

THE CHIGNECTO POST
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E. WOODWORTH, Manager.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

—One cranberry marsh at Berlin, Wis., gives employment to 900 pickers.

—Ayrshire cattle won the champion milking prize at the Bath and West of England show the other day.

—The number of hogs required for Boston packers for last week, was about 18,200. Same week last year, 17,000.

—Of the 237,000,000 lbs. of butter imported by Great Britain last year, only 11,000,000 lbs. came from the United States.

—The latest report from the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the wheat yield more than 80,000,000 bushels greater than last year.

—The United States Department of Agriculture has been invited to send a commissioner to inspect the quarantine station and methods at Point Lewis.

—An agricultural exchange thinks that the old-fashioned plough is destined to become a thing of the past. We have often thought it was being run into the ground.

—The amount invested in milch cows in the United States is said to be \$700,000,000, or more than the entire capital stock of all the national banks of the United States.

—The Dominion Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Company has nearly 8,000 members, whose average insurance is \$1,200. They have issued about 13,000 policies, and the average saving has been \$7 per policy, or \$91,000 to the farmers of Canada.

—The broom corn harvest is now in progress. The yield exceeds the early predictions, late rains having saved many crops. The visible supply of last year has been pretty well exhausted and many factories have been compelled to shut down for want of corn.

—The agriculture report for September states that potatoes have declined in percentage from 88.3 to 81.4, from the effects of local drought. In New York the decline is from ninety-seven to eighty-nine, and the decline is very heavy in the dry area of the West.

—The Cincinnati press current estimate the oat crop at 570,000,000 bushels, or a decrease of 30,000,000 as compared with the crop of 1885. The approximate area this year is 28,300,000 acres against 27,750,000 acres last year. The indicated average yield this season is 24.82 bushels.

—According to the past year's experiments with wheat at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, two pecks of seed to the acre gave a yield of 42 bushels; three pecks, 43; four pecks, 42; five pecks, 42; six pecks, 38; seven pecks, 37; eight pecks, 28. A second sowing of four pecks gave 36.

—Corn has declined in average from eighty-one in August to seventy-seven in September. The loss west of Indiana is caused by drought. The present corn crop prospect, with no further decline, is nineteen per cent. worse than last year, and indicates over twenty-one bushels per acre, or nearly 1,600,000,000 bushels.

—On the authority of the American Cranberry Growers' Association the 1886 crop is estimated at 600,000 bushels against 750,000 bushels estimated last year. These figures may be exceeded, as the actual crop last year was about 900,000 bushels. In order to secure a market, new channels of trade must be opened. Last year no less than 150,000 bushels failed to find an outlet, the enormous quantity of 750,000 bushels being marketed only by great exertions and at low prices.

—The Chicago cattle owners seem very reluctant to kill their herds, though they have been ordered to. A large proportion of the herds show no signs of being affected by the contagion, and a great many cattle-men are beginning to join in the view that the supposed disease is not the contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Mr. Salmon, the Washington expert, exhibits a great deal of feeling in regard to the matter, and is anxious that the cattle be killed. Dr. Butler who has examined some of the cattle, reports the disease to be anthrax, and says that it was probably contracted in malarious districts in the West.

—A Kentucky planter was so pleased with the acting of a little girl in a play at Louisville that the next day he sent her a fine large doll to "amuse her when not at the theatre." This is the reply he received: "Kind friend, have just received your note and package containing the doll; thanks very much. The doll is very handsome. I showed it to my husband, and we think it will be great amusement for me."

—Jerome Park, New York, has been closed for the season, if not good, and the reason offered is that betting of any kind, shape, color or completion, was prohibited and stopped by the authorities.

—On entering the asylum for inebriates, he said: "Do you treat drunkards here?" "Yes, sir." "Well, I'm one. Where's your bar?"

VOL. 17.—NO. 22.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1886.

WHOLE NO. 855.

Mr. S. D. Scott Interviewed.
His Opinions on the Tariff, Secession and Fishery Protection.

(New York Herald.)

St. John, N. B., Oct. 3.—The St. John Sun is the leading Conservative journal of New Brunswick, as the Halifax Herald is the leading Conservative journal of Nova Scotia. Both are forcibly and ably conducted, and the present conductor of the Sun, Mr. S. D. Scott, has the great advantage in his work of having been for some years the leading writer on the Halifax Herald. He is thus equally at home in the politics of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In the conversation of which, with his consent, a report is sent you below, Mr. Scott gives his own view of public opinion in the maritime provinces, and enforces it with some election statistics. He expresses also his opinion of the fishery dispute, which is very interesting.

"Do you believe the people of the maritime provinces are satisfied with the tariff policy of Canada?" "I am glad to be asked the question," Mr. Scott said, "because Mr. Fielding in Nova Scotia, and others in Halifax and Prince Edward Island, have given you to understand that the protective tariff has been enacted by the people of the upper provinces for their own benefit, contrary to the interests and wishes of the people down here. As your question refers to the wishes, and not the interests, of the maritime provinces, I will attend to that. The first appeal to the people on the tariff issue was made in 1878. Sir John Macdonald, then leader of the Opposition, adopted the protection platform, and the subject was the principal one discussed in the campaign. On this issue Sir John and the liberal-conservatives were successful, not only in Ontario and Quebec, but also in the maritime provinces. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were represented in the following parliament by forty-three members, of whom twenty-four were elected as protectionists, while nineteen were opposed to the new policy. So you will see that we of the maritime provinces were not opposed to protection. The parliament, elected in 1878, made protection the national policy of Canada, and the new tariff came in force the following spring."

