

JAN 1884

THE CHIGNECTO POST
PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY.
—AT—
\$1.50 per Annum, or \$1.00 in Advance.
PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS,
Promptly Executed at Lowest Rates.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Inserted at very Lowest Rates.
W. C. MILNER, Proprietor.

CHIGNECTO POST.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 14.—NO. 35.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1884.

WHOLE NO. 710.

Farm and Household.

—Fraudulent butter—lard and tal-
low compounds—were found in forty
stores, by a representative of the
American dairyman, sold for the
genuine article at an extravagant
profit. How is it in this State? A
law was enacted last winter, requiring
that every package, large or
small, of spurious or adulterated
butter should be plainly marked,
that the purchaser might not be de-
ceived in what he was buying. The
wholesale trade is selling large quan-
tities of oleomargarine and lard but-
ter in our markets, and the suppo-
sition is that some consumers are buy-
ing it. Does the purchaser find his
packages labelled as the law re-
quires?—*Maine Farmer.*

—At the recent public sale of
Holstein, held at Chicago, Ill., the
heifer calf, Mercedes III., daughter
of the famous butter-producing Hol-
stein cow, Mercedes, was secured by
Messrs. Smith & Powell, of Sy-
racuse, N. Y., at a cost of \$4,300,
the highest price ever paid for a
Holstein. The recent record of
Mercedes in competition for the
Breeders' Gazette challenge cup, in
which she vanquished her Jersey
competitors and raised the record
higher than ever before reached, is
still fresh in the minds of our
readers. Her yield for thirty con-
secutive days was 90 pounds of
ounces of unsalted butter.

—We find a practical member of
the Elmira (N. Y.) farmer's club re-
ported in the *Husbandman* as saying:
"My experience is that ten loads of
barb maneure, used with \$5 worth of
phosphates and potash to the acre,
are worth more than 25 loads with-
out the phosphates and potash.
Barb maneure is often short in phos-
phates and potash. There is a
great deal of truth in this. So much
has been said and written about
nitrogen in maneure, that phosphoric
acid and potash have come under
neglect. Plants require a certain
amount of each of these and other
elements; a surplus of one, or not
enough of another, is a direct loss.
The speaker reported great success
with a mixture of lime and potash
as a top-dressing for grass.

—A correspondent of the *Rural*
New Yorker says:—"The exhibition
of cattle, I have already touched upon
in a former communication. It was,
without doubt, the largest collection
of superior bullocks the world ever
saw; superior to English shows in
numbers, and it certainly was in the
maturity and excellence of the beef;
for whatever may be said of Eng-
lish turnips, dash pastures and an
abundance of cornmeal are what
make sound beef. The sale of breed-
ing stock, including milk breeds,
was quite satisfactory. The Hereford
breed, especially so to the Hereford
breeders, the really good animals bring-
ing unusually high prices, showing the in-
creasing estimation in which this
meaty, majestic and ancient breed
of British cattle is held. The Hereford
men have had to fight their way
in Illinois step by step, and the acrimo-
nious belligerency of a noted and
able Hereford breeder has not
tended to soothe the feelings of the
parties interested. The Hereford
men need not be afraid to show in
any beef ring. The Short-horn
breeders need not fear but there will
always be ample demand for their
noble and stylish breed of cattle."

—Don't go to bed with cold feet.
Don't sleep in the same undergar-
ments that are worn during the day.
Don't sleep in a room that is not
well ventilated. Don't sit or
sleep in a draught. Don't lie on the
left side too much. Don't lie on the
back, to keep from snoring. Don't try
to get along with snoring or eight
hours' sleep out of twenty-four.
Don't jump out of bed immediately
on awakening in the morning. Don't
forget to rub yourself well all over
with a crash towel or hands before
dressing. Don't forget to take a
drink of pure water before break-
fast. Don't take long walks when
the stomach is entirely empty.
Don't start to do a day's work with-
out eating a good breakfast. Don't
eat anything but well cooked and
nutritious food. Don't eat what
you don't want just to save it. Don't
eat between meals, nor enough to
cause uneasiness at meal time. Don't
eat the smallest quantity un-
less hungry, if well. Don't try
to keep awake on an empty stomach,
or when ill. Don't drink tea or al-
coholic stimulants, when nature is
calling you to sleep. Don't stand
over hot registers. Don't inhale
hot air, or fumes of any smoke. Don't
fill the gas with soot, sugar, or
anything else to arrest the hem-
orrhage when you cut yourself, but
bring the parts together with strips
of adhesive plaster. Don't wear this
hose or light-soled shoes in cold or
wet weather. Don't strain your
eyes by reading on an empty stomach,
or when ill. Don't read your eyes
by reading or sewing at dusk, by a
dim light or flickering candle, or
when very tired. Don't sing or hol-
low when your throat is sore or you
are hoarse. Don't drink ice-water
when you are very warm, and never
a glassful at a time, but simply sip
it slowly. Don't take some other
person's medicine because you are
similarly afflicted. Don't bathe in
less than two hours after eating.
Don't eat in less than two hours
after bathing. Don't call so fre-
quently on your sick friend as to
make your company and conversation
a bore. Don't make a practice of
relating scandalous or stories of
others to depress the spirits of the

sick. Don't forget to cheer and
gently amuse invalids when visiting
them. Don't call on your sick
friend and advise him to take some
medicine, get another doctor, or
more, eat less, sit up, or talk him to
death before leaving.
In walking or other exercise,
learn to keep the mouth firmly
closed, and to breathe entirely
through the nostrils. You can walk
as far again with less fatigue and
without getting out of breath, than
when you breathe through the
mouth. Try it.
The best three medicines in the
world are warmth, abstinence and
 repose.—*Ex.*

A Very Remarkable Case.

