S. R. FOSTER & SON.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Wire Nails,

Wire Brads,

STEEL AND IRON-CUT **NAILS.**

And SPIKES, TACKS, BRADS,

SHOE-NAILS, HUNGARIAN NAILS etc,

ST. JOHN, N. B

All Description of Plain and Fancy JOB WORK Executed with Neatness and Promptness.

Chignecto Post.

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Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 21.--NO. 33. SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1891. WHOLE NO. 1,083.

THE CHIGNECTO POST

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EVERY THURSDAY

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74 PRINCESS & 143 GERMAIN STREETS

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A. N. Peters, Proprietor

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Railways, &c.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1890 Winter Arrangement. 1891

ON and after Monday, NOV. 24th, 1890, the Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted), as follows:

WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE:

Fast Express for Halifax, (Monday excepted)	7.43
Accommodation for Moncton	9.40
Day Express for Oxford Junc, Pugwash, Halifax, Pictou	12.40
Day Express for St. John	13.41
Fast Express for Halifax	18.03
Fast Express for St. John, Quebec & Montreal	18.22

WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER:

ast Express for Halifax. (Monday excepted)	7 30
Accommodation for Moncton	9.18
Day Express for Oxford Junc, Halifax, Pictou	12.11
Day Express for St. John	14.12
Fast Express for Halifax	17.32
Fast Express for St. John, Quebec & Montreal	18.54

A train will leave Oxford Junc. Pugwash at 14.45 o'clock for Pictou, arriving at 19.20 o'clock.

All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., Nov. 20th 1890.

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

1890 —WINTER ARRANGEMENT— 1891

IN EFFECT MONDAY, DEC. 1st, 1890.

Train Run by Eastern Standard Time.

ON and after Monday, Dec. 1st, 1890, Trains will run as follows:

Leave Sackville daily (Sundays excepted) at 12 40 P. M., Arriving at Cape Tormentine at 3 04.

Returning, will leave Cape Tormentine at 8.16 and Arrive at Sackville at 5.40, connecting with Evening Express Trains both East and West.

Passengers from Nova Scotia to connect with this train must reach Sackville either by morning accommodation or some train the previous night.

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

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

JOSIAH WOOD,
President.

Sackville, Dec. 9th, 1889.

JOGGINS RAILWAY.

1890-91 Winter Time Table 1890-91

GOING WEST:

	No. 2	No. 4
Leave Maccan	8.25	13.45
" Lawson Mine*		
" Amherst Mine*		
" River Hebert	8.40	14.00
" Minudie Mine*		
Arrive at Joggins	8 55	14 15

GOING EAST:

	No. 1	No. 3
Leave Joggins	6.35	11.45
" Minudie Mine*		
" River Hebert	6.45	12 00
" Lawson Mine*		
Arrive at Maccan	7.05	12 15

* Flag Station.

W. C. MILNER,
Secretary.

Maccan, N. S., Nov. 24th, 1890.

J. V. BOURQUE'S.

We are now showing the following Goods suitable for the Christmas Trade.

Fancy Plush Goods

Such as Sachet Bags, Photo Cases, Hdkf. Cases, Fancy Silk Lace Hdkfs., Fancy Bordered Lawn Hdkfs., Fancy Hdkfs., for Children, Gents Silk Hdkfs., Gents Silks Mufflers, Ladies Kid Gloves, Gents Lined Kid Gloves, Fancy Berlin Goods, Ladies Fur Sets, in Beaver and South Sea Seal, Fur Boas and Muffs, South Sea Seal Caps, Table Covers, Table Linen, Napkins, etc. We will give a SPECIAL DISCOUNT on all winter Goods—at the "Cash Dry Goods Store."

J. V. BOURQUE

Amherst, Dec, 18

Advertise in the Post.

Medical.

Dr. J. F. Teed,

Physician and Surgeon,

Office—Old Registry Building Residence at J. F. Teed, Sr.

DORCHESTER N. B

Oct 30, 90. 1yr

DR. E. T. GAUDET,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office: Opposite St. Joseph's College,

MEMRAMCOOK, N. B.

Special attention given Diseases of the Eye and Ear. dec29 tf



DR. J. W. SANCSTER,

Surgeon Dentist.

Office.....Opposite Brunswick House,

SACKVILLE, N. B.

Teeth Extracted by Dr. Estabrook's Painless Method.

Office hours—9 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 5 P. M.

Business Cards.

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Licensed Auctioneer.

SACKVILLE, N. B.

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Produce and Commission Merchant,

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Prompt Returns on Consigned Goods.

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The St. John Bolt and Nut Comp'y,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Track Bolts, Car Bolts.

Machine Bolts, Bridge Bolts, Sleigh Shoe Bolts, Tirnbuckles, Lagscrews, Fishplates, Washers, Carriage Rivets, Boiler Rivets, Wharf Spikes,

Hot Forged and Pressed Square and Hexagon Nuts.

ALL KINDS OF

Railway, Mining and Builders' Supplies.

Factory ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK. dec19 1y

North American Life

Insurance Co.

A. H. LAVERS, - - GENERAL AGENT.

SACKVILLE, N. B.

Oct. 2. tf

REMOVED!

TO MY NEW MUSIC STORE, NO. 7 EDDY ST., AMHERST, N. S.

Direct Importers and Dealer in

Pianos, Organs,

And Sewing Machines,

Music Books, Stools, Machine Needles and Oils All of superior quality and sold at low figures and easy terms I tune, repair and exchange.

C. E. FREEMAN, Amherst, N. S. Aug. 27. 1890.

Musical Instruments!

B. SHONINGER & CO., PIANOS.

New Haven, New York and Chicago.

Max M. Sterne, Agent.

Prof of Music

No. 15 Havelock St. Amherst, N. S. June 1.

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Carefully and Promptly Attended to.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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CHAS. A. DOULL.

MOLASSES!

In Store—Just Received:

1 CAR LOAD ANTIGUA.

For Sale Low by

A. J. BABANG & CO.,

apl24 Moncton, N. B.

Farm for Sale.

The well known and valuable property of the late Strang Allen is offered for Sale. This property has of late been increased in value by the chopping and partial cleaning of a swamp, heretofore an eyesore but now promises to be its most valuable acres. A large portion of this swamp can be readily converted into broad of grass, the remainder is an inexhaustible supply of black muck so valuable for manuring purposes. Scattered over it are several springs furnishing good water the year round throughout the length of the farm. Also situated on the farm is a lobster factory supplying all that can be utilized thereon of the very best fertilizer that has yet been applied to our lands. The timber has been saved owing to woodlands elsewhere so that a large portion of well timbered land remains. This property will be sold on easy terms with or without a piece of good marsh. Apply to the undersigned,

CARRITTE A ALLEN.

Cape Tormentine, West. Co. Jan 1,'91

Advertise in the Post.

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T. A. WELLING,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

CAIE VERTE, N. B.

CHARLES R. SMITH,

Barrister, Notary Public, &c.,

ap1-14 AMHERST, N. S.

A. D. RICHARD, LL. B.,

Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.

DORCHESTER, N. B.

Special attention given to the collection of Accounts in all parts of the United States and Canada.

POWELL & BENNETT,

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c

SACKVILLE, N. B.

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Office:—Over Dr Sangster's Dental Parlor.

Sackville, N. B.

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Claims promptly Collected. 23

Office: Brown's Brick Block, Main Street.

WELLS & WELCH,

Barristers and Solicitors.

Moncton, N. B.

Special attention given to collection of debts and settlement of estates. Mr. Wells will hereafter reside permanently at Moncton, but will be at his office in Dorchester on Monday of each week, where a reliable correspondent will be in constant attendance.

W. WILBERFORCE WELLS,
DAVID I WELCH.

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Licensed Auctioneer

Sackville, N. B.

GOODS SOLD ON COMMISSION.

L. WESTERGAARD & CO.,

Ship Agents & Ship Brokers

(Vice Consulate of Sweden and Norway,)
(Consulate of the Netherlands,)
(Consulate of Austria and Hungary.)

No. 138 South Second Street,

LARS WESTERGAARD, } PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM C. BUTLER, } LOCK BOX 1326.

Cable Address "WESTERGAARD"

Money to Loan

THE subscribers are prepared to loan Money on good security at reasonable rates.

POWELL & BENNETT.

Sackville, July 15 1886

Wry Brothers

ARE still prepared to perform all work required in Painting, Paper-Hanging and general Decorating. Materials supplied when requested. Estimates cheerfully supplied.

SIGN PAINTING A SPECIALTY

Orders from Outlying Districts promptly attended to.

WALLACE M. WRY.
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oct16

P. F. BOUDREAU

OPPOSITE

BRUNSWICK HOUSE, SACKVILLE. N. B.

General Tinsmith & Stove Fitter.

All kinds of repairing neatly and promptly done.

Stoves fitted and put up at shortest notice, and at lowest rates.

Call and give him a trial.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. F. ALLISON,

SACKVILLE, N. B.,

AGENT FOR

Spring Hill Coal.

ALSO AGENT FOR

Liverpool & London & Globe Fire Insurance Co.; Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society.

"Travellers" Life and Accident Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.

Risks taken on all classes of Property at Lowest Rates.

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

S. B. ANDRES,

Marble, Freestone & Granite Works,

AMHERST, N. S.

On Hand, a Choice Lot of Monuments, Tablets and Headstones of New and Elegant Designs.



The subscriber has taken pains in the selection of the BEST Quality of Stock for Durability and Fineness of Texture, and is prepared to attend to orders to the satisfaction of all who may favor him with their patronage.

Designs furnished on application free of charge. S. B. ANDRES.

THE BRANT AND OTHER

Steel Plows,

Hay Cutters, Feed Mills, Water Heaters, etc,

F. A DIXON.

Sackville, Oct. 9

FOR DYSPEPSIA,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is an effective remedy, as numerous testimonials conclusively prove. "For two years I was a constant sufferer from dyspepsia and liver complaint. I doctored a long time and the medicines prescribed, in nearly every case, only aggravated the disease. An apothecary advised me to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and was cured at a cost of $5. Since that time it has been my family medicine, and sickness has become a stranger to our household. I believe it to be the best medicine on earth." —P. F. McNulty, Hackman, 29 Summer st., Lowell, Mass.

FOR DEBILITY,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is a certain cure, when the complaint originates in impoverished blood. "I was a great sufferer from a low condition of the blood and general debility, becoming finally, so reduced that I was unfit for work. Nothing that I did for the complaint helped me so much as Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a few bottles of which restored me to health and strength. I take every opportunity to recommend this medicine in similar cases."—C. Evick, 14 E. Main st., Chillicothe, Ohio.

FOR ERUPTIONS

And all disorders originating in impurity of the blood, such as boils, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, salt-rheum, scald-head, scrofulous sores, and the like, take only

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.



Estey's Fragrant

Philoderma

The Toilet Gem for Chapped Hands Sore Lips, etc. Price 25 cents For sale by

A. DIXON, Druggist.

The Leading Amherst

Jewelry Store.

Do you avail yourself of opportunities? Then call and examine our stock of Holiday Goods.

Just Opened:

70 cases of genuine

Roger Bros. Silverware

DIRECT FROM FACTORY,

And will be sold at lowest prices. We are offering

ENGLISH FINE GOLD JEWELRY,

and the latest novelties in

AMERICAN JEWELRY,

RINGS,

BROOCHES,

EAR RINGS,

AND BRACELETS.

Everything that is wanted for mas.

WATCHES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

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Put into watches that are warranted not to break.

C. S. McLEOD,

Black's Block, opp. P. O., Amherst

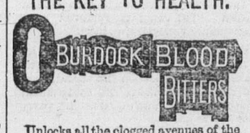
Building Lots for Sale.

I offer for sale on reasonable terms Choice Building Lots in the immediate vicinity of the College.

J. R. INCH,

Nov. 12th 890. 3 mos

THE KEY TO HEALTH.



Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Tiredness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

Toilet Soap.

Just Received:

5 cases Choice Toilet Soap.

For Sale Low to the Trade.

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

General News.

—By the burning of a steamer at Australia, 200 Chinese perished.

—A coal mine is on fire at Connelsville, Pa., and it is feared that many miners will lose their lives.

—Terrible storms are reported on the coast of Greece and Island of Malta, with the loss of several lives.

—New Westminster was visited by a fire recently, which destroyed about $500,000 worth of property.

—A murder has occurred in London which looks like the work of Jack the Ripper.

—The street car drivers of Cardiff, Wales, are on strike, and the men who replaced them are guarded by ten mounted soldiers.

—There were 350 new medicines patented in the United States in 1891, yet there are people who will insist on living on to the age of ninety or a hundred years.

—A lineman who received an electric shock at Louisville, Ky., has become insane. He believes that he is pursued by an electric ghost.

—It is curiously noted in England that there are no fewer than twelve cases on record during the present century of suicide among members of the peerage.

—Mr. John E. Parsons, the New York lawyer, is said to have received a fee of $400,000 for legal services in organizing the Sugar Trust. This is believed to be the largest fee ever paid in America.

—It is proposed in Paris to do away as far as possible with lunatic asylums, and to place insane persons who are not prone to violence, in the homes of country people who will be suitably remunerated by the state.

—A citizen of Hartwell, Ga., was suddenly stricken by total blindness, a few days ago. He was walking to his pasture with his little boy, when, he says, suddenly it seemed as if smoke gushed out of his eyes, and he was left in complete darkness.

—A man who is great on statistics, has figured out that a chap will eat one pound of meat a day, on the average. This is 365 pounds a year. In sixty years 21,900 pounds of flesh have been consumed at a cost of $2,000 probably. In the same time he has it that we get outside of nearly 11,000 gallons of liquid which is at the rate of two quarts a day. This don't include butter, eggs, sugar, etc. All the above would weigh forty-five tons.

—There is serious trouble in the little town of Heyworth, Ill. A few days ago it was decided by ballot to buy an organ, which was done. This, instead of creating harmony, caused a discord, and during Sunday night the church was broken open and the organ dragged into the street, where charred fragments of it were found Monday morning. The instrument had been stuffed full of straw, on which kerosene had been poured and then set on fire.

—A man at Woodland, Pa., lost $400 by a recent bank failure. The mind of his wife became somewhat affected, and having $3000 in government bonds in the house which he feared she might destroy, he took them out to the corn crib and secreted them in what he supposed was a safe "nook." The other day he went out to take a look at the bonds, and found that the rats had totally demolished them.

—In the early part of the century, when Prussia was under the heel of France, the exactions of the conquerors were so great that an appeal was made to private citizens to give up their precious wealth to meet the demands. The state had no way of paying those who came to the rescue, and iron rings were issued as tokens of the sacrifice made and as momentoes of Prussia's hour of trial. One of these was lately presented to the emperor William, and he was much pleased with it.

—A special from Chicago says: Several Ogallala Sioux warriors state their people will go on the war-path in the spring. They say they have been shamefully treated by Secretary Noble at Washington, who seems to think they have no rights. One warrior said: "We got some clothing at Washington and two weeks' rations. The rations are already eaten, while none of the clothing was not fit for squaws or pappooses." The reds are disgusted, and will make a very unfavorable report when they reach home.

—What is believed to be the largest wheel in the world was recently made at the Scranton, Pa., works of the Dickson Manufacturing Company, of Michigan. It was a cog-wheel, fifty-four feet in diameter, with an eighteen-inch face, and is built in the exact form of a bicycle, with its extensions and spodes. The capacity of the wheel, at the velocity of ten feet a second at the inner edge of the buckets, is 30,000,000 gallons of water, and 2,000 tons of sand in twenty-four hours. Its weight is 400,000 pounds. The journals are 32 inches in diameter, and 3 feet 4 inches long. The total length of the shaft is 23 feet 6 inches.

Familiar Family Friends.

THE family store of medicine should contain a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil. Mrs. Hannah Hutchins, of Rossway, N. S., says: "We have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil in our family for six years for coughs, colds, burns, sore throat, croup, etc., and find it so good we cannot do without it."

Create a Reign of Terror.

Riotous Conduct of Soldiers at Bermuda.

A letter from Bermuda says the Leicestershire regiment stationed on the island, and which is under orders to relieve the Duke of Wellington regiment at Halifax, contains a large number of ruffians, and they have created a sort of reign of terror in Bermuda.

They brutally attacked some men-of-wars-men, when the native Bermudians rallied to the support of the Jack tars and defeated the soldiers.

Next day the latter undertook to be revenged. They ferociously attacked and would have killed a native had he not been dragged into the quarters of the regiment.

That night 60 non-commissioned officers and men, armed with sticks and iron bars, laid in ambush for the 30 native workmen in the dockyard and purposed to attack them as they went home.

Hearing of their murderous design, the colonel sent a strong guard of troops with fixed bayonets to escort the dockyard men home. This guard took the riotous soldiers prisoners.

Dr. Outerbridge, a member of the colonial parliament, while returning from a visit to a sick patient was waylaid by two of these ruffians, beaten, robbed and threatened with death. Twenty men of the regiment are down for trial by court-martial.

Emma Abbott.

An Incident of Her Early Life.

Rev. Myron Read, in a sermon on the Life of Emma Abbott, at Denver, Col., Jan. 11th, related the following interesting incident in her early career as a singer:

In 1868 I was practicing preaching on a small congregation in a small Wisconsin village. The church has since become a livery stable, the customary evolution of an outgrown church. Where the gospel was preached the horses now "nicker for oats."