PROTECTION CANADA'S POLICY.
"Do you think any change has taken place in the opinions of the people here since then on the question?" "Let us turn to the record again. Three years after the protective tariff became law another election was held, and the tariff issue was again brought in the forefront of the protectionist government was sustained in Ontario and Quebec, receiving a majority nearly as large as before. In the maritime provinces the policy was more heartily endorsed than in 1878. Of the forty-three members elected in 1881, twenty-six were supporters of the government and only seventeen opposed to it. Since then death and other causes have vacated seven seats in this province, five in Nova Scotia, and one in Prince Edward Island. Thirteen by-elections have therefore taken place, four of them during the past year. Every one of these contests has resulted in the return of a supporter of the government and advocate of protection. It has happened that the constituencies in which by-elections have been held since 1882 include the cities of St. John, Portland, Halifax, Fredericton and Charlotteville. In each of these cities the candidates declared emphatically for protection. In Halifax the government candidate, Mr. Stairs, himself a manufacturer, was not opposed. The house of commons at Ottawa is the only representative chamber which has anything to do with tariff legislation, and the electionists to that body furnish the best test I know of by which to estimate the public opinion. At present the representatives of the Maritime Provinces in the house of commons are thus divided:—Protectionists, 30; Oppositionists, 13. But the Opposition party here are by no means all opposed to protection. In the last St. John election the Grit candidate had been one of the most eager advocates of protection, and during his canvass he distinctly disavowed free trade doctrines. In his platform as published he gave it as his opinion that the trade policy of Canada had been fixed, and the protection was a dead issue. The people did not consider this a sufficiently strong declaration, and chose a man with whom protection was a live issue."

"SEPARATION" THE CRY OF DEMAGOGUES ONLY.
"What have you to say to the repeal or separation movement in Nova Scotia?"

"Repeal in Nova Scotia strikes me as a demagogic movement on the part of Mr. Fielding and his associates. I believe it to be intended for party purposes, and am sure that it will be abandoned by the 'grit' party in Nova Scotia if they attain power in Ottawa. One year before the government of Nova Scotia adopted the repeal platform J. W. Longley, the attorney general, made a strong speech against repeal. At that time Mr. Pipes, who had a few months before resigned the premiership, and who at the

late election supported the repeal government, expressed himself as follows:—"The jockey and the carrier may fatten on the rotten carcass of the dead, but no man and no party can hope to live on the putrid carcass of repeal." This was the peroration of a speech opposing the repeal movement and arguing that Nova Scotia had received from the Canadian treasury as much as it had paid for. A year and a half later Mr. Pipes was supporting the repeal party. You see the thing was rehearsed before. The old repeal movement was strong in 1867. From that time until 1874 it was kept alive by the party then led by Mr. Jones and now led by Mr. Jones and Mr. Fielding. When Sir John Macdonald's government was defeated in 1873 Mr. Jones went to Ottawa as a supporter to the new government. Later he became a member of that administration. Mr. Fielding, the present repeal leader, was then the editor of the Halifax Chronicle. Mr. Fielding then declared, as did Mr. Jones, that repeal was a dead issue, and the party generally accepted the situation. The new repeal movement is now promoted by these same men, Mr. Jones having been defeated in Halifax in 1878 and 1882. The past history of the repeal movement justifies the opinion that nothing will be heard of it when it has effected its political purpose. The whole thing is politics, not statesmanship. Both Mr. Fielding and Mr. Jones are clever men and shrewd politicians, but old Tom Morrison, who died a few weeks ago, is understood to have prepared the campaign arguments and statistical statements. He was believed to be the one genuine repealer in the government. He was an old man, conservative in his ideas, always a LADDER TEMPERANCE ACR, and naturally he pushed for a restoration of the old-fashioned things. Tom Morrison was quite a favorite with the people. He is dead."

CANADA MUST PROTECT HER FISHERIES.

"You were going to say something about the fishery question?"

"Yes. It would be an excellent thing if our people and ours would clear their minds of the notion that the object of our new fishery regulations is either retaliation or coercion. We are merely adapting ourselves to present circumstances. We should have to do this if there had been no attempt at negotiation, or the past or no prospect of any change in the future. You have fishermen, and so have we. The fish duties give you one advantage over ours. Our geographical position and coast fishing grounds give you another advantage over ours. You make the best of your advantage, we do the same with ours. If we were foolish enough to help your men by furnishing to them all the facilities at our disposal we would be assisting in the work of crowding you out of the United States market. By withholding these facilities, which we have a perfect right to do, we limit the supply of fish and increase the demand, raise the price and make it possible for Canadian fish to pay the duty and be sold at a profit. Last year the New England fleet took home from all places about five times the quantity of mackerel that they took this year, but the Canadian mackerel men are sending about as many to New England this year as they did last. Last year your fishermen had the run of our coast, the use of our ports and railways and the provinces for their base of supplies. This year they haven't. Do you imagine that we keep up our marine police to force you into a treaty. We cannot build the United States. If it should be indubitably proved to us that a treaty could never be made we should still continue the protection of our fisheries. No government could live in Canada a year which would neglect this duty, and no such government ought to live."

—A peal of bells, in direct imitation of the famous peal of the Strasburg Cathedral, is being specially cast for the production of Sir Arthur Sullivan's cantata, "The Golden Legend," at the forthcoming Leeds festival. The cantata opens with the ringing of these bells, the scene being the spire of the Strasburg Cathedral, from which Lucifer and the powers of the air are trying to tear down the cross.

"Habit" is hard to overcome. If you take off the first letter it changes "a bit." If you take off another you have a "bit" left. If you take off another the whole of "it" remains. If you take off another it is not "a bit" totally used up. All of which goes to show that if you wish to be rid of a bad habit you must throw it off altogether.

The New York Sun says that the activity in building is greater than ever, now that autumn has come in, and it is probable that the amount of capital expended on new structures for the whole year will be between \$65,000,000 and \$70,000,000 as against \$45,000,000 in 1885.

In a small wooden building of the company at Baychester, on the shore of Polham Bay, N. Y., there was an explosion of giant powder Tuesday morning which killed four men and shook houses and smashed windows for miles in every direction.

There are only nine total abstinence in the United States Senate.

Kings and Westmorland Agricultural Society.

Annual Fair and Exhibition.