The Dwight case, in which a ver-
dict has just been found for the
plaintiff, is one of the most re-
markable insurance suits ever tried.
Dwight had insured his life in a
number of companies, the aggregate
amount of the policies being over
\$150,000. He died quite suddenly,
and when he had paid but one pre-
mium on most of the policies. One
company paid its policy on demand,
but the others refused to do so, and
a test case having been agreed upon,
they undertook to prove that the de-
ceased had committed suicide, as the
culmination of a deliberate scheme
to defraud the companies with which
he had insured his life.

The medical testimony was very
conflicting, and of a character to
confound any jury. The medical
witnesses of the defence swore posi-
tively that the death of Colonel
Dwight was caused by strangula-
tion, the immediate cause being
apoplexy. They described the state
of the internal organs at the post-
mortem as being wholly incompati-
ble with the hypothesis of death
from disease. They declared that
the lungs were full of air, that the
brain was engorged with blood, that
there was no morbid process in any
of the internal organs. They further
alleged that the body bore a deep
crease in the neck, such as could
only have been caused by constric-
tion, and which a rope would have
produced. The medical witnesses
for the plaintiff, on the other hand,
as positively expressed their belief
that Colonel Dwight died from
natural causes. They declared that
the crease in the neck was caused
by the head being bent back, and that
it was evidently not the effect of con-
striction. They found the lungs in a
normal condition, and they fully
accounted for the death by disease.
It was charged on the part of the
defence that Dwight had spitting of
blood when he applied for a policy,
and that he had concealed this af-
fection. Upon this point a mass of
medical testimony was adduced, and
if some of it is to be believed it
would seem that spitting of blood
should be regarded rather as evi-
dence of peculiarly robust health
than as a sign of pulmonary disease.

The theory of the defence, that
Colonel Dwight had insured his life
for large amounts in order to pro-
vide for his family, and then, being
unable to pay the premiums, had killed
himself, was given a good deal of
plausibility by the manner in which
it was presented. The plaintiff,
however, opposed to it, first, the ab-
sence of all direct evidence of sui-
cide; and second, the general por-
trait of the man's life and the
character of his testamentary be-
quests. It was a case in which there
was a great deal to be said on both
sides. Such success in the insur-
ance companies have been made.
The death of the deceased was very
sudden. The condition of his affairs
was such that he could not have
kept up his payments on the policies.
But he had no apparent reason for
the kind of man one would think at
all likely to have recourse to such
methods, and the theory of suicide,
while not a violent one under the
circumstances, could not be ad-
vanced beyond the hypothesis of
stage. Only the medical testimony
could have settled it, and that was
so hopelessly conflicting that the
jury appears to have thrown it out
altogether, with the inevitable result
of being compelled to render a verdict
for the plaintiff on all the points at
issue. The old question as to the
value of expert medical testimony
will, of course, be raised again by
the result of this trial.

—Young Spoonbill: "Au, my
dearest Miss Shillanworth, if I may
—I have long wished for this
sweet opportunity; but I hardly
dare trust myself now to speak the
deed emotion!—But a short, I
love you! and—your smile would
shed! How's your aunt's money
invested? And where are the
securities deposited?"
—A bookbinder said to his wife
at their wedding: "It seems that
now we are bound together, two
volumes in one with clasps."
—Yes, observed one of the guests.
—One side highly ornamental Turkey
morocco, and the other plain calf.

—I can marry any girl that I
please," he said, with a satisfied
expression of countenance. "No
doubt," she responded, sarcastically.
—But what girl do you please?"
—They don't speak now.

For a Quart of Beer.

The Buying and Selling of Wives in
England—Ignorance and De-
pravity.

Before Mr. Justice Denman, at
the Liverpool assizes yesterday,
Betsey Wardle was charged with
marrying George Chisnal at Eccles-
tan bigamously, her former husband
being alive. The case was a peculiar
one. It was stated by the woman
that as her first husband had sold her
for a quart of beer she thought she
was at liberty to marry again.
His Lordship—That is not what
she stated before the magistrate.
She said then that he was idle and
would not work. When she left
him she took the child with her, and
he said if she would let him have
the child he would not trouble her
any further. He added that he
would sell her for a quart of beer.
Prisoner—Please, your worship,
he did so. (Laughter.)
His Lordship—Is there anybody
here who knows that? Yes, my
lord; Alice Roseby and Margaret
Brown.

Margaret Brown then called Mar-
garet Roseby to the witness stand.
She was present at the second marriage.
She knew the first husband, Wardle,
was alive; she was told that he had
sold her for a quart of beer.
His Lordship—You believe it
would be binding? Yes, sir.
His Lordship—And you thought
it right she should marry again?
She wished me to give her away,
and I did so. (Laughter.)
His Lordship—You helped her to
commit bigamy. Take care you do
not do it again or you will get your-
self into trouble.
Alice Roseby was next called, and
said she saw Wardle drink one glass
of the quart.
His Lordship—Who was the bar-
gain made with? With George
Chisnal.