On Saturday a young girl called on me at my boarding house and introduced herself as Emma Abbott. She wore some kind of a drab frock, which later turned out to be her travelling dress, party dress and concert dress. She could go from the railroad straight to the stage or platform without any of the usual bother. She desired to know if she could have the use of the church for a concert that same Saturday evening, and I promptly told her she could. She had some posters with her, and a tack hammer, and she thanked me, bid me good day, and proceeded to bill the town.

About four o'clock it came on to rain. I went over early to the church and saw that it was open and lighted. But for the rain we should have had a fair house as it was we numbered seventeen.

At 7.30 precisely the little lady with guitar stepped on the platform, smiled upon us, made an old-fashioned courtsey, hit the strings, and began to sing "the pearls of song we are now familiar with.

"Clemantine" and "Little Annie Rooonie" had not then arrived, but there was some good old songs, and the girl sang them. She sang "Within a Mile of Edinboro' Town." She sang "Kathleen Movourneen, the Horn of the Hunter is Heard on the Hill." She sang the song sweet to soldiers "Lorena." I have been trying to get a copy of that song for years. I used to hear it in Nashville in 1863 and weep. It has the real stuff in it. I remember it as a boy remembers his mother's mince pie.

The concert went right on. There was no waits, and nobody went out. There was no langour, no passing of sweet things to eat. Seventeen people, when they are pleased, can make a lot of applause. We seventeen did the best we could.

That was the most memorable concert I ever attended. The least machinery about it; the most human nature in it. But the receipts at the door were only thirteen "quarters." There were four deadheads concealed somewhere.

I told her how greatly we were pleased: how sorry for the rain. And she thanked me, tucked her little guitar under her waterproof, and was off to the hotel.

This was Saturday night. Monday morning I received a note from her. Would I call? I did call, and very frankly she said: "Here is the guitar for security, and I want $10. And I said: "I am not in this kind of business yet; not this time. You can have the $10, but you must keep your guitar."

At that time I had not become wealthy. I had to slip out and try to borrow that $10. I soon found a friend, a merchant, and asked for the loan, and inadvertently mentioned why I was in such haste about it. He produced the $10, but he called me by a name which is always associated with defective mental faculties, and he prefixed to the name some good-natured profanity.

Miss Emma Abbott went away that morning with bills paid, a railroad ticket to Millwaukee, and a little money in the pocket of her concert dress.

Four weeks after she sent me from Buffalo the $10 with thanks.

A few years after I heard her in a concert in Milwaukee, and afterward in Indianapolis and afterward at home.

About four years ago I was sitting in my house on Lincoln avenue when a carriage drove up, a lady alighted, the bell rang and I was called. I went wearily down, thinking it was a funeral, or an "associated charity." She met me and said:

"Myron Read, I have come myself to thank you for the $10 you loaned me in Columbus, Wis. 'Ten dollars when one must have it, is worth more than $100,000 when one don't need it.'" And she told me of her life, of the waiting and persistence, of the one frock, of making it over, and making it do, of the finding of friends and of the outcome—Friends, money and the good will of the world."

WOMEN'S COLUMN.

Conducted by the Ladies of the Sackville W. C. T. U.

Temperance Notes.

The next regular meeting of the Sackville W. C. T. U. will be held at the usual place on Friday afternoon, Feb 27th, at 3 o'clock. The meeting will be an interesting one. All members are requested to be present.

THE following is from a boys essay on total abstinence: "I abstain from alcoholic drinks because I would excell as a cricketer, Grace says, 'abstain;' as a walker, Weston says, 'abstain;' as an oarsman, Hanlan says, 'abstain;' as a swimmer, Web says, 'abstain;' as an orator, Bright says, 'abstain;' as a missionary, Livingstone says, 'abstain;' as a doctor, Clarke says, 'abstain;' as a preacher, Farrar says, 'abstain.' Asylums, prisons, and workhouses repeat the cry, 'abstain.'" We have heard a long speech with less in it.—Australian Sunday School Teacher.

—In a private interview with Miss Willard, George Kennan says: "One of the worst features of the Russian government is, that the tax on whiskey is the largest item of the treasury. Still worse, the sale of intoxicants is sanctioned by the Russian priesthood." The dedication of a church is an occasion for the whole population to go on a spree, priests included. If, however, the men of a commune get together and declare they will not have liquor sold, it is prohibited. In this way, many villages have prohibition. There has been no general temperance movement, but the people are becoming educated by seeing the terrible effects of drink, and there is now a class of total abstainers, numbering some fifteen millions. These are the dissenters from the state church, and are the best people in Russia.

—Sir Willard Lawson says: "While the whole Irish rent roll is £9,000,000, the amount paid to the vendors of strong drink approximates £12,000,000." In his opinion there can be no permanent improvement in Ireland while the people are so debauched by drink. Favorable reports of temperance work come from the south and west.

—The Church of Ireland Temperance Society has sent a circular letter to the clergy of that church, asking that temperance sermons be preached on the first Sunday in Lent, and an offertory be taken for the work of the society.

—South America has but one regularly organized W. C. T. U. It is in Conception and does good work. Within a few months forty men have been induced to sign the total abstinence pledge. A Loyal Legion, numbering thirty-five, meets every two weeks.

—Mr. W. S. Caines, who has made a sensation in missionary circles by charging apathy concerning the evils of intemperance, is about to make another tour of India. His errand this time is to open temperance guilds in connection with the schools and colleges in all the provinces. He will also introduce English text books on temperance.

—Mrs. J. K. Barney, prison evangelist, recently closed a week of acceptable service in Washington, D. C., under the direction of the W. C. T. U. Mrs Barney's national reputation is such as to become world-wide, as this year she will make a tour of the world in behalf of her department.

—The great cause of social crime is drink. The great cause of poverty is drink. When I hear of a family broken up and ask the cause—drink. If I go to the gallows and ask its victim the cause—drink. Then I ask myself in perfect wonderment, why do not men put a stop to this thing? Our legislators will come together and pass every measure necessary to the welfare of the people, and yet pass laws sanctioning the sale of liquor through saloons.—Archbishop Ireland.

—An English mayor has signed the pledge for his term of office, because as chief magistrate he could not reconcile drinking himself and sending men to prison for the same thing.

DYSPEPSIA and LIVER COMPLAINT.

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

—To the question, Which is your favorite poem? there may be a great variety of answers; but when asked, Which is your favorite blood purifier? there can only be one reply—Ayer's Sarsaparilla, because it is the purest, safest and most economical.

No Shadow of Doubt

NO sane person doubts that what we say of B. B. B. is true. The evidence of its power and popularity is too overwhelming to confute, besides, it is all home testimony, making it certain that B. B. B. will cure dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, scrofula, and all blood diseases.

Agricultural Notes.

—The pacing stallion Elector, record 2.21¼, died at Springfield, Ill., last week. He was valued at about $15,000.

—The food necessary to support a good sized dog would be ample for several hens. Which is most profiable, the reader must determine for himself.

—The quantity of Scotch and other potatoes recently ordered by the British government for seed and relief purposes in Ireland is 1,300,000 barrels.

—One of the difficulties to-day in successful horse breeding, may be removed by closely studying the cost of growing, and thus knowing what to charge when taken to market. Instead of talking what buyers will offer be prepared to name a price and stand by it.

—Professor N. J. Fjord, the world-renowned Danish dairy *savant*, died in his native country, January 4th. For thirty years he has been faithfully at work, studying and experimenting in dairy matters, till his name was known among the prominent dairymen the world over. Though his work was done in Denmark, yet his experiments have been translated and quoted in nearly every modern language.

Carter's Prize Prolific Barley.

In February, 1890, the Government of Canada on recommendation of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, made provision for the importation of 10,000 bushels of two-rowed barley from England, to be sold to farmers in Canada for seed. This was imported in 5,000 bags of 112 lbs. each, the "Prize Prolific" being the variety chosen for the purpose, and this barley was offered at the cost of importation, $4 per bag, the government paying freight charges to the nearest railway station to the purchaser. By this arrangement, farmers in every part of the Dominion obtained the barley at a uniform price, but one bag was only available to each individual. This restriction was made at the outset so as to secure a wide distribution for the grain, and prevent a too rapid exhaustion of the stock, so that applicants from distant portions of the Dominion might not be disappointed. This limitation lessened the sales, and as soon as it was ascertained that the barley on hand would be more than sufficient to meet the demands on the basis of one bag to each purchaser, the restriction was withdrawn. About 3,200 were sold to 2,600 purchasers, leaving nearly 1,800 bags on hand.

I am now instructed to offer the remaining stock at three dollars per bag, freight prepaid to the nearest railway station to the purchaser, with no restrictions as to the number of bags which any individual may buy. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance sufficient to cover the amount of the order. The applications will be entered as received, and the orders filled in rotation as long as the stock holds out.

The germinating power of this barley has been tested from ten samples taken from different bags; the average vitality is 99 per cent. and the growth strong.

All communications should be addressed to the undersigned.

WM. SAUNDERS,
Director Ex. Farms.

Ottawa, February 6th, 1861.

Dark and Sluggish.

DARK and sluggish describes the condition of the blood. Healthy blood is ruddy and bright. To cure bad blood and its consequences, and to secure good blood and its benefits in the safest, surest and best way use Burdock Blood Bitters, strongly recommended by all who use it as the best blood purifier.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past 30 years, and am satisfied I should not be alive to-day if it had not been for them. They cured me of dyspepsia when all other remedies failed."—T. P. Bonner, Chester, Pa. Ayer's Pills are sold by all druggists.

Stanley Books.

Stanley books are now as common as coughs and colds. To get rid of the latter use Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the best Canadian cough cure for children or adults. It cures by its soothing, healing and expectorant properties every form of throat and lung trouble, pulmonary complaints.

Pink Pills are not a patent medicine, but a remedy carefully prepared by an experienced physician for the cure of female complaints and nervous disorders. Try them.

Why suffer from catarrh and all its disagreeable symptoms when Nasal Balm will permanently cure you? Do not let dealers persuade you that some other remedy is just as good; ask for Nasal Balm and take no other.

Editorial Evidence.

GENTLEMEN,—Your Hagyard's Yellow Oil is worth its weight in gold for both internal and external use. During the late La Grippe epidemic we found it a most excellent preventative, and for sprained limbs, etc., there is nothing equal to it.

WM PEMBERTON, Editor Delhi Reporter.

A Natural Filter

The liver acts as a filter to remove impurities from the blood. To keep it in perfect working order use B B. B, the great liver regulator.

I used two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters for liver complaint, and can clearly say I am a well woman to-day.

MRS. P. WILEY, Upper Otnabog, N. B

—It is the women who do the proposing in Dalhoney. When a girl reaches the age of eighteen she is eligible for matrimony, and she at once sets out to find some one willing to marry her. Frequently she takes a husband on trial for a month or two before choosing him or better or worse.

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER

SACKVILLE, N. B. FEB. 26, 1891.

GOVERNMENT CANDIDATE,

JOSIAH WOOD, E.Q.

NOMINATION, Feb. 26.
POLLING DAY, MARCH 5.

GOVERNMENT MEETINGS.

Meetings will be held as follows:

FRIDAY.—Pt. de Bute. speakers. Mr. J. L. Black, ex-M.P.P. and Mr. H. A. Powell, M.P.P.

CAPE BALD—Mr. Wood and others.

SATURDAY—Port Elgin, Mr Wood and others. Monday and Tuesday will announced by posters.

On Wednesday next March 4th Mr. Wood and others will address the electors in Music Hall.

The Springhill Disaster.

On Saturday last one of the most horrible and disastrous mining accidents that has ever marked Canada's industrial history occurred at Springhill, the details of which appear in another part of to-day's issue. Even in the heat of an exciting election campaign, public attention is directed to its terrible details and effects, and it, above all, is subject to discussion, particularly in this vicinity. In an instant, a prosperous, growing town filled with happy people and happy homes receives a shock and the friends and relations of upwards of one hundred and twenty miners are in mourning.

There is in Canadian history but one mining disaster to equal this in loss of life. This was in British Columbia, at Nanaimo, in 1873, where 125 persons were known to have been killed by an explosion.

Nova Scotia has had but two accidents to compare with this: one, the Foord pit horror, at Albion Mines, Pictou, in November, 1880, by which 44 persons met their death, and the Drummondville explosion at Westville, in May, 1873, by which 73 persons were killed, including the manager.

By the late accident there are upwards of sixty widows, many of them in poor circumstances, thrown upon the world to look for support to the more fortunate towns. The various towns and cities in the maritime provinces, and some in the upper provinces, have responded and it is hoped that the subscription lists now being circulated in Sackville will be as generously patronized as the urgency of the case demands.

Our Cattle Interests in Danger.

To the farmers of this and the adjoining province, the local market is the best one for the beef they raise on their farms. A few years ago the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland were noted for the quality and quantity of the beef they produced; but to-day the village markets are supplied by outside dealers. If our farmers could not, a few years ago, compete with Chicago beef with a protection in duty and freight of about two cents per pound, how can they compete with the duty removed under the policy advocated by Mr. George? This is a problem to which we invite the attention of those of our farmers who are disposed to vote for Unrestricted Reciprocity and free Chicago beef. In our opinion, it involves the absolute destruction of our beef-raising industry, an industry which is not only directly profitable to the farmer, but also indirectly profitable by the facilities it affords for the enrichment of the soil. It means loss to all our farmers and depreciation in farm lands and farm values of all kinds.

A number of the States of the Union have, under the pressure of the dire necessities of the farmer, imposed by law an inspection in Chicago beef, the cost of which was in the case of Virginia fixed at one cent per pound. This worked well in the way of protecting Virginia farmers until the other day, when the Supreme Court declared the law invalid. Consequently, the Texas steer is let loose again to pursue its rampant and ruinous course against those farmers who have not the facilities for a most costless production of beef.

In New York state, the result of western competition has been most disastrous, and also in other states, as indicated by the following:

"The New York State Board of Assessors' in its report submitted on the 19th of January, says of farming in that state:

"Our investigations during the year just expired corroborate the assertion already made, viz: That there has been no improvement in the value of farms, nor in the financial position of their proprietors or occupants. Elsewhere, they have declared, that the farms are depreciating, that sales are few, and that agricultural industry is less and less profitable. In a great number of cases the farms are mortgaged to their full value, and that it is rarely that we find any that are not so."

"The state of Vermont appointed a commission to enquire into the condition of agriculture. Its report was dated Burlington, Sept. 10, 1880. Here is what it says:

"More than 1,000 farms in Vermont formerly under cultivation are now abandoned for farming purposes; one-half of these have buildings thereon in fair condition. In some cases nearly whole townships may be classified under this head."

* * * * * * *

"There is a town in Windham Co. made historic as being the town on the summit of the Green mountains, where Webster in the Log Cabin campaign of 1840, delivered an oration before an assemblage of more than 20,000 men and women, gathered from the Hudson even to the Connecticut. The meadow where he stood, with the orchard near at hand, are now grown up to trees, some of them evidently more than forty years of age. The house he occupied is gone. The log cabin, drawn by forty yoke of oxen, and subsequently set upon a foundation and occupied and preserved for years as a momento of one of Vermont's most noted days, long since went to decay, and its site is a matter of dispute.

"Of a small village near by, scarcely a vestige remains. The old stone fences once enclosing cultivated fields now lead through growing forests."

Mr. Laurier's Principles.

According to the Liberal programme Mr. Laurier will be premier of Canada after March 5. It will therefore be interesting to know whether he is a man of judgment, foresight or consistency or not. In 1872 he subscribed to a manifesto. It was as follows:

1. Election of Senators by the people or by the Local Legislatures.
2. Reform of the electoral laws of the Dominion in the same manner as for the Province of Quebec.
3. Reduction of the number of Ministers.
4. Diminution of the Governor-General's salary.
5. Reduction of the number of public employes to what is strictly required for the efficient performance of the public service.
6. Reorganization of the militia by taking for basis the maintenance of internal order.
7. Amelioration of our means of communication, so as to induce the commerce of the West to take the way of the St. Lawrence.
8. Opposition to the construction of the Pacific Railway by Government, so long as the North-West is not sufficiently colonized.
9. To obtain the absolute right of regulating our own commercial relations with other countries, in such a way as to ensure the establishment of manufactures in Canada.
10. Development of the resources of each of the Provinces composing the Confederation.
11. Protection to home industry.

As a member of the McKenzie government which came into power in 1873 he abandoned all the principles of this manifesto from 1 to 9 inclusive, and now Canada having afterwards commenced to develop her natural resources and obtained manufactures, Mr Laurier proposes to abandon "Protection to Home Industries," the 11th and most important section in the whole programme in order to gain power for himself and his Quebec allies, Mercier *et. al*, who have already announced a ten million dollar raid on the Dominion Treasury for "local," improvements, in anticipation of Sir John going out. Truly will this Canada of ours bleed if it comes under the domain of Mercier & Co.

After all Mr. Laurier appears to have faith in the national policy or in its ability to promote the productive power of the Dominion for says he in his address to the electors published in the Toronto Globe of the 18th inst: "The advantages of this "policy we place upon this one consideration that the producing power "of the community is vastly in excess of its consuming power, that as "a consequence new markets have to "be found abroad." As the National Policy has been instrumental in building up that "producing power," Mr Laurier's frank admission of the truth of Sir John's predictions concerning the results of that policy when he first inaugurated it, will be marked as having been fulfilled.