A Fair Post—Kings and Westmorland Agricultural Society held their annual fair and exhibition today at Petticoat Station. The show of cattle and sheep was very inferior in quantity as well as quality. I only saw two pigs, both very good. I am unable to give you the names of the prize winners. In the Public Hall, which was used for the produce, and also for the ladies' use, as well as fancy articles, was much to attract attention. The produce were enormous in size and seemed of good quality. Some of the turkeys measured more than three feet in circumference.

The samples of grain were also very good indeed. Not much, but quality excellent; particularly noticeable was a crate of apples shown by Mr. A. D. Flewelling, of Wheaton Settlement.

Mr. D. S. Sinclair Smith carried off the honors for big squash. Battered Ridge showed a few samples of very choice corn.

A. G. Trites, Esq., showed a fine 2 years old bull, which was purchased of Josiah Wood, Esq., of Sackville, in April last. He was really the only good animal on the ground.

More interest seemed to centre in the thrashing carriage horse, than anywhere else, and it was quite interesting to watch the crowd, while the judges were making their awards, as each horse seemed to have its favorites.

The manufacturers by the ladies were not so extensive as formerly, but as to quality were good and elicited much praise. Miss Della Price, daughter of our popular St. John agent, showed a few of her many fine pictures done in oils. Everything passed off quietly and the several awards of the judges seemed to give good satisfaction.

A general meeting of the Society will be held at Petticoat Station on Saturday, 16th October, to pay premiums, receive subscriptions and to elect officers for the next year.

Yours, &c., X.
Petticoat Station, Oct. 5th, 1886.

British Federation Exhibitions.

In view of the great benefit derived from the International Exhibition and the friendly intercourse it has promoted both between the colonists themselves and with the people of Great Britain, it is suggested that this exhibition should be followed by a series of exhibitions to be held in each of the colonies and India. These exhibitions should be open only to exhibitors from Great Britain and her dependencies. As the position of Canada entitles her to make the commonwealth proposals are now taking shape with the idea of holding such an exhibition at St. John, New Brunswick, during the year 1888. St. John is most admirably suited for this purpose, being accessible by rail at all seasons as well as having great facilities for the shipment of goods from all parts of Canada. The completion of the short line of railway from Montreal to that city, which will soon be finished, will make it the winter terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The well-known enterprise and hospitality of the inhabitants of St. John will assure full justice being done to all local arrangements, while the attractions of the delightful summer climate, and beautiful surrounding scenery will assist materially in drawing visitors.

These exhibitions should be largely of a commercial character and be made the means of a thoroughly practical knitting together of the commercial relations of the mother country and colonies. Such exhibitions confined to the products of the British Empire, and accompanied by legislation, especially favoring the internal trade of the Federation, may of themselves prove a great stride towards the much to be desired universal free trade.

Mr. Ira Cornwall, Commissioner for New Brunswick at the Colonial Exhibition, from whom this suggestion originated, will be pleased to hear from all interested in the undertaking.—Canadian Exhibitor.

The Bay Chaleur railway now building from Metapedia to Papishab, a distance of about 100 miles, is progressing very rapidly. There are now about 1000 men and 100 horses employed on it. Mr. Armstrong, of Montreal, who has the entire contract, expects to have thirty miles completed by the end of the year. There was a subsidy of \$370,000 granted for the road, \$300,000 from the Dominion government and \$70,000 from the local government. A large steamer has just delivered at Campbellton rails sufficient to cover the entire distance. This road, when completed will not only do up a large trade in fish and lumber.

The Alleghenians are a frugal folk. A Pittsburg man advertised for a cook, and received this note from a citizen of Allegheny:—"Dear Sir—I have seen your advertisement for three days in the papers. When you get what you want please send the rest of the girls to me, as I don't care to advertise."

Three train loads of ice were shipped from Chicago last week for San Francisco, the first lot ever sent to the Pacific coast over the Rockies.

Justin McCarthy is to deliver 100 lectures during his American tour.

Forbidden Fruit.

My faithful dog—his actions fairly talk—Gambled about me on our morning walk. And being frivolous, for he was young, The circling birds that skimmed along the And mocked with whistles shrill the baying hound.

He snarled at flies, slow buzzing in the air, And chased the chirping crickets here and there; At length with sudden leap, in merry play, He caught a hornet, passing by that way, And scraped his jaws along the ground and cried.

And shouted "Fire," as a dog might shout, And ran before the wind, and put about, And shrieked, and gnawed the trees, and snarled and rolled, Panted and shivered, as with heat and cold, And would not frisk, nor laugh, nor bound, nor play.

And was not happy any more that day. "Alas," I said, "how many times have I Caught some gaudy pleasure passing by, And thought—'but here we reached the spot'—

Where all that horrid family lived, and I forgot Just what I thought, and what I thought to say, In one tumultuous rush to get away.

—Robert J. Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

Bits of Fashion.

—New linen cuffs are very close around the wrist.

—Tailor gowns will be more worn than ever this fall.

—All seams in the waists of new dresses are whalebone.

—High turned-down collars are seen on importations of new frocks.

—Checked English suitings are exactly like those employed for men.

—Shoulder seams of frocks, basques and mantles are all made very short.

—Elvets for trimming are shown with tiny satin flowers in bright colors.

—Blue, green and brown Ottoman cloth have plush brocade in Turkish designs.

—New plush tweeds in all the new colors have brocade dots of bright or light color.

—Shepherd's plaids and "invisible" plaids are to be much worn in the autumn.

—Jersey plush is one of the new materials for millinery and trimming purposes.

—Black, brown, tan, dark blue and Russian green are the preferred colors for fall hats.

—Conical crowns, flattened at the sides and tilted forward, are the favorites in fall hats.

—The leading colors for autumn are blue, brown, green, dahlia, acacia and auburn.

—The crowns of fall hats are of cloth, velvet and satin, with a seam directly in the back.

—In London silver and stone-gray kid gloves are more worn than our favorite tan color.

—Pocket handkerchiefs have very narrow hems, not more than a quarter of an inch in width.