His Lordship—I am not sure that
you are not guilty of bigamy, or of
being an accessory before the fact.
You must not do this sort of thing
again. People have a right to sell
their wives for a quart of beer or
anything else. (Laughter.)
George Chisnal, the second hus-
band, appeared just out of his teens,
and was the next witness called.

His Lordship—How did you come
to marry this woman? Witness (in
the Lancashire vernacular)—How
did I what? (Laughter.) (Question
repeated.) A low fellow from
Brookville, whose disease was nearly the same
as mine, was equally benefited by the same
thing.
Sulphur and Iron Bitters, prepared by
the Chignecto Chemical Co., Montreal, is for
sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents.

Nothing Short of Unmistakable
Benefits.
Conferred upon tens of thousands of
sufferers could originate and maintain
the reputation which AYER'S SAR-
APAMILLA enjoys. It is a compound of
the best vegetable and mineral ingre-
dients, and is a powerful purifier of
the blood. By its invigorating effects it
always relieves and often cures Liver
Complaints, Female Weaknesses and
irregularities, and is a potent re-
newer of waning vitality. For purifying
the blood it has no equal. It tones up
the system, restores and preserves the
health, and imparts vigor and energy.
For forty years it has been in exten-
sive use, and is to-day the most available
medicine for the suffering sick.

For sale by all druggists.

ITCHING PILLS—Symptoms and Cure.
The symptoms are, like perspiration,
itching, redness, and swelling. Very
irritating, particularly at night, when it
prevents sleep. It is caused by the
secretions of the skin becoming morbid.
Private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed
to continue, it will become a chronic
disease. SWANSON'S OINTMENT is a pleasant, sure
remedy for all these troubles. It is sold by
all druggists. Beware of cheap imitations.
Head, Knapdale, Barre's, Rich, Batches, all
suffer, crusty skin, itching, redness, and
swelling. Beware of cheap imitations. Address DR.
SWANSON & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all
druggists.

—There are some marriages which
remind us of the poor fellow who
said: "She couldn't get any husband
and I couldn't get any wife; so we
got married."

—A two-foot rule—Wear easy
shoes.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate
of JAMES R. AYER, of Sackville,
will make immediate payment to T. A.
Kinnear, or D. G. Dickson, at the place
of business of the said James R. Ayer.
All debts not paid on or before February
1st next, will then be collected.

JOHN LEAN,
Trustee.
Sackville, Dec. 26, 1883.

DOWN TOWN VARIETY STORE.
FLOUR FISH, & C.

IN STORE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL:
125 BBL. PLUMS FLOUR;
15 BBL. MIRROR DO.;
10 " SHAD;
10 " QUINCE COD-FISH.

nov14 C. W. KNAPP.

Tea, Raisins, &c.
20 CHESTS TEA—Good quality;
1 BBL. WHOLE COFFEE;
25 BBL. CHERRY RAISINS;
25 " LAYER'S RAISINS;
1 BBL. CURRANTS;
1 " BEANS;
1 " BARLEY;
10 " SUGAR;
SPOONS OF ALL KINDS.

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Dry Goods, Caps, &c.
1 CASE FUR CAPS for Men, Boys
and Children;
Boots and Shoes of all kinds, for Ladies
and Children;
Fancy Shirts, White Shirts;
Red and White Flannels, Grey Cottons;
Blankets, Sheetings, Winceys;
Under-Shirts and Drawers, etc., etc.

nov14 C. W. KNAPP.

Crockeryware, Glassware, &c.
JUST Received and Ready for Inspec-
tion, a FULL Assortment of Crockery-
ware and Glassware, consisting of Vases,
China Cups and Mugs, Children's Tea
Sets, Toilet Sets, Lamps of all kinds and
prices. Tea Sets in China and Stone, Sets
in Stoneware of all kinds, and a large as-
sortment of Larders all of which I will
sell cheap for cash.

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Wanted! Wanted!
POULTRY, FISH, BUTTER, EGGS,
for which I will pay the highest prices
ready.

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Chacon a Son Gout.

When Stephen sees a blushing cheek
In sweet conceits his soul doth speak;
And with a soft aesthetic grace
He would be were a butterfly.

Purchase with less poetic grace,
I, bending o'er a blushing face,
Coily concealed behind a fan,
Am quite content to be a man.

WALTER LEARNED.
Every Spring.

HOW AN AFFLICTED ANNUAL VISITOR
WAS DEIVEN FROM A WEARY WOMAN.

Pain and simple mechanism are not
able to get out of order. Complicated
watches, and indeed not only to keep the
time of day, but to mark the movements
of the moon and stars, are certain to need
frequent repairs. Husbands and fathers
often fail to see their wives and daughters
are more delicately organized than them-
selves, requiring corresponding care when
they are well and assistance when they
are ill. Yet much better for woman's
fine system is a trustworthy medicine,
ready at all times for use, than a deal of
sinking in by semi-educated local practi-
tioners.

"Every spring," said the wife of a well
known citizen of the Grand Trunk Rail-
way, Montreal, "I have been for some
years past troubled with nervous debility
and weakness. It was the burden which
so many women are called upon to bear,
although none the lighter for that.
"Advice and doing, to be sure, I had
in plenty; still, on each returning spring
my sickness came as regularly as the buds
and blossoms.
"You seem better now."
"Oh yes; I consider myself almost or
quite well, and it came about in this way:
A lady living on St. Catherine street, this
city, commended to my attention *Sulphur*
and *Iron Bitters*, and it gave me strength
and vigor. My sister, living in Brookville,
whose disease was nearly the same as
mine, was equally benefited by the same
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FLOUR FISH, & C.