The Policy of Hon. George Brown.

The Hon. Geo Brown, leader of the Reform party of Canada, concluded his great speech in Parliament on Feby. 22nd, 1875, on Reciprocity negotiations at Washington, in which he had been engaged with these patriotic words:

"They had shown their ability to open "new markets for themselves when the "American market was closed against "them, and the clear path for them was "to follow up, with redoubled energy "and perseverance, the policy on which "they had entered. *Let the Americans "load their industries with customs as "they choose*; be it the firm policy of "Canada to remove every barrier in the "way of commercial extension, to repeal "all duties on raw materials, on articles "used in manufacturing, and on the "common necessities of daily life, and to "replace the revenue lost, if needed, by "a wiser and cheaper system of taxation, "let them seek TO DEVELOP THEIR GREAT "NATIONAL INDUSTRIES, and especially "the agricultural, shipping, fishing, mineral and lumber industries, LET THEM "OPEN UP NEW MARKETS ADAPTED TO "THEIR TRAFFIC AND LET THE CANADIAN "FLAG BE FOUND FLOATING ON EVERY "SEA.

Goldwin Smith.

Mr. Goldwin Smith continues to write long letters condemning the dissolution of Parliament as unconstitutional and Sir John's course as highly improper. He has no word of condemnation for Sir Richard Cartwright's secret intrigues in Washington against the country of his birth, to conceal which he visited Washington in disguise under a false name! He has no word of condemnation against Edward Farrar, whose conduct in furnishing United States politicians with information and advice as how to attack Canada, and force her into annexation, and was denounced thirteen months ago in the Toronto *Globe* as *traitorous*. Why does he not uphold Sir John in the gallant defence the old man is making against this horde of hungry conspirators? Because he is one of them. Like Romeo's apothecary he is:

"A hungry lean faced villian; .....
A needy, hollow eyed, sharp looking wretch."

Archbishop O'Brien gives a fine description of this renegade Britisher in another column.

IN COMMENTING on Farrer's pamphlet, "How to force Canada into Annexation" the London Times remarks: "In the reign of Victoria a "proper description of such conduct as "that of Edward Farrer may be doubtful, but in the reign of Elizabeth Sir "John Macdonald's description would "be accurate, and appropriate penalties "would not have been found wanting" which means that, had Mr. Editor Farrer of the Toronto *Globe* indulged in the pastime of plotting against his country in the time of Queen Bess, his traitorous head would be considered an unnecessary adjunct to the community and it would have been removed by the very efficient process of decapitation practised in those days.

Every man who is in favor of the annexation of Canada will tell you that (Unrestricted Reciprocity) is the way to bring it about.—Mr. S. J. Ritchie, of Ohio.

Traitor Farrer.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DOCUMENT HE PREPARED, TO SELL OUT CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES.

Canada has now to deal with the first traitor she has ever known in her political history. Mr. Farrar, editor of the Toronto *Globe* has been charged with, and has admitted, writing a pamphlet, copies of which went to Washington, advising the American government as to the best course to pursue to force Canada into annexation. Below is an extract from the sheet:

"A word in conclusion about the situation in the maritime provinces Outside of Halifax, the people as a body are well disposed towards the United States. The fisherman's phrase, that they should like 'to see Gloucester moved east,' in order that they might enjoy higher wages, commends itself to the majority. * * * It is thought that Sir John's methods of reconciling those provinces to the vast economic loss they sustain by being severed from their natural market in New England cannot survive the man himself. No one else could employ them with equal skill or success He is now 75 years old. The fishery question owes its existence, not to the people, but to the fish merchants and vessel owners The traders in other lines would be glad to see the widest privileges extended to the Americans, whose custom was once, and might be again, an important factor in the business of the provinces, more especially since the decay of the inshore fisheries has rendered it all the more essential that the coast population should be permitted to resume their former relations with the visitors. The influence of the fish-merchants is far-reaching. They control the newspapers and, to some extent, the politics of the province. The headland question, the dispute over the right of Americans to enter the Bay of Fundy, which was terminated by the arbitration in the case of the vessel Washington, and other points of controversy were all pressed by them in the hope, to which they still cling, of being able to force congress into yielding free fish. If their minds could be disabused of this notion, and they were made to see that free fish was not procurable through coercion we would soon hear the last of the cry that to grant commercial privileges to the Americans would be to surrender a valuable franchise. THE IMPOSITION BY THE UNITED STATES OF A TONNAGE TAX ON ALL NOVA SCOTIA VESSELS laden whole or in part with fish would speedily put an end to seizures and indeed to the whole controversy ANOTHER EASY WAY OF BRINGING THE GOVERNMENT AND ALL CONCERNED to THEIR SENSES WOULD BE TO SUSPEND THE BONDING PRIVILEGE OR TO CUT THE CONNECTION OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC WITH THE UNITED STATES TERRITORY AT SAULT STE MARIE. Either of these ways would rouse the full force of western Canadian influence against the government IT WOULD BE BETTER STILL TO OBLIGE BRITAIN TO WITHDRAW HER COUNTENANCE AND SUPPORT FROM THE CANADIAN CONTENTION as she did in 1871 That would secure the end desired without leaving the United States open to the charge of being animated by hatred of Canada, on which Sir John Macdonald trades. Whatever course the United States may see fit to adopt, IT IS PLAIN THAT SIR JOHN'S DISAPPEARANCE FROM THE STAGE IS TO BE THE SIGNAL FOR A MOVEMENT TOWARD ANNEXATION The enormous debt of the Dominion —$50 per head—the virtual bankruptcy of all the provinces except Ontario, the pressure of the American tariff upon trade and industry, the incurable issue of the race, and the action of the natural forces making for the consolidation of the lesser country with the greater, have a ready prepared the minds of the most intelligent Canadians for the destiny that awaits them; and A LEADER WILL BE FORTHCOMING WHEN THE HOUR ARRIVES."

Should the Liberals triumph, all doubts will be set at rest as to what is Canada's destiny. It will not be so very many years before she will be knocking at the door of your Uncle Sam.—Buffalo News.

Telegraph's report of a speech delivered by T. A. Rankine, Liberal candidate for St John on Monday evening last:—"The other day his firm "needed some lard and wired for quotations from the Boston market. "THE BOSTON PRICE WAS 6¼ CENTS AND "THAT AT INGERSOLL, ONT., 9 CENTS. "Thus they were compelled to pay this difference, which showed the effect of the N. P., in contrast with "what Unrestricted Reciprocity would "give.'—Farmers of Westmorland are you willing to take 6½ cents per lb. when you can get 9 cents? This is the Liberals policy: Let the United States enter our markets free and our farmers must sell as cheaply as the Yankees regardless of the fact that it costs us more to produce. Vote for Mr. George if you want to compete with 45,000,000 American farmers for your own market. Sir John legislates for the Canadian farmers.

THE *Transcript* makes a double column editorial on the advantages of the American egg market to the Canadians, but wisely neglects to state that within one hundred yards from its own office in Moncton eggs are selling for 7 cents more per dozen than they are in Boston, the fabled market of 60 millions.

Commercial Union would compel Canada to adopt our tariff policy, and the loss of fiscal independence would pave the way for the loss of political independence, * * that would about snap the loose tie that now binds Canada to the mother country.—Buffalo News.

The United States Markets a Delusion!

FARM PRODUCTS CHEAPER IN N. Y. THAN IN HALIFAX.—GOLDWIN SMITH'S OVERWEENING VANITY.

ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN'S LOYAL AND PATRIOTIC UTTERANCES.

In a speech delivered at the Halifax Academy of Music, two years ago, the Archbishop disposed, in advance, of the Jay Gould-Wiman-Cartwright scheme for handing this country over to the United States. He said:

"Practically,

WE ARE INDEPENDENT NOW

so far as real freedom of government is concerned. We have all the blessings of liberty without the cost of supporting a monarchy, and without the social demoralization of a presidential campaign. I take it that the wiser part of this Dominion will be in no hurry to exchange this cheaply maintained liberty for the very doubtful benefits of a costly independence as a monarchy, or for that national decadence which has ever dogged the steps of every republic the world has ever known. What shall we say of annexation? There are, I doubt not, a few unreflecting Canadians who sigh for annexation, misled by the catch cry of a vast market for our farm products, and dazzled by visions of untold wealth sure to fall, not like a summer shower, but like an autumn downpour, over annexed Canada. Men will have their delusions, harmless ones at times; but hurtful also on other occasions. And some men, too, will close their eyes to passing events, and become, not dreamers of a grand and noble dream, but bewailers of a past that can never return. Let us as reasonable men, compare the condition of farmers in Canada with farmers in the United States. What do we find? Will any man who knows whereof he speaks dare assert that

OUR AGRICULTULAL POPULATION

is behind that of the United States in education, in refinement of manners, in material comforts, or in moral or civic virtue?

I am not arguing, nor do I intend to argue, from a sentimental point. It is chiefly, if not wholly, to the good of Canada that I am looking. If, then, it is certain, as it is certain, that the Canadian farmer is fully as prosperous, as free, and more clear of debt than his brother in the United States, what inducement is there for him to sink his national aspiration, and to become an insignificant factor of an uncongenial community? Surely there is none. And yet those who have been asleep for the past ten or fifteen years tell of the fabulous prices which farm products would bring were we only annexed to the United States.

Sir, the prices of the past can never be realized again. Fourteen years ago, oats sold readily in P. E. I. for fifty cents a bushel. We had, some will say, reciprocity then. Yes; but to-day oats can be bought for much less than that in New York. Pork, at that time, found a ready market at eight cents—now it can be bought for less than six in New York. And so we might go through the list of farm products and we would find that, allowing for the cost of transportation, these products are nearly as cheap in New York as in P. E. I. or in Nova Scotia. And with the still further opening up of the farm lands of the western states, the increased facilities of transportation, and the cheapening of the cost of production, it is more than probable that the products of the farm will soon be cheaper in New York and Boston than in Halifax and Montreal.

It is time for the men who pretend to lead public opinion to wake up to the changed conditions of the agricultural industry in the past decade; and to the still greater changes to take place in the near future.

There is another small section of Canada in favor of annexation. Some are men of intellectual parts, and fired with aspirations of political greatness. They think they perceive a wider field for the successful employment of an annexed Canada. To these I would merely say: become one with us; help to lay broad and deed the foundations of a world circling power. It will afford ample scope for all legitimate ambitions and be a work worthy of the mightiest intellects. There are, however, others of this section less worthy of respect. They are men who have not courage to face

GREAT NATIONAL PROBLEMS,

but think it wisdom to become the Cassandra of every noble undertaking. These men have for leader and mouthpiece Goldwin Smith, the peripatetic prophet of pessimism. Because, forsooth, his own life has been a dismal failure—because his overweening vanity was badly injured in its collision with Canadian commonsense—because we would not take phrases void of sense for apothegms of wisdom, he, the fossilized enemy of local autonomy, and the last defender of worn-out bigotry, has put his feeble curse on Canadian nationality, and assumed the leadership of the gruesome crowd of Mrs. Gummages who see no future for Canada but one of vassalage to the United States. Let them, if they so please, wring their hands in cowardly despair. But are we, the descendants of mighty races, the inheritors of a vast patrimony, the heirs of noble traditions, so poor in resources or so degenerate, as to know no form of action save the tears and hand wringings of dismal forbodings? It is an insult, and be resented as such to be told that annexation is our destiny.

It may be a mere coincidence, but the fact that Sir Richard Cartwright and several grit workers in Ontario were closeted in Montreal last week for several hours, with a party of American politicians, has a suspicious appearance. It is broadly hinted that a healthy fund is being raised on the south to aid the Liberals in their efforts to hand our markets over to the Americans, and that the headquarters for the transfer of the money is to be in Montreal.

Every vote cast for the Liberal candidate in most of the constituencies at least will be, in effect, a vote for annexation, since Commercial Union must lead to that.—Buffalo News.

THE export trade of Canada increased from $71,491,255 in 1879, to $89,189,167 in 1889. The imports increased from $81,964,417 in 1879, to $115,224,931 in 1889. Total foreign trade, import and export, increased from $153,455,682, in 1869, to $204,414,098, in 1889. This was an increase of trade, under the National Policy, from $37.01 per head of our population to $40.27 per head, in ten years. It is now $17.39 per head greater than the foreign trade of the United States.

K. D. C. Will cure you.

Maritime Matters.

—The bank of Nova Scotia will increase its capital by some $500,000. The shareholders are to have the stock at $150 per share.

—A bridge on the C. P. R. at St. Constant, Que., gave way on Saturday, just as a freight train was crossing it. Two cars fell into the river. The Boston train to Montreal was stopped in time to prevent further accident.

—A man named Hamon, who lives at Pasbebiac, was taken to the provincial lunatic asylum for treatment the other day. Up to a fortnight ago he was persane, when an abscess formed behind his ear, from the effects of which his mind became deranged.

—A boy at Richibucto was struck on the head with a boat hook the other day the point of which penetrated about two inches into his brain. The queer part is that, the boy appears to be doing well although the doctor had to extract several peices of his fur cap from the brain.

—The students of the Normal School at Fredericton have commenced the publication of a monthly eight paper called the Normal Light. The first number contains some very well written essays, etc., and the paper will form a very pleasant mode of communication between the students and their friends.

—Yarmouth County comes to time with its bear story. Robichau and Godett two lumbermen came upon a bear's den in a log. They stirred the occupants up and the mistress of the abode came out and was despatched by a gun shot, and an axe in the hands of Godett who was perched on the top of the log. In succession in one, two, three order three bears were killed the same way.

—The snow is so deep in York connty that many of the lumbermen experience great difficulty in going to and from their camps. Last week Henry Turnbull and a party of axemen and gum pickers from Stanley started for their camp on the South West Branch, but so slow was their progress that night overtook them and they had to sleep in the snow. Fortunately they had some blankets with them.

A Charity ball was held in Charlottetown, P. E. I. the other day for the benefit of the poor of that city Quite a large sum was realized but when the managers of the ball went to hand the money over to the clergymen for distibution they found that the reverened gentlemen would not take it, as it had been raised by means of questionably morality.

—Some time ago a boy out in a boat a short distanch from the shore at Bar Cove, saw a part of a cannon protruding from the mud at the bottom. Some men rigged a Spanish windlass and moved the cannon to dry land, a distance of about 100 yards. A gentleman who was at the cove lately says it weighs about 20 cwt., is 4 ft. 6 in. in length, and about 15 inches in diameter. It is said to have belonged to a warship named the Atalanta which was wrecked near the cove seventy or eighty years ago. It is said an officer was down about the cove some days ago trying to get some small article from the Atalanta as a memento.—Halifax Echo.

—The death is announced of the Rev Andrew Donald, at Hampton Village, at the ripe age of 85 years. He was the sole survivor of the first sederunt of the new Presbytery of New Brunswick adhering to the Westminister Standard. He came to this country from Scotland somewhere about 1841. He was ordained in 1840. By his labors the Presbyterian church at Campbell Settlement, Kings Co., was built, and he preached there for many years, retiring about 18 years ago. He was married twice leaving two child, one of whom is R. C. Donald, contractor, of Sunny Brae, Moncton, the other Mrs Mariner Bleakney, also of Moncton. Deceased had never been seriously ill up to the day of his death. On the morning of his death he was up and held religious service.

—Many of our readers will remember Capt. John Leavitt, who died Wednesday morning at his home in Bloomfield, Kings County, at the ripe age of 82 years. As long ago as 1858 Capt. Leavitt was one of the bravest pilots of St. John, and he devoted some years to that business, but finally retired and took up steamboating. He was master of some of the first steam vessels that sailed in the Bay of Fundy, among them being the steamers Gazelle, Herald, Maid of the Mist, Pilot, and Maid of Erin. With the travelling public, he was a great favorite and he did much to build up the early steam service. A good many years ago he retired from the service and removed to Bloomfield, where he has lived quietly. He was the postmaster, and was much esteemed and respected by all who knew him.

Mr. Blake on Free Trade

Speaking at Malvern, Ont., in January, 1877, Hon. Edward Blake referred to those fiscal policies which are intended to be dispensed with by the Liberals when they get into power and unrestricted reciprocity and free trade substituted:

"No man, I care not how convinced an advocate of absolutely free trade for Canada he may be, has yet suggested;—no man, I believe, can suggest—a practicable plan whereby our great revenue needs can be met otherwise than by the continued imposition of very high duties on goods similar to those we make, or can make, within our bounds, or on the raw materials. I invite the most ardent free trader in public life to present a plausible solution of this problem, and I contend that he is bound to do so before he talks of free trade as practicable in Canada. I have not believed it soluble in my day, and any chance of its solubility, if any chance there were, has been destroyed by the vast increase of our yearly charge, and by the other conditions which have been created. The thing is removed from the domain of practical politics."

Mr. Blake here states his unbelief in the new Liberal platform, and he has doubtless reechoed his opinion in his letter announcing his retirement from public life, and which his party declined to publish.

The greatest spelling match on record is that offered by Our Homes Publishing Co, in which they will award the following CASH PRIZES:—One prize of $300; one prize of $200; two prizes of $100; four prizes of $50; eight prizes; $25 twenty prizes of $10, forty prizes of $5; one hundred prizes of $2 and two hundred of $1.