—Stripes, vertical and horizontal, hair lines, plaids and checks will not be very fashionable.

—The closer their resemblance to men's goods the more fashionable are the chevrons and tweeds.

—New pocket squares are made very full in the back breadth of the skirt, but are not much looped.

—Fruit is more fashionable in millinery now than flowers—white and black currants and wild berries.

—How will it be when the roses fade?" sings Lucy Larcom. We don't know how it is down where you live, Lucy, but up here in Lowell the girls pile on the rouge.

—Two houses in Chicago have been stripped of everything that thieves could take away. Mantel shelves, stair rails and other property valued at \$5000 have disappeared.

—An eating-house keeper advertised for "a boy to open oysters about fifteen years old." An oyster ought to be able to open itself long before it reaches its fifteenth year.

—Restaurant Matron—"I want you girls to fix up a little extra and look as pretty as you can." Waiter girls—"Is the butter bad again?" "No, the meat's tough."

—Mr. Arthur Balfour, the New Secretary for Scotland, owns and has rented for \$13,500 for the season, the great Stratton deer forest of 60,000 acres.

—The President of the United States cannot accept invitations to dinners or parties where he is likely to meet one of the diplomatic corps.

—Toronto's population is now estimated at 115,000, and the value of its assessed property is eighty-one million dollars.

—Turkey is about to raise a corps of 60,000 Kurdish horsemen, armed and drilled like the Cossacks.

—It used to be said "Dead men tell no tales," but this was before the author of "Called Back" died.

—The American Women's Christian Temperance Union has 200,000 members.

Legal.

T. A. WELLING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
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MONCTON, N. B.

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

J. I. WELCH,
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Repairs made promptly and done, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

JOSEPH W. DORSON,
Sackville, 23rd June, 1886.

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NOTICE!

CLOSING UP BUSINESS.

ALL Persons indebted to me on Book Account will call and pay up within sixty days from date, and after that time the accounts will be left for collection.

Port Elgin, Sept. 16, 1886. 81

ALFRED POLLY.

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J. L. BENT,
Licensed Auctioneer
SACKVILLE, N. B. feb17

WM. KNIGHT.

Sackville, Nov. 7th, 1885.

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CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., OCT. 14, 1886.

Rev. Sam Jones commenced his revival services in Toronto last Thursday.

Sir John Macdonald addressed the "Workingmen's Association at Montreal last Friday.

The Free Baptist Conference is in session at Carleton. There is a large attendance of delegates.

Three earthquake shocks occurred in Summersville last Thursday night and one in Charleston on Friday morning.

An American schooner has been seized by a Russian cruiser in the Arctic region for illegally trading in Russian ports.

We have received a new organ of the Liberals at Moncton, viz: "The Locomotive." It is an admirable representative of its party.

It is stated that the Grand Trunk authorities will not co-operate with the Canadian Pacific in the projected inter-railway station in Montreal.

What is termed the largest single cargo of grain that ever left Montreal, has been put on board the steamer "Brentford," comprising 104,000 bushels of wheat and peas.

The Imperial Government has ordered an enquiry into the facts concerning the conservation of the colours of the Irish Fusiliers by a Catholic priest at Devonport on September 7.

The French revenue from the indirect taxation for the past nine months is 51,806,000 francs under the estimated amount, and 443,600,000 francs less than for the corresponding period of 1885.

General William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, arrived at St. John on Friday and addressed a mass meeting in the roller rink. At the close of the meeting the general and his staff took the night train for Halifax.

An action of \$100,000 has been instituted in the Supreme Court of New York by the husband of Violet Cameron against Lord Lansdale for alienating Violet's affections. Violet seems destined to receive a large amount of free advertising.

The British Government profess to be daily receiving ample evidence that the "no rent" movement in Ireland is collapsing, thanks to the good harvest, the improved prices farmers are receiving for their stock of butter, and weariness consequent upon the agitation.

Sir Charles Dilke does not agree with the wisecracks on both sides of the water who claim that the life of the present Government will be very brief. He believes that Conservatives have now no difficulty in remaining in power five years, and that if nothing extraordinary happens their control will probably last ten years.

The following were elected by acclamation in Quebec Thursday: Dorchester—M. Rochelle, ministerialist; Quebec East—Jas. Sheehy, liberal; Sherbrooke—Robertson, ministerialist; Argenteuil—W. W. Owens, ministerialist; Berthier—Demers, liberal; Two Mountains—Beauchemin, national independent.

An immense meeting in honour of Sir John Macdonald, under the auspices of the Ottawa Workingmen's Liberal-Conservative Association and the Cercle Lafontaine was held in the Grand Opera house at Ottawa Friday night, when able and lengthy speeches were delivered by Sir John, Mr. W. R. Meredith, M. P., and other prominent politicians.

At the conference last week of the State and Provincial Board of Health, a resolution was passed that it now seems probable that progress can be made in the restriction of that disease, which in this country causes more deaths than either diphtheria, or the people that care should be taken to destroy or disinfect spots from persons suffering from pulmonary consumption.

Mr. Mercier's impious comparison of Riel to the Saviour has been adopted by Mr. L. O. David, the Nationalist candidate for Montreal East. He said the other evening that Attorney-General Taillon was like Pontius Pilate because he refused to intervene in the Riel matter. "Pilate," he said, had refused to interfere on behalf of our Saviour for fear of incurring Caesar's displeasure, and Mr. Taillon feared displeasing Sir John—Mail.

The general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States opened at Chicago on the 10th inst. Two thousand tickets of admission to the inaugural services were issued. The sessions of the convention are held triennially and are chiefly occupied with matters connected with missionary work and the extension of the church in new fields. One of the most important questions at the present session is a proposal to give more flexibility to the liturgical service.

The British Minister, acting on instructions from his Government, has applied to the department of state for all information obtainable in regard to the recent seizure of British Columbian sealers "Onward," "Thornton" and "Caroline" by the revenue steamer "Carwin" for alleged violation of laws regulating the hunting of seals in Alaskan waters. This application was referred to the acting secretary of the treasury, and that official has transmitted to the secretary of state copies of all correspondence in the treasury department bearing on the seizure in question.