IN STORE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL:
125 BBL. PLUMS FLOUR;
15 BBL. MIRROR DO.;
10 " SHAD;
10 " QUINCE COD-FISH.

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Tea, Raisins, &c.
20 CHESTS TEA—Good quality;
1 BBL. WHOLE COFFEE;
25 BBL. CHERRY RAISINS;
25 " LAYER'S RAISINS;
1 BBL. CURRANTS;
1 " BEANS;
1 " BARLEY;
10 " SUGAR;
SPOONS OF ALL KINDS.

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Dry Goods, Caps, &c.
1 CASE FUR CAPS for Men, Boys
and Children;
Boots and Shoes of all kinds, for Ladies
and Children;
Fancy Shirts, White Shirts;
Red and White Flannels, Grey Cottons;
Blankets, Sheetings, Winceys;
Under-Shirts and Drawers, etc., etc.

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Crockeryware, Glassware, &c.
JUST Received and Ready for Inspec-
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ware and Glassware, consisting of Vases,
China Cups and Mugs, Children's Tea
Sets, Toilet Sets, Lamps of all kinds and
prices. Tea Sets in China and Stone, Sets
in Stoneware of all kinds, and a large as-
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New Advertisements.

MILLINERY!
MRS. C. H. BENT
WISHES to inform her friends and the public
that she is prepared to do

ALL KINDS OF MILLINERY
in the most artistic and up-to-date manner.
She has a large stock of the latest styles in
HATS, BONNETS, and ORNAMENTAL
HEADWEAR, and is prepared to make
to order, in the most fashionable style,
all kinds of MILLINERY.

Flowers, Feathers,
BIRDS, WINGS, LACER, RIBBONS, HERRON
VEILS, OTTOMAN SILKS, FURS, FURS,
BLACK GRAPE AND VELVETS.
And all Goods used for Millinery Purposes.

Also Full Lines of
Plush, Velvet and Felt Hats,
in all the latest designs.

Ladies and Children's Hosiery and
other Woolen Goods.
All kinds of Materials for Fancy Work, including
Felt, Plush, Canvas, Embroidery Silk, Cord-
Braid and Berlin Wool, Hair Goods, Black
Combs and Bristles in Jet and Celluloid.

Warner's Health Corners a specialty.
AN INSPECTION IS SOLICITED.
AMHERST, N. S.

Just Received and in Stock:
LONDON LAYER RAISINS—good;
Loose Muscat Raisins;
Valencia Raisins;
New Currants, New Figs;
New Nuts of all kinds;
Sweet Potatoes, Raisins;
Mangoes;
Lemons, Apples, and Citron Peel;
Fancy Confectionery;
Essences and Spices of all kinds;
And all descriptions of Family
Groceries.

Q. J. TREUMAN,
No. 4 Music Hall Block.

TO ARRIVE IMMEDIATELY:
Several Car Loads
COMPRISING
CROWN OF GOLD, BUDA, CHESTER,
DAILY BREAD, AND NORVAL
FLOURS
—ALSO—
Seed Wheat and Feed.

All of which will be sold LOW for cash.
Wholesale and Retail, by
THOS. MAGEE,
Baie Verte, Dec. 10, 1883.

THE CELEBRATED
"Elora" Carpets!
Awarded the Silver Medal at the
late Dominion Exhibition
held in St. John.

THE BEST VALUE AND THE
FINEST GOODS
In the Dominion at the present day for the price.
Will be offered from this time forward at Retail,
at Wholesale Prices.

T. R. JONES & CO.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

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prices. Tea Sets in China and Stone, Sets
in Stoneware of all kinds, and a large as-
sortment of Larders all of which I will
sell cheap for cash.

nov14 C. W. KNAPP.

Wanted! Wanted!
POULTRY, FISH, BUTTER, EGGS,
for which I will pay the highest prices
ready.

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POULTRY, FISH, BUT

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., JAN. 3, 1884.

Board of Agriculture and Stock Farm.

The Provincial Board met at Fredericton on Thursday. The proceedings were commenced by an address by the President, Hon. D. MacLellan, which dealt principally with the Stock Farm. He stated some material change must be made, or it cannot be maintained, the deficit being very large, so large there are grave doubts, whether the farm is suitable, pasturage being insufficient and enough hay and roots for winter and spring feed cannot be grown. He assured the Board and the Government would be unwilling to decide against a Stock Farm altogether without giving it a trial under conditions which experienced farmers might suggest. Several gentlemen, having experience in the breeding of stock, have communicated with the Government on this question, and have offered to take the Government stock off our hands, guaranteeing that the best of care would be taken of it, if an arrangement were made by which they were to be entitled to the proceeds of the sales of the increase—the sales to be conducted by Government, and the whole to be subject to Government regulations and supervision.

"Another question of importance to the farming community has been very much discussed lately, and in fact has always been a good deal agitated, and that is what is the best system by which the agricultural affairs of the Province can be managed? Is the present one as good as can be devised, or should the board consist of a larger representation of farmers and be constituted more upon the plan of the old board, or should the Government assume the direct responsibility and control of these interests by adding the duties of a minister of agriculture to those of some one of the present heads of departments in the Executive."

"The objection will always be made to any management which is not under the direct control of the Executive, and within Executive responsibility; that it is powerless to carry out its resolutions, that it has no control of public moneys, and cannot recommend, leaving it to the Government for the time being, to act or not at its pleasure, upon the recommendations made."