These prizes will be awarded to the persons sending in the largest number of correctly spelled words found in the advertising pages of the February number of Our Homes in which no letters occur but those found in the sentences: "*Our Homes is Unrivalled as a Home Magizine.*" Special cash prizes will be given away each day and each week during this competition, which closes April 25th, 1891. Send 10 cents in stamps or silver, for a sample copy of the February number, with rules and regulations governing the competion. Address, OUR HOMES PUB. CO., Brockville, Ont. tf.

K. D. C. What is it

Just Received:

50 PCS. 2062 YDS.

Celebrated Zephyrs,

FAST COLORS,

HANDSOME PATTERNS,

The Best Washing Goods on the Market,

VERY CHEAP.

40 Pieces

DRILLETTES, Sateens,

And PRINTS,

NEW and PLEASING DESIGNS.

GREY COTTONS!

WHITE SHIRTINGS,

CHECKED SHIRTINGS,

SPECIAL PRICES BY THE PIECE.

Full Stock

Fresh Pure SPICES,

PICKLES, CANNED GOODS AND GENERAL GROCERIES.

25 Barrels Refined SUGAR,
15 Barrels Granulated SUGAR,
12 Casks MOLASSES,
50 Boxes ST. CROIX SOAP,
25 Hlf. Bbls. HERRING,
10 " "Peerless" Machine Oil.

J. L. BLACK.

1 Car Choice

White Oats,

Now at Railway Siding.

J. L. BLACK.

FLOUR. FEED.

800 Barrels FLOUR,

POPULAR BRANDS,

25 Tons FEED.

J. L. BLACK.

TENDERS.

TENDERS for a Log Pound in District No. 3 will be received up to and including March 7th. Plans and specifications to be seen at the residence of the undersigned. ALBERT ANDERSON,
Feb. 26. Com. Cole's Island.

CERES SUPERPHOSPHATE

USE

This HIGH GRADE FERTILIZER, and try for the

PRIZES,

For Wheat grown on it.

SEE CIRCULAR.

JACK & BELL,
HALIFAX, N. S.
4m

Administratrix' Notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of the late R Oscar Dobson are requested to make payment and all persons having claims against the estate of the said R Oscar Dobson are requested to present the same duly attested to the undersigned within three months

MARGARET JANE DOBSON
Administratrix
Jolicure, N. B., Feb. 12th, '91. 3m.

Notice for Tenders!

BANKRUPT STOCK!

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon, on THURSDAY, the 26th FEBRUARY, inst. for the stock of the estate of Henry Dickson, of Sackville, N. B., consisting of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Hats and Caps, Hardware, etc., etc., amounting to about $4 500. This stock is in first class condition, well assorted and fresh.

Stock and inventory can be inspected on application to the undersigned on and after Monday the 9th inst.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted

DAVID G. DICKSON,
Assignee.
Sackville, N. B., Feb. 12th, 1891.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Boiler," will be received until Tuesday, the 17th day of February, next, inclusively for the manufacture of, and placing in position, a NEW STEEL BOILER in the dredge "St. Lawrence," now lying at St. John, N. B., according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Dredging, Public Works office, Custom House building, St. John, N. B., and at the department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenders

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, *equal to five per cent. of the net amount of tender*, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order.
E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary,
Department of Public Works, }
Ottawa, 26th January, 1891. }

Advertise in the Post.

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.

MAPLE SUGAR,

Maple Sugar,

Self Raising BUCKWHEAT MEAL, BROWN BREAD FLOUR,

Choice Sugar Cured Hams, Spiced Roll Bacon,

BOLOGNA AND PORK SAUSAGE,

Oranges, 20c. per Dozen.

WE HAVE ON HAND THE FOLLOWING GOODS WHICH WE WILL OFFER AT GREAT BARGAINS:

MUST BE SOLD IF LOW PRICES WILL SELL THEM.

Ladies' Black and Colored Jackets, Ladies' Black and Colored Jerseys,

Clouds, Scarfs, Shawls, Hoods, Fascinators,

GLOVES, Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

Great Bargains in Ready-Made Clothing.

GEO. E. FORD.

Sackville, Feb. 26.

TENDERS

WANTED and will be received until the

28TH OF FEBRUARY, INST.,

for the building of a

NEW POUND,

in No. 5 District, either a Frame or Log Pound. Tenders to be given for each and left at the office of Amos Ogden where plans and specifications can be seen.

Sackville, Feb. 16th, '91. AMOS OGDEN, NATHAN LOWERISON, Commissioners.

New Brunswick, County of Westmorland, S. S.

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

WHEREAS Isabella Anderson, administratix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of David Anderson late of Botsford in the said County and Province; farmer, deceased, has filed a further account of her administration in estate of said deceased, and prayed that said account may be passed and allowed in due form of law. You are therefore required to cite the said Isaoella Anderson as such aminjstratrix, and all others interested in the estate of the said deceased to appear before me at a court of probate within and for the said County, to be held at the house of William Murray on the Davis Road in the Parish of Botsford in the said county on the Sixteenth day of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon to attend the passing of said account.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the said Court, this ninth day of February. A. D., 1891.

Signed CHAS. E KNAPP, Registrar of Probate Co. of Westmorland.
Signed A. E. OULTON, Judge of Probate Co. of Westm'd.

BIG REDUCTION

—IN—

ALL KINDS

—OF—

WINTER CLOTHING.

J. E. Hickey

IS OFFERING

WINTER CLOTHING AT COST

A FULL LINE OF EVERYTHING

—IN—

WINTER CLOTHING AT COST.

Sackville Book Store.

WE HAVE GOOD ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES IN

Books, Booklets, Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, Photo, Auto. and Scrap Albums, Tablets, Writing Desks and General Stationary, Toys, Games, Sleighs, Skates, Dolls, Comb and Brush Cases, Collar and Cuff and Jewel Cases, Work Boxes, Manicure, Shoe, Carving, Odor, and Smokers Setts, Whisk Holders, etc., Cake Baskets, Silver Castors, Pickle Dishes, Knives, Forks and Spoons, etc.

Gift Cups, Sugar and Creams, Porridge Sets.

Fruit Sets, Powder Sets, Vases, etc.

Chas. Moore

FEED, OATS, Etc.

Just Received and in Store:

CRACKED CORN,
BARLEY CHOP,
FEED FLOUR,
MIDDLINGS,
OATS.

M. WOOD & SONS.
Sackville, Jan. 15, 1891. 3m.

New Makes,

New Patterns.

Just received direct from the manufacturers, a Large Invoice

NEW & FASHIONABLE CLOTHS

For Suitings Overcoats Trouserings, Ulsters, Reefers, Vestings, Etc.

Also, an invoice French and German Cloths, in Coatings and Trouserings. All Trimmings of best quality.

The above we offer to customers at reasonable prices with best workmanship.

THOS. J. HORSLER.
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Sackville, Sept 25th, 1890.

Assignees Notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of Henry Dickson of Sackville, in the county of Westmorland, Merchant, has this day assigned all his property and effects to me in trust for the benefit of his creditors. Creditors desiring to participate in the estate are required to execute the trust deed within three months from this date. The trust deed now lies at the office of E. L. Ford, Attorney at Law, Sackville for inspection and execution.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1891.

DAVID C. DICKSON,
Assignee.
E. L. FORD, Solicitor.

Free Farms

—WHERE—

FARMING PAYS!

FULL information given in the attractive new editions of Canadian Pacific Railway Co's land publications just issued:—

NORTHWEST FARMER,
DAIRY FARMING AND RANCHING,
100 FARMERS TESTIFY.
SCOTCH FARMERS SUCCESS. BRITISH COLUMBIA. FREE FARMS.

These form a most valuable set and contain a vast amount of useful and interesting information, secured by special commissioners who thoroughly covered the ground this season and contain numerous illustrations of farming operations, etc., upon the prairies; also a great number of letters from settlers in the country telling of progress up to the close of 1890, and a good map Copies will be mailed free to any address upon application to any agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, or to

C. E. McPHERSON,
Asst. Gen'l Pass Agent,
ST. JOHN, N. B
Feb. 12, '91. 4i

Notice of Assignment.

NOTICE is hereby given that Henry Dickson, of Sackville, in the county of Westmorland, Merchant, has this day assigned all his property and effects to me in trust for the benefit of his creditors. Creditors desiring to participate in the estate are required to execute the trust deed within three months from this date. The trust deed now lies at the office of E. L. Ford, Attorney at Law, Sackville for inspection and execution.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1891.

DAVID C. DICKSON,
Assignee.
E. L. FORD, Solicitor.

JUST ARRIVED

—BY—

Steamer 'DAMARA.'

Latest Styles English Hats,

MEN'S WATERPROOF CAPE COATS,

LADIES CASHMERE WATERPROOFS,

MANUFACTURED ESPECIALLY FOR US

COOPER BOX & CO., LONDON, ENG.

CELEBRATED "THORNIAL PRINTS,"

Best washing and ironing goods in the market.

154 Different Patterns

IN ABOVE GOODS, JUST ARRIVED.

Also a nice assortment of

DRESS SATEENS.

10 Pieces Fancy Flanneletts,
10 " Cottonades and Tweeds.

Pillow Cotton, bleached and unbleached, Shirting, Grey Cotton by the piece at very low prices.

C. PICKARD.

Sackville, February 4th, 1891.

Winter Footwear.

Customers will find my stock of seasonable footwear still complete and unbroken in all lines

Overshoes, Cardigans and Wool Lined Rubbers, for Men, Women and Children. Very low in prices,

Fancy Moose Moccasins, in all sizes from Men's to Infants, Away down in prices.

Ladies' and Gent's Snowshoes, slight advance on cost.

Ladies and Misses Skating Boots, from $1.50 up.

Boy's and Youth's Heavy School Boots, my prices beat all.

Men's Half Foxed Felt Boots, the best and cheapest in town.

Womens Felt & Flannel Lined Slippers, at cost.

For the best Cash Value in all kinds of Footwear come direct to the

Sackville Boot and Shoe Store.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

W. TURNER.

Powell's Block, Sackville, Jan 20.

Lockwood's Drug Store!

The Centre Store in Treen's Brick Block, one door above F. A. Wilson. Just Received at **LOCKWOOD'S DRUG STORE.**

LUBIN'S PERFUMES.
COLGATE'S "
LUNDBORG'S EDENA.

Also 12 Varieties of Sachet Powder, just received

Pure Cod Liver Oil, Scott's Emulsion, Estey's Emulsion, Beef, Iron and Wine.

If you need a prescription filled, call at **LOCKWOOD'S DRUG STORE** for the Dispensing Department is complete, and the dispensing is attended to by the Proprietor, who is a graduate of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society with seven years experience.

If you are in need of **SPECTACLES** or **EYE GLASSES** I will guarantee to suit your eyes with B. Lawrence's celebrated Glasses,

E. M. LOCKWOOD,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Amherst Jan. 15th 1891.

EVERYONE

ACKNOWLEDGES NOW THAT

TREMAINE'S DRUG STORE

AMHERST,

Is by far the Best Place in the Two Counties

TO BUY

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES or TOILET ARTICLES.

They do not pretend to carry the Largest Stock, but they DO Carry

The Freshest and Best

And a FULL ASSORTMENT. You can always depend upon what you get there.

is at this store that Extra Attention is given to compounding Prescriptions, as they make a Specialty of such work.

REMOVAL!

We expect to move into our new Store Mr. Curry built for us, in

THE "TREEN BLOCK."

ABOUT

The First of DECEMBER,

And as we do not wish to take any more of our PRESENT STOCK in our new store than we can help,

WE WILL OFFER IMMENSE BARGAINS

To Cash Buyers.

Our Goods are New and Fresh,

SPECIAL VALUE IN LADIES AND CHILDRENS ULSTERS, JACKETS AND FUR LINED GARMENTS.

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

Special Locals.

Lockwoods Drug Store has been removed to centre store in Treen's Block, Amherst. Night bell on door.

TAKE out an Accident or Life Policy in the Travelers.

J. F. ALLISON, Agent.

The dispensing in Lockwood's Drug Store Amherst, is always performed by the proprietor. Night bell on door.

Call and see Lockwood's Drug Store, Treen's Block, Amherst. Everything new and fresh.

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

Just arrived at Lockwood's Drug Store, Amherst, a fine line of French and English Perfumes

Having recently fitted up our Job Department with some of the latest styles of type we are able to supply all kinds of Commercial and Legal Work in a first-class manner and at Lowest Rates. A full stock of Note, Letter and Bill Heads of all sizes, Shipping Tags and Envelopes constantly on hand. Get our prices before placing your orders elsewhere.

Around Town

BAPTIST SERNICE. — The Rev. Mr. Brecken will occupy the Baptist pulpit at lower Sackville, on Sunday next at 3 p. m.

HELPING BAND.—All members of this society will please attend next Tuesday evening. An interesting subject will be debated upon.

CAPT. CHAS. MOORE has been appointed local agent for the *Messenger and Visitor* for Sackville and vicinity. All subscribers are requested to call on him as he is authorized to receive and remit monies.

—The Eurhetorian Society will in the near future hold it its annual public meeting in Music Hall. The members have an extensive literary and musical programme in preparation, and the meeting promises to be unusually grand.

LAW LECTURE. — His Honor Judge Palmer of St John will deliver the second lecture of the Mt. Allison Law course in Memorial Hall on Friday evening Feb 27, 7.30 local time Subject—"Property, the origin of the idea, its growth and development, etc.

METHODIST SERVICES — March 1st; 11 a. m, Rev. Dr. Stewart, Centenary Service; 7 p. m., F. W. Harrison. Sacramental service in the evening at close of preaching. Upper Sackville, 3 p m., F. W. Harrison. Monday evening, March 2, Pub. Centenary Service

PERSONAL.—Mr. T. S. Kirkpatrick, of the Enterprise Foundry returned on Tuesday last from his trip to the States.

—Mr. and Mrs. Chas Fawcett left on Monday last for an extensive tour of the States.

—Rev. Dr. Saunders, editor of the "Messenger and Visitor," was in town on Monday.

SPRINGHILL SUFFERERS. — Posters have been issued by Stipendiary Cahill calling a meeting of those interested in the relief fund now being raised, in Music Hall block. The subscription list is being made up and about $230.00. already subscribed. Mr. Thomas Murray of the Halifax Banking Company, is the treasurer and will receive contributions to the fund.

STOCK NOTES.—One of the first colts to report this year is a fine colt by Harry Wilkes out of the mare Jennie owned by Mr. I. F. Avard, Bristol. It is well marked, like its sire and promises to make fine a animal. It was foaled on Sunday, 15th inst. We shall be pleased to publish any notices of foals sent in

—Mr. E. L. Stevens has sold his driving mare Nellie to Mr. M. L. Wetherwal, of Gloucester, Mass., for $150 The purchaser sent a man here on Tuesday for her.

MT. ALLISON NOTES.—The students of Mt. Allison were the first in Sackville to show their sympathy for the Springhill sufferers in a tangible manner. By Monday evening upwards of $123.30 had been subscribed by the students, professors, and teachers of the College and Male Academy. The above was collected by Messrs M. King, Saul Bonnell, and other students. The faculty and students of the Ladies' College also raised $75 toward the fund.

—Mr. S. C. Leonard, Corresponding Secretary of Y. M. C. A., left on Thursday for Cleveland, Ohio, as a delegate to the Convention of the Students Missionary Volunteer Movement. The convention opens to-day and will be attended by representatives of all the colleges on the continent.

—Messrs. W. B. McCoy, B. A., A. H. Anderson, B. A., G. S. Dobson, B. A., of '90, and C. Comben, B. A., of '89, visited the college last week.

—Mrs. Prof. Brecken, entertained a number of teachers and students on Friday evening last,

THE SPRINGHILL HORROR.—By our supplement with to-day's issue will be seen a full account of the accident at Springhill. Among those who are reported as severely burned by the explosion was Mr. Cyrus Munro of Port Elgin. Mr. Munro fortunately was not injured by the accident and tells of his remarkable escape from death. He was working a long distance from the accident when he heard a peculiar rumbling noise, and remarked to his mate that it was unusual. In an instant the true cause of the noise occurred to them and they were soon hurrying to the vents. In about five minutes after the report was heard the mine was so full of gas, the product of the combustion that no human being could exist in it, and Mr. Munro fell and his mate hurried on. Just here comes the peculiar part. Mr. Munro says he experienced a singularly delightful sensation when the gas began to effect him. He was wrapped in the most soothing slumbers and felt no pain whatever, but rather had a desire to continue the sleep. After falling he remembers nothing for some hours, when he regained consciousness in a house at the top of the mine. A correct report gives the number of victims at 121. It will cost about $4,000 to repair the mine.

LATER.

SPRINGHILL, FEB. 26.—Four bodies were recovered yesterday. The total number of dead is now estimated at 121 Manager Swift's body has not yet been recovered and may not be for ten days. Contributions are flowing in liberally; up to last night, over $12,000 was reported There were fifteen funerals yesterday. The north and west slope will be at work in full force by Monday. The east slope is being rapidly cleared of debris.

—The Russian authorities are said to be using torture to extract information from political prisoners in Poland.

Municipality of Westmorland.

ACCOUNTS PASSED AND ORDERED TO BE PAID.

SALISBURY PARISH.