THE MONCTON MEETING.

The audience at the political mass meeting at Moncton on Monday night was a fairly representative assembly and included many who travelled a long distance to hear the Minister discuss the questions of the hour and give an account of their stewardship. The Halifax train brought quite a number from Amherst and beyond, and that number was increased by a score or more from Sackville. At Dorchester another car had to be added to the train, and each station along the line contributed its quota. The western train also brought a goodly number of electors, including quite a representation of the Kings and Albert, and there began to be a doubt whether the capacity of the Opera House would be equal to the demands upon it. At seven o'clock the spacious auditorium was closely packed, the audience comprising a number of ladies and on the platform were seated a number of prominent men including besides the Ministers and Mr. Wood, Mr. P. A. Landry, M. P., Mr. D. B. Woodworth, M. P., Hon. A. D. Richards, Mr. J. L. Black, M. P., Mr. John Humphrey, M. P., Mr. A. E. Killam, M. P., Dr. Gandet, Mr. J. L. Harris, Mr. Ezra P. Cook, R. A. Borden, Mr. W. W. Wells, Mr. C. A. Steeves, Mr. John Favett, Commissioner Cahill, several press representatives and many others.

Mayor Duffy presided and, after reading a letter from Hon. D. L. Hanington expressive of his regret at being unable to attend, introduced Mr. Joseph Wood, M. P., as the first speaker. Mr. Wood was warmly received and delivered an excellent address which evoked a comprehensive grasp of the situation. Mr. Wood spoke about an hour and his address abounded with telling hits and strong points, all of which were warmly applauded. Hon. Thomas White, Minister of the Interior, was the next speaker, and, although dealing largely with figures, he fully justified the highest anticipations that had been formed concerning his ability as a platform orator. His masterly refutation of the slanders concerning the timber limits, mining areas, colonization companies, etc., and his exposure of the true cause of the rebellion will not soon be forgotten by the audience. Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, Minister of Justice, followed with an address well calculated to sustain the high reputation he has deservedly acquired. Calm, clear and logical, with a dash of quiet humor, and an occasional shaft of sarcasm, his speech was highly effective and was applauded to the echo.

Hon. George E. Foster confined himself to a brief review of the Moncton speech of Mr. H. Davies, who had declared himself "the mouthpiece and lieutenant of our great leader, the Hon. Edward Blake." It is safe to say that the trusted and worthy young leader never received more able handling, and the thorough appreciation of the audience was testified by frequent bursts of laughter and applause. At the close of Mr. Foster's address Hon. P. A. Landry, M. P. for Kent, in a few graceful sentences moved a vote of thanks to the speakers, which was passed and duly tendered by the chairman, after which in response to an enthusiastic call from the audience, Mr. D. B. Woodworth, M. P. for Kings, N. S. came forward and in a particularly happy style reviewed the speeches of the evening.

The meeting from first to last was an unqualified success. The speeches were all excellent in matter and manner and were listened to with interest and attention by a large audience. The order of the evening was observed during the five hours the meeting was open, and the audience was appreciative and enthusiastic throughout. As no abstract of the speeches could possibly do them justice, we publish with this issue a supplement containing a verbatim report. Our readers will no doubt be glad to give it a careful perusal, and they will do well to preserve it for future reference.

Says the Transcript in reference to the Moncton meeting:—"On the platform with him (Mayor Wood) were Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, Hon. G. E. Foster, Mr. Joseph Wood, M. P., came in and took his seat beside the speaker, without even a murmur, much less a cheer from the audience. The truth is that Mr. Wood and Hon. Messrs. White and Foster entered the Opera House and ascended the platform together, and were greeted with loud applause. The Transcript's hatred of Mr. Wood makes it descend to very contemptible meanness."

The Transcript is so bitterly and unscrupulously partisan that its unsupported utterances are not entitled to respect. As a consequence, its venomous attack on the Government and on Mr. Wood are not isolated to do much harm, and its statements on political issues are generally received with a very large grain of salt.

According to Henry George it costs a New York alderman double his salary to be elected. It costs a congressman from \$10,000 to \$80,000, and a mayor from \$75,000 to \$200,000.

The assessed value of real and personal estate in Toronto has increased from \$72,715,533 in 1885 to \$83,566,811, this year. The chief increase is in real estate.

The Halifax Herald has deemed a new dress. It has always been one of the ablest, and is now one of the handsomest papers in the Maritime Provinces.

The libel suit of Mayor Grace against the New York World has been adjourned to October 18th. The damages are placed at \$50,000.

Justin McCarthy, among the greatest of living men, will speak on the Irish Question in the Amherst rink on the evening of October 26th.

PARTIZAN AND OPTIMISTIC.