"There is much force in this argument, and I cannot see, speaking for myself, how the functions of the Board can be much more than advisory under any circumstances. The Government, however, are giving this subject their best consideration."

"At the late Exhibition, through the enterprise of Messrs. Munroe, Robertson & Allison, of St. John, considerable attention was drawn to the subject of improving our dairy products. The machinery imported by them was put in practical operation, exhibiting several of the methods of butter-making in Europe. The Government with a desire to encourage the movement thus commenced, and rather than have the working dairy returned to England, have offered to purchase the machinery and give the use of it to any association of persons who would set up and endeavor to operate the dairy in a suitable locality."

On Friday, Mr. John H. Reid, of Fredericton, tried his hand at constitution making by moving that the \$800 county grants be given to one County Society; that County representation be given the Board, which at present constituted failed to represent the farming interests and that the stock farm be given a failure, be abolished. The Board did not seem desirous to vote want of confidence in itself, voted down Mr. Reid's propositions and adopted one of Mr. Anderson's, that the Board recommend that the law relating to the Board of Agriculture be amended so as to give the board county representation the power to elect its own secretary, and an allowance of \$1,000 to be expended by the Board in the interests of agriculture."

From all this, it will be seen there is a good deal of dissatisfaction with respect to both the Stock Farm and Board of Agriculture. The Board, instead of being the auxiliary of the Government in making the Stock Farm a success, is inclined to grumble because it has not the control of that institution. The remedies proposed by Mr. Anderson, viz: appointing by the Board of its own secretary, and county representation are partial in the right direction. No doubt the Board ought to appoint its own secretary. When the present law was passed, the Post contended for this right, but it was, we believe, the only paper that agitated the subject. County representation is another matter. The Province does not want to be saddled with another Parliament; we doubt if the *esprit de corps* of the Assembly would contain an agricultural assembly kept up by the taxpayers. It is very questionable if county delegates would truly represent the agricultural interests of the province, or that that remedy in any way meets the evil. As a rule, voluntary organizations are much more zealous and effective for work than those created by the state and fed out of the public revenues, and the trouble with the Board is, it is organized too much on the state and too little on the voluntary principle. It never gave satisfaction and it never will.

The famous Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts was originally a voluntary organization, much the same as the N. B. Farmers' Association, and it did its work so well that the State Government recognized it

as a representative body, voiding the farming class, and took measures by legislation and grants for forwarding its schemes for the promotion of agriculture. So successful an example need not be lost upon our own Government.

The York Contest.

The Liberal party has selected Mr. Geo. F. Gregory as its candidate. Mr. Gregory is a legal gentleman of acknowledged ability and standing at the bar, and his mental equipment is such as would enable him to take a leading position in Parliament. It is not, however, with Mr. Gregory personally, but with his principles as a politician, the public is called upon to deal. While announcing himself a Liberal, Mr. Gregory has planted himself on the N. P. platform—affording other striking evidence that even the opponents of the Liberal Conservatives have to borrow their principles to gain public favor. Mr. Gregory says:

"I would favor limiting protection to the amount of revenue required for the purposes of Government and development of the country."

This fairly states the N. P. in contradiction to the policy pursued by the late Liberal administration, the desire to the closing of cotton mills, sugar refineries and manufacturing industries of hard times and the exodus. N. P. was proposed as a relief, accepted by the people in 1878, and it proved so beneficial, it was ratified in 1882. That policy was revenue enough for the purposes of Government and development of the country "levied in such a manner as to give protection to home industries. Every dollar of revenue raised the past few years has been devoted to the above purposes, except the sums devoted to the reduction of the public debt, to which Mr. Gregory cannot object."

Thomas A. Temple, Esq., late Sheriff of York, has been chosen Liberal Conservative candidate. Mr. Temple is a very able and successful business man and a strong temperance reformer.

—For months past Halifax, N. S., has probably been the most controversial city on the face of the earth. First came the paper war respecting Dr. Rand's appointment to the chair of Didactic at Acadia College. This was a contest of the most furious character. All manner of imputations were freely hurled around by the numerous correspondents and Dr. Rand himself was handled in a manner which he must have been considerably surprised. Neither he himself nor his best friends properly suspected the amount of arrogance, deceit, avarice, and conceit that, according to his newspaper opponents, lurked under his amiable and gentlemanly exterior. The dispute, however, has received at least a temporary quietus. The Governors of Acadia recently met at Wolfville, received Dr. Rand's resignation, and then made him Professor of History and Didactic at a salary of \$2,000 a year, with a footing with that of the other professors. We hope this will be really the last of this most disagreeable affair and that Acadia will be able to retain Dr. Rand's services. He is a man of unquestionable ability and ought to be a most valuable acquisition to the faculty of his Alma Mater.

While the Rand controversy was still at its height another one, quite as ardent but on the whole better mannered, broke out respecting the practice of confession and the giving of absolution by priest or clergyman. This was carried on by a considerable number of correspondents, mainly anonymous. Dr. Burns, pastor of First Masses Presbyterian Church, being the most conspicuous exception. After all the cunning arguments, the quotations from the scriptures and the Fathers, and the citations from records of Church councils, there remain just about as they were before. Each side firmly believes that it is right and that the other side is wrong, although the disputants, perhaps, hold and express this feeling with less acrimony than would have been possible thirty or forty years ago.