J T Hawke, advert'ng Transcript,	$5 00
A J Main, parish clerk,	2 00
J M Crandall, district clerk,	4 00
H H Horsman, chairman councillor election,	4 00
Abram Alward, amount paid,	
J B Allen, constable services in 1887 councillors' election,	1 00
Amos Rodgers, bye road commissioners expenses in laying out roads:	10 50
Duncan McFee, chairman councillors election,	2 00
James Douglass, collectors commissions, $53 08	
Remitting Cash to Dorchester, 1 00	
Rate bills, 2 00	56 08
E Kay, money advanced to H V Crandall, road commiss.,	5 00
O S Poor bill,	766 62

DORCHESTER PARISH.

Gideon Weldon, loan of land for pound,	26 00
J T Hawke, advertising, etc,	5 00
F R Robidoux, advertising etc,	4 00
Dr Gaudet, medical attendance by order of O S Poor,	15 20
Anselem LeBlanc, dist clerk 4 00	
" " " 1889 4 00	8 00
English O S poor bills,	805,15
French " " "	600 00

SHEEIAC PARISH.

James Ingles, cash paid for polling booth, 5 00	
chairman elec. comiss, 4 00	9 00
P J McSweeney, holding councillors election, 4 00	
Constables fees, 1 00	
Acting lockup keeper, 8 00	
Repairing Lockup, etc, 1 30	
Wood, 1 75	
2 meals, 40	15 45
Sosime Collett use of house for election of Councillors,	4 00
J Robideaux, advertising etc,	9 00
Isidore Bourque, district clerk,	4 00
Adam Tait, land leased for lockup,	4 00
O S Poor, English,	163 00
O S Poor, French,	500 00

MONCTON PARISH.

W E Robinson, election, etc,	4 00
J T Hawke, printing etc.	27 50
W C Snow, (chairman, election etc.)	4 00
Auditing acct. Moncton parish list to the councillors of Parish	20 00
O S Poor English,	410 28
" " French	375 00

SACKVILLE PARISH.

Calvin Kinnear, land for pound,	4 00
George Fawcett, repairing pound,	1 25
J Hawke, printing, etc.,	4 00
A Ford, use of lock up,	25 00
Assessors,	15 00
O S Poor bills,	903 45

WESTMORLAND PARISH.

J T Hawke, printing,	2 00
Assessors,	6 00
O S Poor bills,	264 37

BOTSFORD PARISH.

J Smith McClashin, District clerk,	6 00
J B Marvin, district clerk,	5 00
W C Murray, parish clerk,	4 00
F J Robideaux, printing, etc.,	4 00
N LeBlanc, district clerk,	2 00
A Robideaux, printing, etc.,	4 00
Arthur Bent, chairman, etc,	4 00
John Riley, "	4 00
O S Poor bills,	414 30
Edward Scott, taking lunatic to Asylum,	15 00
John N Chapman, constables fees,	
Queen vs Johnson and Bernard	16 00
David Chapman, Town clerk,	4 00
Revisors of Shediac.—	
Revising list of electors for 1891,	36 00
Revisors of Salisbury, Revising list for 1891	36 00
Revisors of Botsford, revising list for 1891,	36 00
Revisors of Sackville, revising list for 1891,	36,00
Revisors of Dorchester, revising list for 1891	36 00
Revisors of Moncton Parish, revising list for 1891,	24 00
Revisors of Moncton Town, revising list for 1891,	30 00
Revisors of Westmorland, revising list for 1891,	36 00
James Ingles, Town clerk,	4 00
Fabien D Gallant, taking lunatic to Asylum from Shediac parish,	16 40
J Alonzo Bowes, assisting a prisoner in Moncton, constable fees,	8.10
Willard E Lawrence, constable fees, Queen vs Crandall, criminal,	2 50
George H Turner, justices fees, Queen vs Crandall,	4 00
P J Sweeney, constable fees in criminal prosecutions,	21 21
P J Sweeney, "	40
F C Palmer & Co, supplies to gaol,	11 80
W E Lawrence, constables fees, Queen vs Tait, Sullivan, Blakney and the Queen vs Milliken, and Milliken and Sullivan.	16 60
W E Lawrence, auctioneer for sale of old goal,	1 00
W E Lawrence, constable, for Queen vs Johnson, Queen vs Hoar, Queen vs Johnson, Queen vs Bernard,	28 00
Elijah Ayer, attending on Nov Court 1890,	11 00
Freeman Noiles, work at new jail,	7 25
J H Hickman & Co, supplies to jail and court house,	46 55
Burton Estabrook, constable for Queen vs Deans and others,	93 17
A D Richard bal salary as Treas	7 85
George Lawrence constable for Queen vs Polly,	5 75
Geo Lawrence, Constable, for Queen vs Trenholm,	10 00
Geo Lawrence constable for Queen vs Polly	20 70
John T Hawke, Printing	9 10
Thos L Wood, constable fess Queen vs Brownell and the Queen vs Borownell,	
Geo M Fairweather, drugs, medicine, etc., supplied prisoners in gaol	32 40
Humphrey Bowser, work done at Court House,	14 13
J Francis Teed, M D, attendance on prisoners in gaol,	52 00
Isaac Finney, constable fee. Queen vs Polly,	2 70
A E Oulton, bal, on salary Co. Sect	213 59
W C Murray, Town Clerk,	4 00
Wm Ogden, Town Clerk,	4 00
Samuel Patterson, supplies to gaol etc.	54 96
James D Ross, M D, coroner fees, etc, Dupuis,	17 00
O S Poor Sackville, expenses sending McFarlen to Lunatic Asylum,	17 12
J E Steadman, taking lunatic to Asylum	14 00
F Robidoux, printing.	1 50
Edward Cole, constable fee Queen vs Johnson,	4 70
Elijah Ayer, constable fee Queen vs Johnson,	4 60
Charles Foster, constable fees Queen vs Carter and others and taking Styles to Asylum,	28 16
Abram Wilbur, constable fees Queen vs Chandler,	4 00
David Herret, constable fees,	4 00
S Estabrooks, constable fees, Queen vs Handright,	1 50
F W Emmerson, Justices fees criminal examinations for 1890,	5 00
Walter Cahill, Justices fees criminal examinations for 1890,	75 00
Samuel Patterson, supplies for gaol,	3 25
A J Main, town clerk,	4 09
Geo Magee, constable fees, circus day at Petitcodiac,	2 00
D P Harrington, constable fees, Queen vs Maloney, do vs Plume, do vs Arthur,	10 30
M S Keith, constable fees, circus day at Petitcodiac,	2 00
W A Bleakney, constable fees, circus day at Petitcodiac,	2 00
Wm Avard, services as Valuator for 1890.	59 00
Abram Alward, services as valuator for 1890,	51 25
Maximibian F Richard, services as valuator for 1890,	40 83
S L Chapman, supplies for Court House,	1 44
E T Gaudet, M D, certificate of insanity for Gruvin and Richards,	8 00
H D Charters, Town Clerk,	4 00
S Estabrooks, constable fees, Queen vs Estabrooks,	3 75
Wm Hickman, advanced to send Gauvin to Asylum,	17 50

To be Continued.

The Candidates.

The following is a list of the candidates who will be nominated to-day in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

NEW BRUNLWICK.

CONSTITUENCY.	MIN.	OPP.
Albert	R C Weldon	Emmerson
Carleton	Vince	Colter
Charlotte	G J Clarke	A H Gillmor
Gloucester	Burns	Landry (Ind
Kent	Legere	LeBlanc
Kings	Foster	Domville (Ind
Northumb'd	Adams	Mitchell
Queens	Baird	King
Restigouche,	Moffat	
"	McAllister	
Sunbury	Wilmot	Day
St. John City	E. McLeod	Ellis
" Co's	Skinner	Weldon
" "	Hazen	Rankin
Victoria	Costigan	
Westmorland	Wood	George
York	Temple	Thompson

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Kings	Macdonald	Robertson
"	McLean	McIntyre
Queens	Ferguson	Davies
"	Blake	Welch
Prince	Howland	Yeo
"	Hunt	Perry

NOVA SCOTIA.

Annapolis	K B Mills	Chapman
Antigonish	Sir J Thompson	McGillivary
Cape Breton	M'Keen	Murray
"	McDougall	McPherson
Colchester	Patterson	Archibald
"		Fletcher (P.
Cumberland	Dickie	Livingstone
"		Casey (P.
Digby	Herbert Jones	Bowers
Guysboro	Ogden	Fraser
Halifax	Kennedy	Jones
"	Stairs	Dr Farrell
Hants	Putnam	Haley
Inverness	Cameron	Macdonnell
Kings	Bill	Borden
Lunenburg	Kaulback	Eisenhaur
Pictou	Tupper	Fraser
"	McDougall	Yorston
Queens	Freeman	F G Forbes
Richmond	Gillies	Flynn
"	Paint (Ind	
Shelburne	White	T Robertson
Victoria	McDonald	Ross
Yarmouth		Flint

Point de Bute.

MR. EDITOR.—A few words with regard to the political meeting held at Pt. de Bute Monday evening in a romantic way, for it was romantic from beginning to end. I think some of the speakers instead of burying the Post in the Bay of Funday buried their speeches (if they ever had any) in the Tantramar marsh. The chairman Mr. Scriminger opened the meeting with a few remarks taken from the fly leaf of the *Transcript* he howled about Sir. Charles leaving Halifax and travelling on the Sabbath day. He then introduced our new M. P. P. who I am sorry to say, has not yet learned to make a speech, he said something about Sir John making Mrs. Rykert a present of $75,000, but he forgot why it was done. Mr. McQueen stated that their platform had three planks in it—R. R. R., Reciprocity, Retrenchment and Reform or Radway's Ready Relief, had he taken a little Relief he probably would have felt better.

—The next speaker was Mr. Wm. F. George introduced as our M. P. after the 5th of March, who on making a bow to the ladies said he knew if they had votes to ballot he would be elected. This, I assure you, intermingled with a few rambling remarks about his subject, and a few comments about Mr. Wood terminated his speech. Mr. Thomas Pickard was then introduced and gave us a few comic anecdotes about the N. P. or national poverty as he termed it, and took his seat. Next introduced was Mr. J. J. Anderson the speaker of the evening, Mr. Anderson knew where his text was, and talked common sense. Had he been the only speaker of the evening the grits would have been joyful. At the close of his speech Mr. George moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, for the very able manner in which he conducted so short a meeting. In accepting his vote of thanks the chairman made a very erroneous statement when he said Sir John's manifesto was restricted reciprocity a treaty the same as the treaty of 1854 which would admit beef free.

—For the chairman's benefit the government of Sir John Macdonald proposes as a basis the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 with such modifications as are required by the altered circumstances of both countries. I consider it an insult to the audience that no invitation or even a chance to ask a question or correct a mistake was allowed.

ONE PRESENT.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The Liberal meeting at Point de Bute on Monday evening, February 23rd, was well attended The speakers were the chairman, Mr. A. Scriminger, the candidate, J. W. F. George, the newly elected M. P. P., J. A. McQueen, Messrs J. J. Anderson and Thos. Pickard. Mr. George disappointed his friends: whether it was owing to his having a bad cause, or for some other reason, we do not know. Noise seemed to be the strong point of his speech.

Mr. McQueen made the mistake of supposing that he could interest the audience for an hour on the merits of Unrestricted Reciprocity, and provoked one not unfriendly to him to say that he did not come there to "hear Joe McQueen blather for an hour." He tried to make people believe that he understood the workings of Unrestricted Reciprocity so well that he could tell to a dollar just what a man would make on certain transactions if we had free trade with the United States. A voice from the audience asked, "What about the farmers?" This question seemed to raffle the speaker's temper, so that in a few minutes he took his seat without making a reply.

J. J. Anderson was the speaker of the evening He referred to confederation, and said he voted for it. He spoke like a man that was not "awfully" well pleased with the company he was in.

Mr Pickard undertook the dignified task of telling half-truths, the better to make a point against his opponents. The chairman attempted to satisfy the gentlemen in the audience who took exceptions to American beef, by stating that if we had free trade with the United States, agricultural implements could be purchased so much cheaper that the farmers here could compete with the Chicago beef exporters; a statement to which Mr. Pickard responded very heartily, saying it was a good point—which proved conclusively that neither gentleman knew what he was talking about.

All the speakers seemed to know more about Unrestricted Reciprocity than Erastus Wiman, Richard Cartwright or the traitor Farrar. They assured the audience there was no annexation, and that they were all loyal Canadians.

K. D. C. for Everybody

Mr. George and the Texan Steers.

Explanations Wanted from Mr. George.

DEAR SIR,—

I am a farmer like you. I raise hay, cattle and other farm products, for which I want the best price obtainable. You are the spokesman of the new policy of Unrestricted Reciprocity in this county, and before voting for that measure, I would like you to inform me how it will give me better prices for my products. You having stated in your Salisbury speech, as reported in the Transcript: "I am a business man, a practical man. I want a larger market for the products of my farm;" which you state under U. R. would be worth $50 more per acre! For what products do we want a larger market? Not for hay, because I have heard you declare many times in our agricultural meetings, against the practice of selling hay off the farms, thereby impoverishing them, instead of feeding it out and returning it to the land in the form of manure. Besides, you have always argued, and I have always agreed with you, that farm products ought to be turned off in the most finished form, with least bulk and weight, to avoid transportation charges. Therefore, I will agree with you that it would not be wise to change the fiscal policy of the country to enable farmers to sell their hay and impoverish their farms.

What about potatoes? I hear that the freight and duty under the McKinley Bill is forty cents per bushel. This is a great burden on some one; but on whom? It don't affect our people, because potatoes are selling at $1.10 per barrel—ten cents more than before the McKinley bill was put in force! I asked a Yankee trader, the other day, how this was; and he said that when the crop is good in the States, they don't want our potatoes at any price. Those forty-five millions of farmers can raise all they want. When their crop turns out badly, they have to buy Nova Scotia potatoes at any price and they pay the duty themselves. I had none to sell myself this season; in fact, the Sackville farmers did not raise enough to feed the Sackville people. My advice to my brother farmers would be to try and raise enough potatoes to feed the six thousand people in the parish before we bellow out for a market of 65,000,000 people.

You did not mention, in your speech, the benefits you would get by being able to sell in the Eastern states the surplus crop of oats and cattle feed generally. I told my oldest son, Jake, that you forgot that. He is a good deal of a Tory, but with your help I will make him a Grit yet.

"Why," said he, "Squire George told me some time ago he ought to get a good price for his cattle, for he had not raised enough cattle feed for years for his own use, and had to import it from the west, and it cost heavy."

Then he went on to say that if some folks would talk politicks less and raise more, it would be better for the country; and, quoting that western orator, that if people would raise more hogs and less h———, the farmers would prosper; but then, Jake is a Tory.

I was disappointed you did not refer to the boom Unrestricted Reciprocity would give to cattle-raising, which is the leading industry of this section, and to which, more than to anything else, our farmers must look for a living. I know you would not dodge the cattle business, so I conclude the Transcript's reporter must have forgotten to take down your remarks as to how free trade with Chicago would improve our cattle business. You remember a year ago, before Mr. Wood got parliament to put up the duty on beef and pork, Texas beef from Chicago was sold in St. John, Halifax, Moncton, and even in Sackville. Our neighbors all around were eating Texas steer beef, and praising it on account of price and quality. It was imported here at a profit though. I understand the duty and freight amounted to a protection of two cents per pound. Under free trade, the duty will be taken off and Texas steers will come in again sure, and our cattle-raising business will be killed as dead as a herring. It is not a bright look out for us farmers: either to do nothing, or to have to turn off cattle spring and fall at 3 cents per pound, same as Chicago.

You say our farm lands will increase in value $50 per acre. I am afraid, Mr. George, you are mistaken. It will bring down the price of farm lands, and make lands here the same value they are among our next door neighbors in Maine and Vermont, which, while open to the market of 65,000,000 people, are destroyed by the competition of 45,000,000 farmers, the greater portion of whom live on cheap, easily tilled lands. Beef and many other kinds of produce are cheaper in Boston than in St. John. I am very anxious to hear your explanation as to how the importation of Chicago beef will increase the value of our farm lands $50 per acre. I trust you will not fail to publish it in the papers and make it plain before election day. If you cannot, I am afraid my boys and I will vote for Josey and to keep out Texas steers.

YORKSHIRE.

Dorchester.

—Rev. J. R. Campbell has been summoned by telegraph to Springhill, to assist in the burial of the men killed in the recent explosion there.

—On Monday evening persons passing the house of Mrs. Rose Walker, on Water street, notice smoke issuing from the windows, and on entering found Mrs Walker lying on the floor, near her bed, in an insensible condition. The bedding was in flames, having evidently become become ignited while occupied by Mrs. Walker, who died shortly afterwards from the effect of her injuries. Mr. Henry Cook, who pluckily carried the unconscious woman from the house, was badly burned about the face and hands, and will be incapacitated for work for some time. An inquest was held by Coroner Robb, immediately after Mrs Walker's death, resulting in a verdict of death by suffocation and burns caused by a fire the origin of which was in doubt. Mrs. Walker is said to have been 100 years of age.

—Mr. J. H. Hickman, who has been seriously ill for some time went South last week, accompanied by his sister, Mrs W. D. Douglass, of Amherst. Their destination is Ashville, North Carolina, where they will remain during the spring months.

—Steps are been taken for the organization of a brass band for Dorchester, and subscriptions are being asked for the purchase of the necessary instruments. As the undertaking is in the hands of responsible persons the project should meet with encouragement at the hands of our people, in spite of the poor success that attended former efforts in the same direction.