The speech of Sir Charles Tupper at the Charlottetown Exhibition was far from being satisfactory to the Grit press. Some of the organs denounced it as grossly partisan, and others objected to its optimism. The truth is that Sir Charles did not make a single allusion to party politics and therefore might have escaped the charge of partisanship if he had not ventured to speak hopefully of the advancement and prosperity of the Dominion. Sir Charles spoke of the remarkable progress the country is making, and is therefore open to the charge of indirectly praising the present administration for national advancement and prosperity upon good government. The following extract from the High Commissioner's speech will give an idea of the nature of his offense:—"Under the Union of the Provinces, what has been done? The Intercolonial Railway has been constructed, and has opened up and developed the country as nothing else could have done. This has produced millions of traffic. The Government of this great country, taking up the idea of Intercolonial communication, has been able to give the people railway extension until it has struck the shores of the Pacific. The Pacific Railway is the greatest work of the kind the world has ever seen, and of the entire world, in so short a period. 'Oh,' you say 'that is a great national work, and has made a nation of those scattered and uninhabited colonies, but did we not pay well for it out of our own pockets?' In reply to this I say no, for the interest on the debt per capita is only a bare shade above what it was in 1879, before the work was vigorously undertaken. If a great national work has been accomplished without any appreciable increase of taxation of the country, we may say that all this has been done without costing the country anything. It is said that the undertaking of that work would strain the credit of the country; but it has not done so. Only three years ago our 3 per cent. securities were selling at about 90 per cent.; to-day they are selling at 99 per cent. This has caused the world to know something about what Canada really is. The capitalists of England and other countries would now be glad to get 3 per cent. for any amount of money Canada chose to ask for. There is no reason why the people of this country should not feel that they have done well for it out of their own pockets, and to take advantage of their opportunity to open up this great country, and to lay the foundation of one of the greatest British communities which the world has ever seen. Not only has the great Pacific Railway been constructed, but the Parliament of Canada has provided the means for a Short Line railway from the Upper Provinces down to St. John and Halifax without going into a foreign country for a seaport. In 1866 we suddenly lost the reciprocity treaty with the United States; but the union of the provinces was accomplished just in time to take the matter up, and the Dominion Government was enabled to obtain twelve years of a new treaty. Since the abolition of the Washington treaty we have shown our American neighbors that we intend to stand up for our rights and interests. By adopting that policy we shall obtain a commercial treaty with the Americans at no very distant day. I think there is reason to hope that within two years we shall have such a treaty. There is not a man in the country with a head on his shoulders who would protest against the Dominion Government standing firm for our rights and saving our neighbors 'If you want our fish you must not take them without the right to do so.' The rivalry of iron ships and steam has had an injurious effect on our shipping interests, but this could not have been prevented by any legislation. But Governments have done what was possible to mitigate the evil. Everybody knows that it has for some years back been the policy of this country to hand back to shipbuilders the duty on articles used in the construction of ships. The light-house duties, also, have been abolished. These changes have been made in the interests of Canadian shipping, and they are mentioned now without reference to party. Looking at all these facts, it must be acknowledged that we owe our present position to the union of what were formerly scattered and isolated provinces. One of the greatest losses to the trade of this country was the loss of the West India trade, but that was not due to confederation. With the bounties given for manufacture of beet sugar in Germany and France, the sugar industries of this country and Great Britain were struck down. But I am now in a position to tell you that the British minister at Madrid has been enabled to negotiate a treaty with Spain that will be of immense benefit to this country. Her Majesty's Government gave me power to say to Spain, when she was ready to negotiate a treaty, that we were prepared to act with the British minister at Madrid in the interests of the people of Canada."

Crowfoot and four other Indian chiefs, accompanied by Pere Le Compe, paid a visit on Saturday to Sir John and Lady Macdonald at Ottawa. Crowfoot expressed himself highly delighted to again meet the great chief. After the interview the Indian chiefs were photographed in a group.

The Transcript says Hon. Mr. Mackenzie "was and is the most honest man in Canadian public life." It should have added that that is the only reason ever given by his followers for deposing him from the leadership of his party.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has 4,500 men at work upon its Rocky Mountain snow-sheds.

Personal.

Kennedy, the Scottish vocalist is ill at Stratford, Ont.

Jenny Lind is sixty-five years old, her voice still retains much of its power. She resides at Malvern Hill, England.

Miss Menno, whose lectures on cookery were so popular in these provinces, died at Kilmarnock, Scotland, last month.

The municipal authorities of London have decided to confer the freedom of the city upon Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer.

Christine Nilsson was privately married in Paris to Count de Cassa Miranda, of Spain. They have gone to Spain to spend their honeymoon.

Sir William Stokes, of Dublin, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, has been elected one of the vice-presidents of the International Medical Congress to be held in Washington next year.

Says the Church Chronicle:—"The vigor of the venerable Metropolitan, both in mind and body, his earnest and able attention to his important and fatiguing duties as head of the Provincial Synod, and the valuable sermons and addresses delivered by him, were the subject of general remark among churchmen at Montreal during his late visit."

The numbers of The Living Age for the weeks ending October 2nd and 9th contain, Sacred Books of the East, Quarterly Review; A Countryman's Experience of Law, Blackwood; The Recent Volcanic Eruptions in New Zealand, Nature; An Emigrant in 1793, Macmillan; Mr. W. E. Foster's Early Career, Contemporary Review; Coincidences, Blackwood; The Present State of Research in Early Church History, Contemporary Review; Caping Venetian, Macmillan; A Visit to some Austrian Monasteries, Nineteenth Century; Prehistoric Man, Chambers Journal; A Garden of Memories, and poetry and miscellany. Forty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each for more than 3,800 pages a year) the subscription price (\$6.00) is low; while for \$10.00 the publisher offers to send any one of the American \$4.00 monthlies or weeklies with The Living Age. The publishers are: Little & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

At Shelbourne, N. S., on Monday, Capt. Landry, of the schooner "Marion Grimes," held for \$400 fine for not reporting at the custom house, perished in flying the stars and stripes above the Queen's broad arrow. Capt. Quigley ordered him to remove it until after the Queen's flag was released from customs custody. But he persisted and Quigley himself hauled down the American flag, armed guard and reported the facts to Ottawa.

On Ottawa, Feb. 21, 1882, Messrs. Patterson Emulsion Co., of Halifax, N. S.

Gentlemen, I have been troubled with weakness of the lungs and general debility during the past two years, so much so as to cause me considerable anxiety, and hearing that your Emulsion was highly recommended by the medical and other reliable authorities, I concluded to give it a fair trial. I have taken about seven of your fifty-cent bottles, and now find that my general health is much improved, my lungs and chest are a great deal stronger, and I have increased in weight twelve pounds, and feel pleased to be able to thus testify to the merits of your excellent Emulsion, which I can heartily recommend to all who are similarly afflicted.

R. T. ALLEN.

Exhibitions.

The annual Fair of the Albert County Agricultural Society will be held at Hopeville Hill on Saturday, 16th inst.

The annual Fair of the St. John's Agricultural Society will be held on Saturday, 23rd of October.

