACKVILLE, - - - - N. B.

Paint! Paint!

Received ex S. S. Damara, direct from Brandram Bros. & Co., London:

2 tons Genuine White Lead,

1 ton Colored Paints.

For Sale, Wholesale or Retail, by

oct30 **M. Wood & Sons.**

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.