—It has been quite a question in England politics of late whether Ireland should be allowed to share in the extension of the franchise which it is proposed to grant to England and Scotland. Its undoubted effect would be to increase the strength of the hands of Parnell and his party, making sure, it is estimated, the election of at least one hundred Home-Rulers. Such being the case, it reflects the brightest lustre on the high-mindedness of the Liberal leaders that they have, with scarcely an exception, publicly given it as their opinion that, in regard to the franchise, Ireland should be placed on a footing with Great Britain. Even Mr. Foster, whom Parnell wantonly ridiculed and vilified at his recent speech in Dublin, emphatically concurs in this view, stating that it will be the soundest policy to give the Irish the fullest opportunity of fighting manfully and openly in the House of Commons, so that they will have the less excuse for carrying on the mean and clandestine warfare they have so far too much affected. He thinks also that an increase in the number of the Irish members will make them less amenable to Mr. Parnell's control and that the English will be able to carry into effect the old maxim, "divide and conquer."

—The Halifax Herald on Monday contained very elaborate statistics of the progress Nova Scotia has made the past year. The exhibit is an evidence of the enterprise of our contemporary, and a very gratifying proof that our sister Province is advancing rapidly on the road of prosperity.

Independence of Ireland.

(London Times, Dec. 14th.)

No more uncompromising defiance was ever flung in the face of a nation or a Government than that in which the chief of the Land League has declared war upon constitutional principles and the connexion with England. It is impossible for public men in this country to pretend to regard this renewal of Irish warfare with indifference or contempt. Mr. Parnell has come forward, with a masterful and domineering air, to tell this country on what terms he will consent, for such time as it may suit him, to refrain from throwing Imperial politics into confusion, degrading the House of Commons and crippling one party in the State after another. He boasts that he will command a body of Irish representatives, after the next general election, bound to his service and prepared to vote at his bidding against any and every British Ministry. The one comprehensive and cardinal purpose, avowed by Mr. Parnell and his political associates, blazoned on the walls of the banqueting hall on Tuesday night, and proclaimed in every speech delivered on that occasion, is "national independence." This is Mr. Parnell's answer to the Prime Minister's request that the advocates of "Home Rule" should "formulate their views" on the subject, and submit them for consideration to English public opinion. Not only Mr. Parnell, but Mr. Davitt and Mr. Sexton show that what they mean by "national independence" is something very different from the "Home Rule" of theoretical writers. This is the position taken up by the party of which Mr. Parnell is the chief; these are the ends at which they aim and the means they declare themselves determined to employ. Mr. Sexton candidly explained on Tuesday night how they made one concession a stepping-stone to another:—"We have seized the municipalities; the civic chairs are ours; we have won for the 'people every elective post in the country; we have begun, but not yet completed, the work of seizing the Parliamentary seats in Ireland." Mr. Parnell is confident that the extension of the franchise and the development of local self-government will carry the work further. But the goal is "national independence," and till that is gained the disorganizing tactics of the Land League party will be pursued without cessation and without scruple. Ministry after Ministry, and party after party, are to be shattered until the Union has been surrendered. When that has been brought to pass the section of the Irish population at the head of which Mr. Parnell has placed himself will be left to work their will on the minority, representing one-fourth of the inhabitants of the country and fully three-fourths of its intelligence, its enterprise, and its property.

It is time for public men to say that against the designs avowed by Mr. Parnell they will make a determined stand, even if it be at the cost of individual prepossessions, of party interests, and of political success. The extension of the franchise to the Irish people is to be trifled with. We are not, happily, called upon at this time to show by argument how an independent Parliament and Government in Ireland would be fatal to the security and the credit of Great Britain. This, we believe, all Englishmen thoroughly understand, and on their resolution is inexorably fixed. Nor, we suppose, would many be found to deny that the honor of this country is deeply concerned in protecting the minority of the Irish people—one million and a half at the very least, of loyal, orderly, industrious, and peace-loving men of all classes—from spoliation and tyranny. But there is in some quarters a disposition to buy off, by partial concessions and vague promises, the menacing attack of political blackmailers. No more hopeless task was ever essayed. The speeches to the Dublin banquet, and especially that of Mr. Parnell himself, have left no shadow of an excuse for mismanaging the aims of Irish Nationalism or for hoping that its representatives will be content with anything less than the destruction of the Union. How, then, is the danger to be met? For our own part we think the policy that Mr. Parnell has overrated his strength. Let him prove, if he can, that he is able to shatter existing parties. It is better to know the worst than to live under the continual threat of an explosion of political dynamite. If Mr. Parnell's power be as formidable as he boasts, the very magnitude of the peril will work a remedy. What ever may be the political differences of Englishmen, few partisans are so bigoted as to refuse to combine for the defence of the Constitution and of the national unity.

—The Russian Government has made a good score. Six months ago, it asked a loan of the Rothschilds. The latter refused unless guarantees were given that the division of the Jews would be changed. The Government declined so meeting to what was a highly honorable proposal on the part of the Rothschilds, and then set about raising the loan itself from the people, in which it has succeeded.

—Timothy B. Wetmore, Esq., Judge of Probates, &c., of Queens Co., died last week, aged 81 years. He possessed a most retentive memory and could repeat the whole play of *Ajax*, in Greek, at the time of his death.

—Sir Richard Cartwright was on 26th ult. elected to the Commons by acclamation for South Hants. Mr. Milman, the Grit, who resigned to give Cartwright a chance, had 600 of a majority in the 1882 election.