The annual Fair of the Westmorland Agricultural Society will be held at Bathurst, A. C., on the 20th of October.

The annual Exhibition of the Sackville and Westmorland Agricultural Society will be held on the Society's grounds on Friday, 15th inst.

If you are afflicted with Rheumatism call on Chas. G. Hart, druggist, immediately and procure a bottle of West's World Wonder or Family Liment, it is a certain and powerful cure. It is infallible in Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, and all diseases requiring external application. Price 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Chas. G. Hart, Druggist.

The aggregate exports of grain at Montreal from opening of navigation to 30th October reached 11,198,633 bushels, divided as follows: 4,678,310 bushels of wheat, 3,373,862 bushels of corn, 1,367,681 bushels of peas, 1,753,855 bushels of oats and 15,925 bushels of rye.

Fatal Attacks.

Among the most prevalent, fatal and sudden attacks of disease, are those incident to the summer and fall, such as Cholera Morbus, Bilious Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, etc., that often prove fatal in a few hours. That ever reliable remedy Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, should be at hand, for use in emergency.

The steamer "Anchoria" of the Anchor Line, for whose safety grave fears were entertained, has arrived at St. John's, Nfld., with her main shaft dislocated. She was twenty-six days out from Glasgow and had nearly 700 people on board.

A Modern Miracle.

In a recent letter from R. Dorton, of Delaware, Oct., he states that he has recovered from the worst form of Dyspepsia after suffering for fifteen years. A number of doctors pronounced him incurable he tried Burdock Blood Bitters, six bottles of which restored his health.

Mackenzie is reported as swarming around the Cape Breton and Nova Scotia coast, but they school within the three mile limit and refuse the bait so plentifully offered by Uncle Sam's fishermen.

St. James Gazette says there are thousands of socialists regularly drilling in London, and that the socialists boast of being able to put 100,000 armed men into the streets whenever required.

A MARAL INQUIRY. With each bottle of Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, Price 25 cents. Sold only by Chas. G. Hart, Druggist.

Commercial.

A large force of men is to be immediately put on to develop the Medicine Hat coal mines.

The Yarmouth woolen mill company have received a large order from England for their manufactures.

The Hants Journal announces that antimony has been discovered on the farm of George Reynolds, Cogswagon.

About eight thousand employees in the Chicago pork-packing houses have struck against a return to the ten-hour system.

The New England macerell catch to date is 61,211 bbls., against 272,302 bbls. for the same time in 1885 and 354,026 bbls. in 1883.

The Bolton, England, cotton trade is much depressed. Four mills have closed, and twenty-three others, employing altogether 12,000 hands, work only three days a week.

The live stock trade in Montreal has so far been the largest on record. A total of 255,000 animals have been received at Point St. Charles up to September 1st, 170,000 more than the corresponding week last year.

A meeting of prominent English capitalists and mining experts will shortly be held in Port Arthur for the purpose of re-opening the Silver Islet mines, and exploring and developing the silver and gold mining district on the north shore of Lake Superior.

At Eastport the sardine business absorbed most of the interest that formerly belonged to other branches of the fish business. For the past three weeks the factories have been fairly busy most of the time although the low price of sardines this season means an actual loss of money to the packers.

The fire waste in September was about sixty and a half millions, or some 300,000 less than the average for that month for several years. The fire loss of nine months is \$83,000,000 as against 71,000,000 for the same period last year; with the probability that the total loss for 1886 may reach a hundred millions.

The Department of Agriculture received a cablegram on Thursday stating that the first shipment of Canadian fruit in cold storage by patent automatic refrigerator has arrived in England in splendid condition, and now forms a very attractive display. The collection is greatly admired by competent judges and the public generally.

A Speedy Cure.

As a speedy cure for Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea Colic, Cramps, Sick Stomach, Canker sores, Stomach and Bowels, and all forms of Summer Complaints, there is no remedy more reliable than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Dealers who sell it, and those who buy it are on mutual grounds in confidence of its merits.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Prostatitis and Cancer Mouth. Sold only by Chas. G. Hart, Druggist.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

A GIRL for General Housework.

Apply in person or by letter to

MRS. E. B. ELDERKIN, Amherst, N. S.

Notice. Notice.

PARTIES having unsettled accounts with me will please take notice that if the same are not settled before the 20th of October, they will be placed in my lawyer's hands for collection.

C. W. KNAPP, Sackville, Oct. 11th, 1886.

Municipality of Westmorland.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to and including the 23RD DAY OF OCTOBER, instant, for the Printing in pamphlet form, the By-laws and Regulations of the County Council. For particulars apply to

A. E. OULTON, Secretary, Dorechester, Oct. 11th, A. D. 1886.

EUREKA

Manuf'g Co'y,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE

Office and Store Fittings, Sashes, Doors, Moulding, Hardwood & Soft Flooring and Sheathing.

Builders' Materials

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FURNISHED TO ORDER.

OXFORD, N. S.

BOOK STORE

Books, Stationery, Photo, Scrap and Art. Albums, Fancy Goods, Cur-tain Poles, Cornices, Wall Papers, Picture Mouldings, Glass, Harp-ers' Bass Patterns, Cabinet Organs, Accordions, Violins and Concertinas.

Selling off now cheap to make room for Fall Goods.

Small discount on Wall Papers. Come and buy cheaper than ever before. Orders for Enlarged Pictures solicited. Satisfaction fully guaranteed. Organs sold without the expense of going on the road, thereby saving from 10 to 20 p. c. to the purchaser. Bring your pictures and have them framed to look nice at better rates than ever before in Sackville. Money on time to renew your subscriptions to magazines and newspapers.

All at the Book Store kept by CHAS. MOORE, N. B.—A quiet Driving Horse kept for hiring purposes at fair rates. Sackville, Oct. 18th, 1886.

New Advertisements.

TAILORING!

THE Tailoring Department will be re-opened on Monday next, under the direction of Mr. Peterson, who has a reputation as a Cutter of experience and taste. "Fits" guaranteed.