K. D. C. Worth millions.

Music Hall Grocery.

Hams and Bacon just arrived, TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, FRESH SODA BISCUITS, PILOT BREAD PLES, ORANGES, LEMONS, Etc.

We have a full line of Canned Goods and the Best and Freshest Confectionery in Town.

H. F. PICKARD.

Sackville, N. B., Feb. 5th, 1891.

FLOUR & FEED.

I OFFER

200 Bbls. MANITOBA Flour

AND OTHER FAVORITE BRANDS OF FLOUR.

10 TONS FEED

USUAL LOW PRICES,

YOURS TRULY,

J. A. McQUEEN.

Pt. de Bute, Jany. 8, 1891.

R. S. PRIDHAM,

Studio opposite Brunswick House, Sackville, N, B.

Owing to recent improvements made in our finishing department, we are now able to fill orders much more promptly than ever. Our facilities for doing fine work are now complete. Prices as low as good work with lasting qualities can be delivered.

TERMS—Patrons are requested to pay one Dollar at the time of sitting and balance when work is completed.

H. W. TEENHOLM, Operator.

Sackville Boot & Shoe Fact'y.

IF YOU WANT GOOD VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

Buy your Boots and Shoes of this make.

All Lines of Men's, Woman's, Youth's, Misses,

AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

MOCCASINS of all Sizes. CUSTOM WORK a Specialty.

ABNER SMITH.

Sackville, N. B.. Feby 12th, 1891.

Fort Lawrence.

—Mr. J. Travis Smith, aged 68, dropped dead on Tuesday evening, 17th inst. He had been apparently in fairly good health, and had eaten tea as heartily as usual. He had gone out to a neighbor's house to spend the evening and after returning to his home, when in the act of winding the clock, he dropped dead. The deceased was a member of the Methodist church. He leaves a widow, three daughters, two sons, and a numerous circle of friends to mourn their loss. His funeral, which took place on the 19th, was very largely attended. Appropriate service was held at the house of the departed, by Rev J. Crisp assisted by Rev. Mr. Steel and Rev. Mr. Stothard, of Amherst. The bereaved household have the fullest sympathy of the community in their sad affliction.

—On Monday John Powell, senr., while chopping in the woods, cut his foot very badly: four stitches were taken to close the wound.

—Albert Smith & Sons have sawn this winter, up to the present date, eight hundred thousand superficial feet of lumber, chiefly deals. This enterprising firm has made arrangements to have cars run within three hundred yards of their mill, to convey their lumber to market.

—Mock parliament closed down on Thursday evening last, and will not be open again until further notice.

—Mrs. N. J. Gordon, who was taken suddenly ill several weeks ago at church, is recovering very slowly.

—There was no service in St. Alban's church last Sabbath, the cause being a failure to get a supply at Amherst.

—Rev. Jas. Crisp gave us a short address on temperance last Friday evening. The principal feature of his discourse was Scott Act, and how he himself shut down the traffic at Salisbury with the aid of this Act. It would probably be as well for the friends of temperance in a town not far distant, which is said to have no less than sixteen places where intoxicating liquor is sold, to get a leaf out of this Rev. gentleman's book.

—On Tuesday morning of last week, Contractor Morse of the Chignecto Ship Railway learned that the supply store at his works had been broken into, and a considerrble quantity of provisions taken. The burglar had gained entrance through a window at the front of the shop. At another time, previous to this, the shop was entered and a quantity of underclothing stolen. It has not yet been ascertained what the loss is estimated at.

—Why go round "with one leg in the grave" suffering in silence—misunderstand—when Madame Bailey can relieve the suffering with her "Oxien Nerve Food." She herself is a fitting testimony of its wonderful properties, as she has been restored to health and beauty by its use. She claims that if we had unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, it would be also a financial gain, but at the present time the duty leaves her but a small margin.

—Politics has been recently awakened from its slumbers and we understand that the contest will begin now in good earnest. Mr. A. R. Dickey, who is the liberal conservative candidate, is a man who is highly esteemed through Cumberland County, and one who has proved himself to be a faithful representative. We predict for him a bright future. Temperance is one of the leading questions of the day all over the world; but temperance, like everything else, requires sincerity to insure success. Very little real good will be accomplished while temperance workers do not practise what they preach; or while a temperance worker requires a glass to steady his nerves before giving a lecture.

Our Liberal friends, Fielding and Longley, of Nova Scotia; Davies, of Prince Edward Island; Mercier and Laurier, of Quebec; Cartwright, of Ontario; and a host besides, look to us, the people of the United States, for "the sign by which they shall conquer." Can we deny them?—President Lane of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

This is the utterance of the principal Nova Scotia leader of the Unrestricted Reciprocity party who was caught, like Messrs. Cartwright and Laurier, making speeches in the United States when dissolution was announced:

"First—it will lead to Annexation. "This must be considered from two "standpoints—that of those who are "opposed to political union with the "United States, and those who are not. "*Belonging to the latter class and believing firmly that the interestt of the "Dominion are more identified with "the continent of America than with "any portion of the world, this bugbear "has no terrors for me;* nor would I, "and many others who believe with me, "resist Commercial Union, if satisfied "that the material prosperity of the "country were bound up in it, for *mere "sentimental considerations.*"—Hon. J. W. Longley, in Handbook of Commercial Union, page 115.

CHEAP CATTLE.—Bradstreet's of 14, says the Department of Agriculture of United States makes an annual return of value and number of farm animals. "Cattle other than milch "cows numbered in December last "36,875,648. Those in Arkansas had "an average value of $8.46 and in "Texas $8.89 per head." These prices have done much to impoverish the farmers of New England. Unrestricted Reciprocity will give these cheap cattle a free range in our local markets.

We want an additional market for our manufactures. Macdonald sneers at the proposal to surround his country with the McKinley tariff. That or nothing is what Commercial Union with this country means. Washington Post.

BORN.

FREEMAN—At Amherst, on the 18th inst to the of wife D Freeman, a son.

DUNN—At Welkford Station, Kent Co., Feb 11 to the wife of S. M. Dunn, a daughter.

BENT—At Amherst, Feb 18 to the wife of Chas S. Bent, a son.

LEGERE—At Little Cape, Botsford, on the 8th inst, to the wife of H. S. LEGER, a daughter.

DUNCAN.—At Weldon St. Sackville, 21st inst, to the wife of ROBERT DUNCAN, a son.

MARRIED.

BAKER-CHURCHILL.—At the residence of the officiating clergy, Rev. J. C. Bleakney, Woodstock, N. B. Feb 17th, MR. S. A. W. BLEAKNEY, civil engineer of the government staff of the Cape Breton railway, to Miss ELIZA CHURCHILL, of Woodstock, N. B.

DIED

ROBINSON—At Hopewell Hill, A. Co., Feb 16th, BRADBURY ROBINSON, in the 86th year of his age.

LOCKHART—At Moncton on the 22nd, inst. after a lingering illness which he bore with christian fortitude, ZACARIAH LOCKHART, late I. C R Conductor, in the 41st year of his age, leaving a wife and two children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and loving father.

ATKINSON—At his residence Mortimore, Kent Co., N. B. Feb 19th, of inflamation of the bowels, HENRY W., aged 23 years and 10 months, son of Eleanor M. and R. H Atkinson. He leaves a sorrowing wife and one child, also a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

BENT-At Amherst Feb 20th inst., ALBER BENT, aged 71.

LEGER—At Little Cape, Botsford, 12th inst, of Consumption, MARY, beloved wife of H. S. LEGER, in the 35th year of her age.

NOILES—At Melrose, Westmorland Co., MRS DAVID NOILES, for many years a resident of Shemogue, in the 72nd year of her age.

PRENTISE—At New Albany Annapolis Co., N. S. of consumption, HENRY WHITMAN PRENTISE, in the 30th year of his age. (Boston papers please copy)

PURDY—Drowned from the steamship "Dunsmuir" at British Columbia, Feb 7th, ERNEST EVANS, aged 18 years and 10 months, oldest son of Capt. Reuben and Emma M. Purdy.

RHODES, CURRY & Co.

AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA,

Manufacturers and Builders.



SCHOOL, OFFICE, CHURCH AND HOUSE FURNITURE.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders Materia

jan27 Send for Estimates.

Boots and Shoes!

FALL AND WINTER!

AMHERST BOOT & SHOE CO. (Retail)

MOFFAT'S BLOCK.

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

Ladies' Skating Boots, from $1 50 upwards,
" Walking Boots, in Button and Lace,
" Felt Boots and Shoes,
" and Gents' Solid Comfort German Felt Slippers, sure cure for cold feet,
Ladies' and Gents' American Rubbers, 1st quality

Also a Fine Assortment of

GENTS' ENGLISH BOOTS,

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

Custom Work a Specialty.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY & NEATLY DONE.

SACKVILLE

Meat Market.

The Subscriber has opened a MEAT MARKET,

IN THE HENRY ALLISON BLOCK

Opposite Music Hall, and is prepared to supply the Sackville public with

MEATS of all KINDS!

Fresh Fish

WILL ALSO BE SUPPLIED.

All Orders Will be Delivered by the Subscriber.

C. A. MILTON & Co.

Cash Paid for Fat Cattle.

Sackville, Jan 8 9th. 1890.

BETTER THAN EVER.

MRS. C. W. MAIN'S

STOCK OF

MILLINERY

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

STOCK OF FEATHERS

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

Art Needle Work Materials

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

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

MRS. C. W. MAIN,

Douglas Block, Amherst.

"Nothing Succeeds Like Success."

Since Advertising in the Post our

LADIES FELT SAILOR HATS

sent to any address upon the receipt of

$1.00

the sale has been wonderful.

OUR

LETTER ORDER DEPARTMENT,

receives careful attention, and promptness in the filling of all orders.

We want to increase our LETTER ORDERS, and ask all those who have not given us an order, to begin now and we feel assured we will be able to hold your custom.

In every case we guarantee satisfaction or will refund the money. We carry the largest stock of

MILLINERY,

of any House in the Lower Provinces

H.G. Marr.

MONCTON.

DUNLAP BROS & CO.

AMHERST, N. S.

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED.

3 tons Chain from 3-16 to 3-4 in.,

15 doz Axes,

6 " Peevies,

4 bales Horse Rugs,

4 " White and Grey Blankets,

2 Cases Halters,

2 " Sleigh Bells in Body, Back and Shaft,

2 " Whips,

4 " Carpet Sweepers,

3 bales Sleigh Robes,

IRON AND STEEL.

200 kegs Steel Cut Nails,

125 " Horse Shoes,

100 boxes " Nails,

20 tons Iron and Steel,

CARRIAGE STOCK.

3 cars Carriage Wood Stock,

1 " " Gears and Bodies,

1 " " Wheels,

FLOUR, FEED, PORK.

350 bbls Flour including Ogilvies, Manitoba, Hungarian Patent.

15 tons Heavy Feed,

45 bbls Pork,

50 Tubs and Buckets of Butter,

7 Puns. Molasses,

Porto Rico and other Brands,

DUNLAP BROS. & CO.

Farm For Sale!

A small Farm for sale in the centre of Sackville, convenient to Post Office Academy and railway station. For par- apply to

JOHN T. CARTER.

Sackville, Oct. 29th, 1890.

This space reserved for Charles Warmunde, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Sackville

TO FARMERS!

I have for sale an Assortment of

Steel Plows,

(Frost & Wood's make), SPRING TOOTH HARROWS and EXTRA PARTS, Soil Plates, etc., at lowest Rates. Also, one very nice new Light Buggy at a bargain.

R. BELL.

Sackville, Sept. 25th. tf

Administrator's Notice.

Take notice that all persons having any claims against the estate of Rev. D. S. Carpenter, late of the parish of Sackville, deceased, will present the same duly attested to the undersigned within three months from the date hereof and all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

Elizabeth Ann Carpenter,

Administratrix.

Sackville, Jan 28, 1891. 1m

The Archer's Song.

What of the bow?
The bow was made in England;
Of true wood, of yew wood,
The wood of English bows;
So men who are free
Love the old yew-tree.
And the land where the yew-tree grows.

What of the cord?
The cord was made in England:
A rough cord, a tough cord,
A cord that bowmen love;
So we'll drain our jacks
To the English flax
And the land where the hemp was wove.

What of the shaft?
The shaft was cut in England;
A long shaft, a strong shaft,
Barbed and trim and true;
So we'll drink all together
To the grey goose feather
And the land where the grey goose flew.

What of the men?
The men were bred in England;
The bowmen—the yeomen—
The lads of dale and fell.
Here's to you—and to you!
To the hearts that are true
And the land where the true hearts dwell.
—Cornhill.

Amateur Theatricals.

In Love with A Stage Hero.

BY STEPHEN FISKE.

I.

Hattie Welles was undeniably, a lovely girl—only nineteen; tall, graceful, elegant, with dark blue eyes, real golden hair and lips which spoke as sweetly as the look. She was, moreover, intelligent, well-educated, and accomplished. Her father was Nathan Welles, of the well-known shipping firm of Welles, Blackett & Tubbs; wealthy, and devoted to his only daughter. Her mother died during her girlhood. She lived in a handsome mansion on Murray Hill, and, without being what is called a belle, moved in excellent society and enjoyed every possible comfort and luxury.

For over a year Miss Welles had been engaged to be married to John Downing. That is to say, she had been engaged to him all her life; as they had been playmates and schoolmates and sweethearts as long as they could remember; but their betrothal had been publicly announced when Hattie was eighteen years old; and John had given her an engagement ring with a solitare diamond, which, he told her was worth $1,500. She ought, therefore, to have been a very happy young lady—and, without thinking much about it, she was happy.

John Downing was a good looking, stoutly-built, thoroughly good and solid business man of about twenty five, looking and feeling considerably older than his years. His business was profitable but prosaic—the boot and shoe business. But then, it was wholesale and John could afford to laugh at those who jestingly called him a cobbler. He had inherited it, with plenty of capital from his father, and had been put in charge of it, after going through college and making the tour of Europe. Fond of his money, and fond of Hattie, his only daughter, the wealthy Mr. Welles could no have selected a more sensible and satisfactory husband, and all concerned were aware of this fact.

When Hattie joined the amateur theatrical society, then the latest fashionable fad, John joined a so. He would have gone into the ring of an amateur circus if Hattie had been one of the troupe. Like most lively, intelligent girls, Hattie had some talent for acting, and her intelligence and her imitative faculties soon made her the star of the little coterie. John had no histrionic ambition, and only looked awkward on the stage. He was content to escort Hattie, and to do his best with such minor parts as were assigned to him in the farces.

For awhile the leading members of the Amateur Cercle—"cercle," being the French for club, sounded more imposing—were rather successful at private receptions and select charity benefits in such two part comediettas as "A Morning Call," and "A Happy Pair," with a good old farce to complete the bill, for Bob Van Ricketts, a millionaire by birth, was a capital low comedian, and delighted to redden his nose, assume a dialect and be knocked about the stage. Then, growing bolder with impunity they decided to attempt "The Lady of Lyons," with the full strength of the Cercle in the cast. Hattie Welles was to be the *Pauline*; Tom Hatch, who had taken lessons in elocution from an old actor, the *Claude Melnotte*; two of the youngest girls, fresh from the boarding school, the *Widow Melnotte* and *Madame Deschappels*; and so on, John being cast for *Colonel Dumas*, because he belonged to the Seventh Regiment. The Lyceum Theatre had been rented for an afternoon performance; tickets five dollars each; the proceeds to be donated to the Maternity Hospital. In the evening the Cercle would give a supper and a dance at Delmonico's.

But as the rehearsals proceeded, it was discovered that none of the amateurs knew what is technically called he business of "The Lady of Lyons," or rather, that each of them remembered it differently. The characters were in each other's way. The lines seemed to lack point. Confusion became worse confounded. "This will not do at all" was the general verdict.

Finally, Tom Hatch suggested that the Cercle should engage Harry Delacourt, the popular leading man of the Hyperion Theatre, the "idea *Claude Melnotte*," as the critics termed him, to stage-manage the comedy for them. "He comes high, but we must have him," said Bob Van Ricketts, who was going to try a small serious part as *Gaspard*. So Mr. Hatch was authorized to make the arrangement.

II.

Harry Delacourt came and was seen, and conquered. All the ladies admired him; all the men hailed him as first rate fellow. He understood his profession perfectly, and soon began to get the Cercle into something like dramatic shape. He said "My dear" to all the ladies, and "My boy" to all the men. He pushed and pushed them about to place them in their various positions. Withal, he was so handsome, so stylish, so good-tempered and so jolly, that every-body was more and more pleased with him.

On the stage Delacourt made love in the play—to one lady after another; being by turns all the characters, in order to show how they ought to be acted. But the most rigid chaperone could not object to this, for he made love at the same time to all the gentlemen also, assuming the parts of the ladies when their scenes came, if he made more love to Hattie Welles and Tom Hatch than to anybody else that was because the lines of play required it.

But the most enjoyable moments of the rehearsals were the fleeting flirtations at the wings, while the actors were waiting to catch their cues to go on. Delacourt had his share of these, and enjoyed them as much as anybody else. He was on the stage and directing the performers, but he had speaking eyes and a voice modulated like music. All of the young girls openly worshipped him—so openly that none of their admirers thought it worth their while to be jealous. Was it not a dream of romance to be talking to, or listening to, the *Claude* the *Romeo*, the *Wildrake*, the *Charles Surface*, whom they had so often applauded at the Hyperion Theatre.