Ask your Druggist for Philodermis.

Personal and Political.

—John W. Nieheisen, Esq., of St. John, died on Monday, of congestion of the lungs.

—Arl Paulson, the Norwegian skater, and his brother, are at Halifax.

—A sketch on the life of Sir Charles Tupper by Mr. Charles Tibbitt, has been received from the author.

—Newspapers continue to print rumors that the Khedive of Egypt contemplates abdicating his throne.

—One Ullyses S. Grant, cousin of the famous general, is at present in jail on a charge of burglary.

—Joachim Miller, the famous California poet, is at present building a log cabin of two apartments on a hill in Washington, in which city he will for the future reside as correspondent for Western papers.

—A biography of George Bisset, written by her husband, Mr. Cross, is to be published this spring. It is to include many of her letters, which are said to be of unusual power and interest.

—The late Joseph J. Cooke, of Providence, R. I., had one of the most valuable libraries in the United States. Part of it was recently sold for \$71,000, and part, which is valued at \$90,000.

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—There is one ecclesiastic at any rate in the United States whose head seems pretty level in matters matrimonial. This is Bishop Warren, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who is going to marry a widow worth six millions of dollars.

—Mr. Gladstone seems to merit his reputation as "People's William." A deputation of working-men from Derby recently waited upon him with a present consisting of a beautiful service of porcelain, and accompanied it with an address expressing their feelings of affectionate regard for him.

—M. de Lesseps would seem to combine unusual prophetic insight with great common sense. In the influence of himself and his sons, in the course of a lecture delivered by him in France not long ago, he repeatedly declared that, as long as he and his sons lived, the French would control the Suez Canal.

—The most gifted of the Irish chess-players, perhaps the most remarkable player that ever lived, is an Austrian named Zukertor. He is at present in Baltimore, where a few days ago he played thirty one games simultaneously, winning all but one, with some after played ten games blindfold, winning eight and leaving two drawn.

—Ardent sympathy with the Irish cause is something, it is feared, not altogether unselfish. General Fox, of Boston, an American officer, is supposed to have realized \$15,000 out of the defense fund as against \$2,500 paid Mr. Charles Russell, G. C., the man who really did the work.

—The Hartford Post's theatrical critic, in the person of that Mr. Parnell who alluded to ice-cream as "that delicious bivalve." This article, recently commenting on one of Miss Ellen Terry's performances, spoke of her "strident gait," thinking apparently that "strident" had some connection with "strident," whereas it means "creaking, grating, harsh."

—The Dominion Government intend presenting Miss Boyd, of Spruce Point, St. Croix River, with a testimonial in recognition of her efforts in saving life. Miss Boyd is a veritable Grace Darling. Her father is light-house keeper at Spruce Point. One night last summer Miss Boyd and her mother were sitting in the light-house when they were startled by hearing cries for help. Her mother being unable to assist her, Miss Boyd determined to make an attempt to save the drowning man herself, and hastily launching the boat she rowed to the rescue. She backed her boat up to them, and with admirable presence of mind succeeded in saving the lives of the two men. The keeper of the light-house has saved more than 12 lives.

—The dry and rarified air of Colorado is recommended by Dr. Fisk in *Science* as best conducive of any American place to the cure of pulmonary troubles. Another writer in the *Philadelphia Medical Times* calls attention to the belt of country extending north from San Antonio, Texas, as a winter health resort for consumptives. The N. Y. Herald comments on these views and remarks upon the enormous monthly and diurnal range of temperature, which is greatly to be dreaded.

Trade and Industry.

—The strike on the C. P. R. has failed, and traffic has been fully resumed.

—Prevost & Co., lamp manufacturers, Montreal, have failed. Liabilities \$10,000.

—The liabilities of S. M. Meyenberg & Co., of New York, bankrupt silk manufacturers, are \$225,850; the actual assets are \$184,288.

—The Oxford Gold Mine, Nova Scotia, yielded \$10,300 in bullion for the month of November, the cost of production being but \$1,700.

—Mr. Gibson, the lumber king of New Brunswick, has shipped from St. John the past season 97,000,000 feet of deals in 115 vessels, for the English and French markets.

—Westgate Bros., general merchants and manufacturers, Montreal, are in financial difficulties. Their liabilities are from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

—The total number of sailing vessels in all the world is 48,704, gauging 30,648,377 tons. Of these more than a third carry the English flag, and less than a twentieth that of France, which marks acenth, below America, Italy, Germany and Russia.

—The New Brunswick Cotton Mills have received more orders for the present month than during any other December since their foundation.

—A new company has been formed with a capital of \$50,000 to be called the Boston and Cape Breton Steamship Co. (Limited), the object being to establish steam communication between Sydney and Boston.

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New Advertisements.

DEC. 20th, 1883.

XMAS GOODS.

XMAS GREETINGS.

J. L. BLACK'S.

To all Departments of our Stock we ask an inspection.

XMAS CARDS.

XMAS CARDS—Great Variety. Cheap! XMAS BOOKS—for Children; XMAS TOYS—for Children; XMAS DOLLS—for Children.

For Ladies and Gents.

Gold, Malachite and Ivory Pencils; Gold and Silver Lockets; Gold and Silver Brooches and Pins; Silver Thimbles, Ear Drops; Ladies' Smelling Bottles; Ladies' Writing Desks, Parures; Russia Leather Shopping Satchels; Perfumery—best qualities; Photo Albums, Autograph Albums; Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, Mitts, &c.