ON HAND,

To select from, a large and choice selection of English and Canadian Cloths, in the latest styles and patterns.

Salt.

To arrive per "Anne Elizabeth," due about 25th Sept.:

2700 Bags LIVERPOOL SALT.

Carded lots low while landing.

CLOTHING!

JUST OPENED: A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING

Men's Overcoats, Men's Ulsters, Youths' Overcoats, Boys' Overcoats, Men's, Youths' and Boys' Suits.

Flour! Flour!

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE:

100 bbls. "Snow Queen," 125 bbls. "Glen Valley," 125 bbls. "White Dove."

1 car Wheat Middlings.

SUGAR

20 BBLs. Yellow and Granulated.

TOBACCO.

50 Caddies.

DAIRY SALT

240 Sacks—in prime order.

House Painters' Stock.

DECORATORS' PURE WHITE

GENUINE WHITE LEAD: NO. 1 WHITE LEAD: OILS, PAINTS, Black, Red, Yellow, Brown, Blue and Green; LIQUID COLORS, mixed ready for use, Yellow Buff, Grey Stone, Van-dyke Drab, Quaker Drab, Bronze Green, Brown Stone, Fr. Grey, Old Gold, Bright Red, Fr. Green, Seal Brown, in pails, of assorted sizes from one pound to a barrel; KALOMINE, White and Tints; PARIS WHITING; FLOOR PAINTS, Lead Color, Dark Yellow and Drab; VERMILION, for Blinds; EVERGREEN, for Blinds; VERMILIONETTE.

Carriage Paints.

MASURY'S DROP BLACK: Ivory Drop Black; Carriage Part Laker; Coach Painters' Green; Gold and Flake White, for Stripping; STRIPING COLORS, in Tubes, Gold Leaf, &c., &c.; VICTORIA COLORS, in one pound tins, ground in oil; BOILED & RAW OIL; TURPENTINE, JAPAN; COACH VARNISHES; FURNITURE VARNISH; DAMAR VARNISH.

100 Pieces CLOTHS,

Double & Single Width.

A Splendid Assortment suited to the Season.

INSPECTION INVITED.

To Carriage Builders.

EVERYTHING IN YOUR LINE.

Wood, Leather, Iron, Steel, and SUNDRY SMALL WARES.

J. L. BLACK.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Electric Light!

MUSIC HALL,

THURSDAY EV'G, OCT. 21ST.

THE programme will consist of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Readings, Speeches, Dialogues, &c., the whole to conclude with the amusing Drama, "BOX AND COX."

The hall will be brilliantly lighted with the Electric Light, the first time ever provided in Sackville.

Admission, 25c; Reserved Seats, 35c. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to begin at 7.30. Standard Reserved Seats for sale at G. J. True-man's, oct13-21

Harness. Harness.

AS the subscriber is determined not to be undersold, he offers his stock of Harness, &c., at very low prices. We quote: X O Driving Harness, from \$10.00 up. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES R. AYER, Sackville, Oct. 13, 1886.

JUST RECEIVED

SACKVILLE

Drug Store

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP: Mother Seigel's Pills; Horford's Acid Phosphate; Sarsaparilla and Syrup; Gales Eye Relief; Lactated Food, Kidneywort; Wells and Richardson's Butter Color; Warner's Safe Cure; Warner's Safe Rheumatic Cure; 6 Gross Diamond Syring, all colors.

Now these illustrations of Mr. Dug-
way go no further than those made by
me in regard to the constitutional
question. The facts have been shown
before the Government, and I have
called to the question of disallowance;
but find that having dealt with that subject
I have not been able to do so in re-
gard to this question in the same domain
of the Northwest. In regard to that matter
this audience in this hall that the
Government has been unable to do so
concerning the affairs of the Northwest,
has filled out that territory to its friends
and neighbors, and has given them
small, grazing lands, and, in some
cases, homesteads, and, in some cases,
organization companies, thus corrupting
parliament in such a way, that corruption
has been the result. I have seen
the House who had not in this way re-
ceived any favor from the Government.
I have seen a question in which I think
I have been interested as any people in
the domain of the Northwest.
I have seen, and upon its proper de-

McKenzie's lease of power and was in fact when Sir John came back again. What was the result of the policy? During the 1960s some 600 square miles of timber lands in the North-West, and he received cash for these timber dues, and everything in connection with that. He was paid about £160. When Sir John came into office he gave a number of licences which I will not go into. He was paid £100,000. Sir John has received up to the last payment £539,433 for ground rent, bonuses and so on. This all came into the public treasury, the revenue, not our policy. Now, the revenue was allowed as a deduction from any person. Any one might come in and get timber lands, provided he was not a member of the public. Sir John gave him evidence when he made the declaration that he intended to comply with these conditions. The policy was to give timber lands to private individuals, not to the public. Now, in the province was Brunswick, fifty square miles, there were large areas of timber, there were more

[illegible]

and utilize the resources of the Government. There would be nothing to prevent the Government from doing this. I am sure that the people who go there now, every one who comes to apply for such a case may be taken care of. I am sure that

[illegible][illegible]

they have been the policy of the
 in power in relation to the interests of
 of a country, and as a result of your
 consideration, we have no doubt what
 you will vote for their continuance in
 of, because in the eyes of your people
 the material and well-being of this great
 Union. (Prolonged cheer.)

W. J. S. D. THOMPSON,
 Minister of Justice, being received with
 cheer, said—

"Chairmen, ladies and gentlemen, I
 most heartily this opportunity of meeting
 people of the Province which has always
 considered a Sister Province to that
 of which I am a member. I have exten-
 sive knowledge, in addressing you freely and for
 the first time upon the public question of
 the new Province, and I have been
 from my Province, one of whom sat
 this platform with a few weeks, and
 the new Province, and I have been
 part of this Province, I have
 this place over them, that they have
 been glad to see me to-day, and I
 have thanked them, and explained the cir-
 cumstances in connection with it—that is the