Perhaps only John Downing noticed the interchange of mingled badinage, instruction and compliment between Hattie and Delacourt was rather more intimate and personal than between Delacourt and the other ladies. Perhaps John Downing was a trifle annoyed and perplexed when Miss Welles invited Delacourt for an extra fee of course—to call at her house and give her some private lessons in her difficult part, and when Delacourt accepted the invitations but declined the fee, saying that it was included in the original arrangement. If John Downing had any such feelings, he concealed them admirably and devoted his whole mind to the rehearsals bestowing only his leisure moments upon the boot and shoe business.

Seen by himself, in the Welles parlors, Delacourt was even more fascinating, still. Under his tuition Hattie began to feel like *Pauline* and to recite her speeches with true artistic fervor. Delacourt evidently admired her and took extraordinary pains with her. In conversation, outside of "The Lady of Lyons," he was most interesting, with poetic ideas and romantic phrases which Hattie had never heard in her parlors before. He talked a great deal about himself, but that was the subject that engrossed Hattie. The quaint technical professional terms which he often used, amused her so much that she would repeat after him like a real actress.

Did she own, even to herself, that, when Delacourt had gone, something seemed missing from her luxurious home? That compared with Delacourt's bright and versatile conversation the talk of John Downing seemed dreadfully dull? That the only way in which John could now make him self agreeable was to offer to take her, in the evening, to the theatre where Delacourt was acting? That, as she watched the popular favorite from her box, he seemed to be acting to her? That it made her happy all the night when Delacourt gave her a slight sign of recognition from the stage, or wore one of the flowers which she had sent him in his button-hole? If so she was as reticent as John Downing and gave him no sign of her sentiments or her infatuation.

III.

Late one afternoon, Mr. Welles, coming into the back parlor unannounced, found Delacourt upon his knees, pleading to Hattie who, half consenting, half refusing, turned away from him The old gentleman was purple with astonishment.

"What's going on here?" he thundered.

Hattie, laughing but embarrassed, explained the situation and introduced Delacourt to her father. Mr. Wells, by way of apology for his mistake, invited Delacourt to stay to dinner. Delacourt regretted that the only day he could dine was Sunday.

"Come on Sunday, then," said Mr. Wells, and Hattie seconded the invitation, which, after a little hesitation, was accepted.

Delacourt came on Sunday and charmed the father as he had done the daughter. Mr. Wells had not enjoyed his dinner so much for many years. He laughed so heartily at some of Delacourt's stories, that he forgot his dyspepsia and his pepsin tablets.

John was there, of course, and he laughed also. Indeed, the gentlemen sat long over their wine, in the English fashion, after Hattie had left the table. But she could hear Delacourt's merry voice, and smiled without knowing why, as she listened to the laughter when he paused.

The semi-public performance of "The Lady of Lyons" was a great success. The house was crowded. The daily papers gave unusually long notices of it and praised the performers. The supper was a success. Delacourt attended it and was toasted and delivered a modest speech. He stayed for the dance afterward and waltzed with Hattie—not so divinely as she had anticipated, but then he had been acting, and was tired. The Cercle presented him with a pair of diamond studs in addition to his fee—and here the incident would have naturally ended.

Mr. Welles continued it. He, who liked few men, had taken a great liking to Delacourt, who could make him laugh at will. He invited Delacourt to spend every Sunday.

This necessitated afternoon calls upon Hattie. Besides, the Cercle were discussing "Romeo and Juliet" for their next production, and Delacourt was giving Miss Wells a few hints about Juliet. In short, their intimacy rapidly increased.

One Sunday at dinner, Delacourt happened to say that he was investing his money in the shipping business at Liverpool. This was well-known ground to Mr. Welles, and he talked more than Hattie had heard him since her mother died.

Then, in his blunt way, he asked how much money Delacourt had invested, and was surprised at the large amount.

"Why, what do you actors get, on the average?" asked Mr. Welles.

Hattie shuddered and shook her pretty head at him.

"Oh, you can't average it," replied Delacourt. "I don't mind telling you that my screw—salary, you know—is two hundred and fifty dollars a week. The papers call it five hundred; but that's bosh. Nobody but a star collars that sum."

"Two hundred and fifty dollars a week—twelve thousand a year!" gasped Mr Welles.

"No; not quite that; for one year—season, you know—is only forty weeks. Say, ten thousand. That's about the mark, saving in benefits and off-nights."

"Why," said the old gentleman, "We pay you more than we do our Cabinet officials or Supreme Court judges!"

"Very likely," answered Delacourt, unabashed. "Good actors are more scarce than politicians or lawyers."

Hattie, listening with all her pearl-shell ears, could not help thinking that if a popular actor should fall in love with a rich man's daughter, his poverty need be no bar to their marriage.

John Downing was reflecting at the same time that an actor made as much by merely playing, as a boot shoe merchant would get out of a large capital and hard work. Delacourt told a capital story, and the subject was dropped.

IV.

Although love may be read in a man's eyes, heard in his voice, seen in his manner, a true woman must always wait for the straightforward declaration: "I love you! Will you be my wife?" Now Delacourt never said this, nor anything like it. Perhaps, if he had said it, Hattie would have accepted him. Perhaps she would have informed him that she was engaged to Mr. Downing and could not look upon any other man except as a friend. We shall never know what she would have answered, as the question was never asked.

Hattie expected it; thought, sometimes, that she saw it coming; was agitated, sometimes distracted, by conflicting emotions of anxiety and despair. At last she unintentionally brought her romance to a sudden conclusion.

Upon his double chain Delacourt wore a locket with his monogram in diamonds. Hattie had measured the locket with her eyes, and had decided that a miniature of herself as Pauline would fit it admirably, and be an appropriate Christmas present for Delacourt—not her own por rait exactly; but still something to remind him of her whom he had often called "My Pauline," half in jest, half in earnest.

The locket probably contained the photograph of his mother or perhaps, his sister. She had never examined it closely though he always wore it. As she looked at, thinking how she could not ask to see it, Delacourt observed her intent gaze.

"Are you admiring my locket?" he asked, courteously. "The outside is the least valuable part of it. Inside it are my treasures. Allow me," and he detached it from the chain and handed it to Hattie, pressing the spring as their hands met, and disclosing two pictures—one of a sweet, young woman, and one of a little boy.

"My dear wife," said Delacourt simply, "and my dear boy. You would love Nellie if you knew her—I have written her so much about you that she knows you already—and as for the boy, he's a wonder, though I say it. See! He has my head and his mother's eyes!"

Hattie was an American girl. Her hand did not tremble, though it turned cold as ice. She did not faint, though a horror of great darkness weighed for a minute upon her eyes. His wife! His son! What, then, had he meant by his looks, his intimacy? Like a flash of lightning, she understood that, being an actor, he had meant—nothing. He lived in a different world from her own and was not to be judged by the same standards.

As she bent over the locket, she steadied her voice and her nerves better than she had done in "The Lady of Lyons," proving herself a great actress.

"It is a sweet face," she said, "and I should like to meet Mrs. Delacourt. But the boy—that was why I wanted to see your locket—to know whether your child was a boy or a girl. I do so wish to send him a Christmas present from your Pauline. Tell me what he would like best of all."

"Well," said Delacourt, "I was going to send the little chap—Ned is his name, after me, you know, my real name is Ned—I was going to send him one of the patent bicycles; but they're so expensive my screw wont run up to it this season."

"Oh, let me send it!" cried Hattie, rising, "that was just the present I was thinking about—that is, if you had a boy. Write down the address for me, and John, who knows all about bicycles, shall pick out a beauty for dear little Ned."

* * * * *

So the bicycle was bought and sent to Edward Wiggins, Jr., Blackpool England, and Hattie married John Downing; and Delacourt still dines every Sunday when he is in town with old Mr. Welles. But Delacourt sees very little of Mrs. Downing, because she has resigned from the Amateur Cercle and is devoted to her children and husband.

OH, WHAT A COUGH

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

Presto! Change! Grey and faded boards made to assume their original color by applying Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers. It never fails to satisfy.

Emma Abbott's Thousands.

Many Good-Sized Bequests to Charities and Churches.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12, 1891. The will of Emma Abbott Wetherell, the singer was admitted to probate this afternoon. It was executed on May 28, 1890, and names as executors James L. Mitchell, V. A. S. Houghton and William F. Deeming.

The testator directs that her body shall be cremated after a thorough test by electricity. The executors are authorized to deposit with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company an amount sufficient to pay her father Seth Abbott, an income of $400 a month. They are to deposit $100,000 with the United States Trust Company, and pay $400 monthly to her mother, Almira M. Abbott. Mrs Martha G. Wetherell, the mother of her late husband, receives $100,000.

Other bequests are; $25,000 to each of her brothers, Leon H., George H. and Frederick Abbott; $25,000 to her sister, Mrs Lizzie Abbott-Clarke, $5000 each to the children of Leon H. and George H. Abbott, the children of Mrs. Ella Clark, the deceased sister of the testatrix's late husband, and the children of M. L. Wetherell; V. A. S. Houghton receives $10,000; D. A. Considine, the testatrix's secretary, $5000, and the Congregational Church of Gloucester, Mass., $5000.

Each of the following churches receives $5000, Plymouth Church of Brooklyn the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Madison Avenue Baptist Church, Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Church of the Divine Fraternity, Citadel Square Baptist Church, Charleston S. C. Roschill M. E. Church, Twenty-second street and St. Luke's M. E. Church in Forty-first street.

The residue of the estate is to be divided equally among the following. The foundling asylum of the Sisters of Charity, the Children's Aid Society, for the support of the newsboys' lodging house, the Home for the Friendless at Newark, the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, the House of Mercy, St. John's guild, Hebrew Benevolent Society the santarium for Hebrew children, Mrs. S. V. White, of Brooklyn, and her friend Mrs Sarah Bird.

As to these two ladies the testatrix says that she trusts the amount they receive will be devoted to charity.

The churches remembered in her will are those, she says, which I "attended from time to time, and where I particularly enjoyed the services."

All of the singers's music, operatic scores and private papers of every kind are bequeathed to Alice Cafferty of Jersey City, who also receives a bequest of $5000. Her diamonds and jewelry are given to the executors with the direction that they be sold at private or public sale, the proceeds to form part of the estate. The will contains a forfeiture clause against contestants.

Mr. E. L. Stevens, the popular foreman of the Sackville Foundry, is a nephew of Mrs Wetherell, mother of the the deceased lady's husband, who receives $100,000 by the will. Mr. Stevens has just returned from Gloucester, Mass., the home of Mrs Wetherell and her son, Mr. M. L. Wetherell. The tomb in which Miss Abbott's remains are to be placed is being built in Philadelphia, at the cost of $100,000 and will be completed in two years. Miss Abbott's success is due to a great extent to her husband's energy and forethought in being instrumental in having her educated by the best masters in Europe. Mr. Wetherell, brother of Miss Abbott's husband is a prosperous and influential citizen of Gloucester, in which city he is engaged in a large chemical and medicinal manufacturing establishment.

Napoleon's Head

Napoleon's head was of peculiar shape, but that did not protect him against headache. Sick headache is a common and very disagreeable affection which may be quickly removed, together with its cause, by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters, the never failing medicine for all kinds of headaches.

We have speedy and positive Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Head-Ache, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Sold by Amasa Dixon, Sackville, N. B.

NASAL BALM

It is a certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, loosing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of Nasal Balm. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. Nasal Balm is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and $1.00) by addressing

FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

NEVER FAILS. CURES COLD IN HEAD AND CATARRH

B. & C. corsets boned with Kabo never works up or down or breaks. If it does in a year, you shall have your money back from the store where you bought your corset.

The steels may break—the best of steels have their limits of strength. But Kabo has no breaking-limit; it doesn't break at all.

And the B. & C. corset is perfect in form.

The store has a primer on Corsets for you.

C. PICKARD.

WORKS RUNNING IN FULL BLAST.

Casting Every Day. Can Attend To All Orders.

Engines, Boilers, Wood-working Machinery, Stoves, Hot-Air Furnaces, Hot-water Boilers,

All of which we can supply from Stock better and lower than ever. Can also supply promptly



ROTARY MILLS, SHINCLE MACHINES, LATH MACHINES, ETC.

Heavy stock on hand of

Iron Pipe, Steam Fittings, Hose, Belting, Packing, Oils, Etc.

Orders filled promptly for

TUBINE WHEELS, SAW-FILERS, SCHOOL DESKS,

FENCE RAILINGS,

Crestings, Church and Fire Bells, Bone Mills, Steam Pumps, Emery Wheels,

GOVERNORS, COPPERINE, Portable FORGES, Etc.

A. ROBB & SONS.

AMHERST.

Our Foundry is 70x50, Machine Shop 100x40, Boiler Shop 70x50; Stove Mounting Shop 50x25; Salesroom 40x26.

LOOK!

You can get best Brown Sugar 5 1-2c and American Oil 25c. gal., Tomatoes 10c can, Baking Soda 3c, lb., Groceries and Crockery ware Of so Low

TEAS

14c. per lb and upwards wholesale and from 20c. to 40c retail and a handsome present given away with each lb. A beautiful tea set given to any person buying $10 worth or more. All our goods are warranted to give satisfaction or your money refunded.

Stores: Black's Block, Amherst, N. S., and 87 Charlotte St. St. John, N. B.

ROBERT MILLER.

Jan. 15th. '91. 6.m.

THE

Cumberland Foundry

AND

Machine Works

AMHERST, N. S.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Rotary Mill, Trimmers and Edgers.

Lath, Shingle and Clapboard Machines Bandsaws and General Repairs.

Foundry Opp. I. C. R. Freight Shed.

July 17, 1880.

DR. FOWLER'S EXT: OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURES CHOLERA Cholera Morbus COLIC and CRAMPS DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY

AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS.

MONCTON SUGAR

25 bbls. Standard Granulated,

25 " Extra Yellow C.

For Sale Low.

A. J. BABANG & CO.,

Moncton, N. B.

I WILL PAY CASH

For Flour and Corn Meal Barrels

IN GOOD CONDITION.

CHAS FAWCETT.

Sackville, May 22

Groceries.

Just Received and in Stock

A COMPLETE LINE OF

Groceries AND Provisions.

Tea, Coffee and Spices, Butter and Lard,

FLOUR

of the Choicest Brands. Oats and Corn Meal, Cracked and Heavy Feed.

ED. READ.

Sackville N.B., Feb 3.

JAMES CURRIE.

AMHERST, Nova Scotia,

General Agent for the

"NEW WILLIAMS" SEWING MACHINES

Also Pianos and Organs.

Machine Needles, Oil, and Parts, always on hand.

June 26 1y

Carriages. Carriages.

I OFFER for sale the balance of my Carriages at Cost to clear. Also single and double truck Wagons for sale.

WANTED—A good Carriage Painter also, Boy to learn the Carriage Building trade.

BLAIR TAYLOR.

June 19th tf

G. L. MOSS,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER

Main St., Amherst, N. S.

Dealer in and repairer of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelery, Silverware, Spectacles of all kinds.

Notice of Sale!

TO GASPARD J. LeBLANC of Dupuis Corner in the Parish of Shediac, in the County of Westmorland and Province of New Brunswick and Delphine his wife and all others whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty third day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty six and made between the said Gaspard J. LeBlanc and Delphine his wife, of the one part and William K. Chapman, of Dorchester in the County and Province aforesaid of the other part, assigned to the undersigned, as executor and trustee of the late Will and Testament of the late Timothy McCarthy, by the said William K. Chapman, which said mortgage is registered in the office of the Registry of Deeds and Wills for the county of Westmorland and in Libro E 5, Folio 82, and number 50,752, there will for the purpose of satisfying the money secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment of the same, be sold by Public Auction in front of the Court House at Dorchester in the said county of Westmorland on Friday the twelfth day of February next at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage namely:

All the following pieces or parcels of land situate and being in Tedish and St Andrews settlements in the parish of Shediac aforesaid;

First piece of upland situate in Tedish aforesaid and bounded northerly by the Tedish Marsh, so called, easterly by lands of John N. LeBlanc, southerly by the Main Post Road leading from Shediac to Shemogue, and westerly by a road leading from said Main Post Road to the seashore containing thirteen acres more or less.

Second piece of upland also situate in Tedish aforesaid and formerly being the homestead farm of John N. LeBlanc, bounded southerly by the back line, thence bounded westerly by Lands of Thaddie N. LeBlanc until it reaches the Main Post Road aforesaid and from said road to the seashore by lands of the said Gaspard J. LeBlanc, northerly by the marsh and easterly by lands of Thaddie N. LeBlanc from said marsh to said Main Post Road and thence to the back or rear line by lands of Maximin F. Gould containing thirty acres more or less.

Third piece of upland also situate in Tedish aforesaid bounded southerly by the Main Post Road aforesaid, easterly by lands occupied by Thaddie LeBlanc, northerly by the marsh and westerly by lands of Philip Soulier containing eighteen acres more or less.

Fourth piece of upland situated in St. Andrew settlement aforesaid, bounded easterly by St. Andrew Main Road and lands of Vital Legere, southerly by the old Mill Pond so called, westerly by lands of John LeBlanc and northerly by the back or rear line containing twenty five acres more or less.