For the Table.

Iron Granite Silver Mounted Ware; Tea, Coffee, Sugar, and Cream Pots; Pudding and Pie Dishes; Pickle Bottles and Pickle Forks; Silver Plated Table Knives and Forks; Fruit Knives, Napkin Rings; Ladies' Silver Gold Lined Mugs; Butter Knives, Sugar Servers; Bread Knives and Bread Stands; Fancy Cups and Mugs in great variety; Cake Baskets, China Tea Sets, &c.

FUR OVER-COATS.

Raccoon and Black Russian Dog; Buffalo, Otter Trimmed; Ladies' Blk Bookhara Dog Mantles.

Fur Robes!

Buffalo, Lined & Unlined. Chinese Goat Robes, IN BLACK AND GREY.

Sled and Sleigh Shoe.

STEEL!

3 Tons Shoe Steel of all regular Sizes up to 3 inches wide.

2200 Lbs. Short Link CHAIN, 1-4, 5-16 AND 3-8 INCH.

Rubber Over-Shoes!

6 CASES For Men, Women and Children.

TEA! TEA!

Ex Steamer "Juliet" from London: 72 Pkgs. Choice Tea, AT CITY PRICES, WHOLESALE.

Tobacco. Tobacco.

15 BOXES CHALLENGE, 12; 60 CADDIES LITTLE SERGEANT; 80 CADDIES BLACK HAWK; 10 CADDIES MAGGIE MITCHELL; 20 CADDIES YELLOW BIRD.

For Sale Very Cheap.

Kerosene Oil and Sole Leather.

CASH HOUSE.

Acme Skates, Skating Boots, Felt Overs.

Rural Cemetery Co.

Annual Meeting.

THE Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Rural Cemetery Co. will take place at the subscriber's office on TUESDAY NEXT, 31st JANUARY, at 4.30 p.m. sharp.

W. C. MILNER, Secretary.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

I AM instructed by C. W. GRIFFITH to sell by Public Auction at his residence, Academy Street, on

Wednesday, 9th January, At 10 o'clock a.m., all his Personal Property consisting of 1 Parlor Suit, Bed-room Furniture, and other articles. Carpets, Crocheryware, &c.; also 1 new Sleigh, 1 Robe, 1 set new Harness, and with a large number of other articles. The above goods are nearly all new.

TERMS LIBERAL. BLAIR ESTABROOKS, Auctioneer.

CASH HOUSE.

Acme Skates, Skating Boots, Felt Overs.

CHEAP!

O. A. BOWSER.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

ONE FALLOW COW and one FAT HELPER. Apply to JOHN FORD, Sackville, Dec. 31, 1883.

TOBACCO!

JUST RECEIVED—IN STOCK: 50 CADDIES LITTLE SERGEANT, Cheating; 30 Caddies Serpent, Smoking; 30 do Tyrre Navy, do; 10 do Battle Havalala, do; 10 do Florence, do; 10 Boxes No. 1 Crown, 100; 10 do No. 1 Challenge, 125. For sale low by

A. J. BABANG & CO., Moncton, Jan. 2, 1884.

Flour! Flour!

JUST RECEIVED: 250 B BLA. HEEEL, CHOICE PATENT; 125 B BLA. NORVAL, CHOICE SUPERIOR; 50 Boxes No. 1 American "Punchy" SOAP. For Sale low by

A. J. BABANG & CO., Moncton, Jan. 2, 1884.

Canadian Oil and Soap.

JUST RECEIVED: 120 B BLA. SILVER STAR CANADIAN OIL; 50 Boxes No. 1 American "Punchy" SOAP. For Sale low by

A. J. BABANG & CO., Moncton, Jan. 2, 1884.

DRY GOODS.

3000 Yards Grey Cotton, Which is offered Lower than ever before. Special Bargains to Purchasers of a Whole Piece.

Grey, White and Red Flannels.

At Great Bargains. All admit it.

Over-Coats & Reefers.

Splendid Assortment at Low Prices.

Ladies and Children's Hosiery in all sizes.

A Full Stock of General Dry Goods.

dec1 J. F. ALLISON.

Christmas Groceries!

In Store and to Arrive: BRIGHT PORTO RICO SUGAR; Bright Barados Molasses; Rankin's Biscuits, in several varieties; 20 barrels Choice Winter Apples; Choice "Canadian" Cheese; New Layer and Valencia Raisins; New Eggs and New Butts; Full Stock of Seasonings and Spices; Canned Fruits; Candied Citron Peel and Confectionery. And everything necessary to make up a First Class Assortment.

Remember our Prices are very Low for Cash. All kinds of Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

Music Hall Building.

dec5 J. F. ALLISON.

CUSTOM TAILORING.

FALL AND WINTER 1883-4.

I TAKE pleasure in announcing to the public that I have received the greater part of my

Fall and Winter Stock of CLOTHS.

Comprising the Largest and most Varied Assortment I have ever offered in all the Leading Makes of

Scotch, English, French, and Canadian Fabrics.

My Catter, Mr. HOBSON, has just returned from New York, where he has taken a complete course in Mitchell's Celebrated Cutting School, and we are now prepared to produce most

Fashionable and Perfect Fitting Garments.

And to give our Customers every satisfaction. All are cordially invited to call and examine our stock.

dec18 J. F. ALLISON.

Hurrah for Chignecto Hall!

New Goods!

New Goods!

We are