Fifth piece of upland also situated in the St. Andrew settlement aforesaid bounded Westerly and Southerly by lands of Thaddie N. LeBlanc, Northerly by a mill Pond and Easterly by the St. Andrew Main Road containing twelve acres more or less.

Sixth piece of upland also situate in St. Andrew aforesaid Northerly and easterly by lands occupied by Thaddie N. LeBlanc, Westerly by lands of Joseph Viennau and Southerly by lands of Thaddie Dupuis containing six acres more or less.

Seventh piece of upland also situate in St. Andrew aforesaid bounded Northerly and Easterly by lands of Thaddie N. LeBlanc, Westerly by lands of Philip Gagnon and Southerly by lands of Joseph R. Landry containing nine acres more or less, also all other lands formerly owned by John B. LeBlanc situate in the County of Westmorland aforesaid.

Also all the following described piece or parcel of Marsh land situate in the Tedish Marsh so called in the Parish of Shediac, aforesaid.

First piece bounded Northerly by a Brook; Easterly by Marsh of Thaddie N. LeBlanc, Westerly by Marsh of Charles Doiron and Southerly by the upland containing one quarter of an acre more or less.

Second piece bounded Easterly by Marsh land of Clement Doiron, Westerly by marsh lands formerly occupied by said Thaddie N. LeBlanc, Northerly by a brook and Southerly by the upland.

Third piece bounded Westerly by Marsh of Max Doiron, Easterly by marsh of Thaddie N. LeBlanc, southerly by a brook and northerly by the seashore containing in the last mentioned pieces one acre more or less.

Fourth piece bounded easterly by marsh of Thaddie N. LeBlanc, westerly by marsh of Philip Gagnon, northerly by the seashore and southerly by the upland containing one half an acre more or together with all buildings and improvements thereon and appurtenances and privileges to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated this eleventh day of October, A. D. 1890.

PIERRE A. LANDRY,

A. D. RICHARD, Solicitor. Executor and trustee of the last Will and Testament of the late Timothy McCarthy Assignee of Mortgage.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the House and Premises where he now resides. The House is commodious and in good repair and there is a new Barn and good Well on the place.

For further particulars apply to

AMOS B. ATKINSON.

Sackville Apl. 30th '90.

For Sale or Rent.

The subscriber offers for sale or rent that Valuable Property situate in the Parish of Shediac, and known as the

Peter D. Belliveau MILL PROPERTY

containing 1400 acres more or less, of which 100 acres are cleared, the balance well wooded with spruce and other timber. There is also on the premises a first class SAW MILL, driven by a never-failing stream and well adapted for cutting the timber on the land, also SEVERAL DWELLINGS.

ALSO:

That UPLAND FARM

of 40 ACRES at Upper Point de Bute formerly owned by George R. Dixon there are on the farm

A Dwelling House, Barn and Tannery

there are several LOTS OF MARSH in the vicinity which may be purchased with the Farm if desired.

For terms and particulars apply to

ELIZA B. KNAPP.

Sackville, N. B., Oct. 30, '90.

Executor's Notice.

ALL Persons having claims against the estate of the late John Fawcett of Sackville, deceased, are required to send in the same to the undersigned duly attested, and all persons indebted to the said estate will please make payment within three months from the date of this notice.

Dated at Sackville, Feb 4th, '91. 3m

CHARLES FAWCETT, } Executors.

WALTER FOWLER. }

SUPPLEMENT TO THE POST.

MR. WOOD AT SALISBURY.

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE SITUATION.

The Unrestricted Reciprocity Fallacy.

The Loss of Revenue and How it Would Affect the People of Canada: The Conservatives in Favor of Reciprocity on Fair Terms but They Will not go the Length of Sacrificing the Commercial and Political Independence of the Country.

Mr. WOOD on rising was greeted with loud and continued applause. He said—Ladies and Gentlemen: It is with pleasure that I come before such a large and intelligent audience, and especially the people of Salisbury. I do not propose to weary you to-night with a long speech, and I may say I have not devoted as much time to the arrangement of my address as I would have desired. I feel it important in this issue especially that rather than make speeches we should talk over the facts bearing upon the very important questions which are now presented for our consideration. I may say that to make known to you the dissolution of parliament is no new thing, though perhaps it was to you very unexpected. Four years ago when we had the last Dominion election in this county, it took place in this very month. I remember the storms and cold weather we encountered in that campaign. On this account I think I have a little grievance against the government for bringing it on at this time. A great many people have grievances against the government and I would almost rather have joined the sore heads and make my complaint. (Laughter and applause.) But for the dissolution of parliament at this time the reasons have been given, and when I found that the great political parties of Canada were going to fight out at the polls the issues which had arisen, I felt it was my duty to devote time and energy as best I could to preserve those

Rights We Enjoy To-day

for ourselves, our children and our children's children. It is a fitting time to review the history of this country and to glance at the principal features of the policy of the present administration. I feel that the defence of the policy of the present administration is neither a hard nor unpleasant task. The history of the administration of public affairs by the present government is a history of Canada from confederation to the present time. With the exception of four years, the Liberal Conservative Government has been in power in Canada and Liberal Conservative statesmen have directed the affairs by which we have been governed. And during that time no other country on the face of the globe has made more progress, enjoyed more continued prosperity or risen more quickly in national political importance than Canada. In 1867 at the time of confederation the territory comprised within the present limits of our Dominion consisted of five provinces in the east, lying on the Atlantic coast and on the River St. Lawrence, isolated, without influence, without railway communication with each other, or with the outside world, with a small population, and

Dependent for Their Existence

principally on fishing and shipbuilding which flourished in those days. On the Pacific coast was the great province of British Columbia, 3000 miles away—communication practically impossible—as little known to the provinces of the east as New Zealand; inhabitated chiefly by Indians with a population of about 10,000, not more than a quarter of the population of the county of Westmoreland today. And between these widely separated provinces was a territory vast in extent and as little known as the wilds of Africa at the present time. During the time which has intervened what has been accomplished This vast extent of territory has been united and consolidated and been brought under one form of government. These widely separated provinces have been united by railways, and telegraphic communication established; a great railway has been constructed extending across this country

From Ocean to Ocean;

the greatest railway in the world to-day. The territory between has been explored and its resources partially developed, and we have discovered to our surprise and the astonishment of the world that we have in this Dominion a territory vast in extent and one for wealth and variety of resources that is not surpassed by any country on the face of the globe to-day. (Applause.) This wonderful transformation, accomplished in so short a time, has been the result of the wise, bold, vigorous and progressive policy of the present administration. (Applause.) What has been the policy of the Liberal party of this country during all these years? Not only have they not proposed one single measure for the development and improvement of Canada; not only have they witheld their aid and assistance from the government in this great work of development, but they have offered it

A Most Determined Opposition

at every step. (Hear, hear.) If, Mr. Chairman, we were appealing to the people to-day on the issues of the past; if w were instituting a comparison of policies adopted by the two great political parties of this country, and asking the country to judge them on their merits, I feel there could not be the slightest doubt as to the result. (Applause.) I believe the people of Canada would return the present government to power with an overwhelming majority, and that they would entrust for the future as they have in the past the destiny of Canada to the veteran statesman who has laid so broad a [illegible]ation of her present prosperity and future greatness. (Loud cheers.) But we are called upon in this contest to decide another issue. The liberal party have taken their stand upon a

New and Entirely Different Platform.

from any they have hitherto occupied. They have invited and they have challenged us to discuss with them, and ask the country to decide in this contest upon the question of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. The great difficulty we fear is that this question will not be clearly and definitely understood. It was first proposed and brought to public notice in the session of 1888, when Sir Richard Cartwright in the House of Commons moved his famous resolutions, setting forth that confederation was a failure and that the only safety for the country lay in closer commercial union with the United States.

It was further defined during the course of the same discussion by Hon. John Charlton, a prominent member of the Liberal party in the House of Commons. He said; "I understand by unrestricted reciprocity an arrangement that would admit into the United States all the natural productions of Canada, all the manufactured productions of Canada, of whatever name or character, whatever, free of duty; an arrangement that would admit reciprocally into Canada all the productions of the United States of the same character; that we leave the States free to impose such duties as they choose upon the products of other countries imported into that country; that we leave Canada to do the same thing, and raise its revenue from import duties in such a way as it may choose, on such a scale of duties as it may propose, leaving both countries practically free to carry out its own arrangements, except in so far as reciprocal trade is concerned in the products of the two countries." I venture the assertion here that unrestricted reciprocity as thus defined is

Impracticable and Absurd.

I will give my reasons for this statement. The tariff of the United States and the tariff of Canada differ widely. That of the United States is higher than ours in almost every respect. The effect of the adoption of unrestricted reciprocity between the two countries under such circumstanstances would be disastrous to existing industries and to trade. Take for illustration the effect upon the sugar trade of Canada. We import raw sugar and impose a duty of from one and a third to two cents per pound. Under the present American tariff, which will go into effect after first of April, sugar will be admitted into the United States free of duty. If under these circumstances unrestricted reciprocity were adopted, every pound of sugar which is used in Canada would be imported first to the United States, where it would enter free of duty, it would be refined and would then be brought into Canada where the refined sugar would be admitted free of duty. We would

Lose our Sugar Trade With the West Indies;

our refineries would be closed; we would lose the revenue we derive from the import duty. which at the present time amounts to three and a half millions of dollars annually. The effect upon the woolen trade of the United States would be similar to the effect upon the sugar trade of Canada; although perhaps not to the same extent. I might furnish many illustrations, but these are sufficient to convince any reasonable and fair minded man that it is utterly impossible for two countries having different customs tariffs to adopt unrestricted reciprocity. The trade of each and its established industries would be dependent, not upon the acts of their own legislature but upon those of the other country; neither country under such circumstances could rely upon their customs duties as a permanent source of revenue, while channels of trade might at any time be disturbed in one country by a change of tariff in the adjoining country. We will dismiss this proposal for unrestricted reciprocity as defined by the leaders of the liberal party in 1888, and I believe as adhered to by many of them still, as utterly impracticable. But we are told by some that these difficulties can be obviated by

Adopting a Uniform Tariff.

This we are told is a very simple matter. This, however, alters the whole character of their scheme; it is no longer unrestricted reciprocity; it is commercial union. The first question that arises, if we adopt this principle, is, how this assimilation of tariffs may be brought about. The United States have sixty millions of people, while we have five millions. They would have the controlling influence of all tariff questions and the result would be that Canada would be obliged to adopt the tariff of the United States. I leave it for the intelligent electors of this county and this Dominion to say whether they would be willing to place themselves or their country in that position, a position in which the laws which govern our trade, which affect the measure of our taxation and the methods by which it shall be paid, would be placed in the hands of

A Rival and Foreign Nation.

Yet this is the open suggestion of Mr. Wiman and the imbibed suggestion of the Liberal leaders in this country. I feel that annexation itself would be preferable. Under annexation we would at least have our share of representation in the Congress of the United States, and some voice in making laws by which we would be governed. (Hear, hear.) And, Sir, I believe that annexation will be the inevitable result of the adoption of this scheme of unrestricted reciprocity or commercial union. I have shown, Mr. chairman, to the satisfaction of any intelligent and fair minded man that unrestricted reciprocity, without a customs union, is utterly impracticable; that commercial union would give the United States the control of our trade, and our tariff legislation would be inaccessible to the people of Canada, and if adopted would inevitably lead to annexation (Loud applause.) I propose now to look at the question from another stand point. Assuming that unrestricted reciprocity was practicable, is it desirable? Let us look at its effects upon the important interests of this country, if it were adopted. Let us consider

First Its Effect Upon the Revenue.

We would lose the revenue we derive from customs upon our imports from the United States. This means at the present time upwards of 8 millions of dollars annually. We import from Great Britain woollen goods upon which we collect duty amounting, annually, to $2\frac{3}{4}$ millions of dollars. Under unrestricted reciprocity a large proportion of these goods would come from the United States because they would be free of duty and we would in consequence lose a large proportion of their revenue. We import hardware from Great Britain of various kinds upon which we collect duties to the amount of $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions; under unrestricted reciprocity a large portion of these imports would be brought in free of duty and we would lose a large portion of our revenue from this source. We import from Great Britain cotton goods upon which we collect duty to the amount of almost $700,000. Under unrestricted reciprocity these cotton goods would

All be Purchased in the United States;

not only would our cotton featories be closed but we would lose the entire revenue we derive from this source. The careful estimate which has been made by the minister of customs and the minister of finance shows that the revenue which we now receive from goods imported from Great Britain and other foreign countries, which under unrestricted reciprocity would in whole or part be purchased from the United States, amounts to $13,000,000. A fair estimate of loss of revenue on these classes, of our importsunder unrestricted reciprocity would be 8 million dollars more. Then we would lose the revenue on sugar, to which I have already referred, amounting to upwards of $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions more. The deadly loss of revenue from these sources would amount to 18 or 20 millions of dollars annually.

How is this to be Supplied?

I have seen no satisfactory answer to this question. I know of no answer that can be given, except that it be raised by direct taxation. This is indeed admitted by the leaders of the Liberal party. Sir Richard Cartwright in a recent speech in Ontario said: "Sir, we hear a great deal from time to time about direct taxation, and I am bound to admit that the objection to direct taxation has weight. But when I regard the actual result of the other process, I feel well convinced that a wise nation so far from prefering indirect modes of raising revenue would if well advised reverse the whole system and abandon all indirect modes of taxation except in great national crises, to be used as a temporary expedient." And in another speech he says, while he admits certain manufactures would suffer from the adoption of his plan, yet he claimed the farmer, the lumberman and the miner would benefit and said that if the country had to face the "bugg bear" of direct taxation to make up for the loss of customs revenue it would take less out of the people's pockets in the end. Then we have the utterance of the Montreal Witness, a paper that has always supported the policy of the liberal party of this country. This paper says: "The problem of direct taxation is

Distinctly Before the Country.

and the liberal party may as well face the music. It has gained little by playing fast and loose with the principles it has preached. It has lost much valuable time by postponing this and similar important issues which it will be forced to declare itself against."

What does direct taxation mean? with 18 or 20 millions of dollars to be raised in this way, it means a direct tax equal to three and a half to four dollars on every man, woman and child in this Dominion; a tax equal to from 18 to 20 dollars for every family in Canada. You have now your school taxes, your county rates, and you know how difficult it is to meet them. Under the present fiscal policy the burden of Dominion taxation is scarcely felt by the mass of the people. The customs duties are levied chiefly upon articles of luxury and the burden falls chiefly upon the wealthier class in the country. The poorer class in prosperous years may indulge in some unusual expenditures and if they do will contribute in part to our revenue. But in less prosperous years when the crops have failed and money is scarce and they are obliged to economize, they can supply their necessary wants without contributing scarcely one dollar to the revenue. Direct taxes

Must be Paid Every Year

whether it has been a prosperous year or not. The amount to be paid is the same whether the crops have been good or not. There is no credit given, the money must be raised even if you are obliged to sell your only cow, or mortgage your farm in order to raise it. I believe the people, especially the farmers of this country, will hesitate long before they consent to abandon the present policy or present method of raising our revenue by indirect taxation, and adopting in its stead a scheme which necessarily involves direct taxation. Let us next try the effect of unrestricted reciprocity upon the manufactures of this country. I claim and believe it is admitted by both political parties in Canada that one of the results of unrestricted reciprocity would be to seriously and in many instances entirely destroy the manufacturing industries which have been established throughout this country. Many of these industries owe their existence to the national policy adopted in 1879. Our imports of raw sugar amount annually to 200,000,000 pounds, ninety per cent. of which passes through the refineries of Canada. Our imports of cotton last year were upwards of 35 millions of pounds all of which were manufactured in the cotton mills of Canada. Our woollen mills manufactured last year all the wool grown in this country and upwards of $9\frac{1}{2}$ millions of foreign wool besides. Our iron foundries imported or manufactured last year 160 thousand tons of pig, scrap iron and steel besides upwards of 20 thousand tons produced at home. We imported and manufactured upwards of one million dollars worth of raw hides in addition to all the hides produced at home. (Applause.) We have in our possesison in this Dominion 56 pulp and paper mills and we have thousand of

Skilled and Unskilled Men

engaged in the manufacture of carriages, sleighs, agriculture, and machinery and every variety of woodenware. The effect of the wonderful growth in the manufacturing industries since 1879 is seen not only in the imports of raw materials to which I have referred, and in the increased consumption of coal which now reaches upwards of four millions of tons; but in our railways which in passenger and freight traffic have more than doubled in the last ten years; in the rapid growth of our cities, and for progress and prosperity I would refer you to Moncton, Truro, Windsor and Pictou and very many others throughout the Dominion. The cities of Canada have in the past 10 years nearly doubled in population. This has been directly due to the fiscal policy of the present administration, the national policy adopted in 1879. The adoption of unrestricted reciprocity involves the destruction of very many of these industries. They owe their existence to the protective policy of the present government, and they can only continue to prosper or to exist while the present tariff is maintained. So far as they are concerned unrestricted reciprocity with United States would be as certain to terminate their existence as free trade with Great Britain or free trade with the world. (Applause.) I do not believe the people of Canada are prepared to reverse the policy which they endorsed in 1882, and 1887. (Applause and cries of no, no.) But we are told that if this policy of unrestricted reciprocity injures or destroys the manufacturing industries of our country, we would be compensated for the loss from the benefits

Which the Farmer Would Derive

I believe its advantages are very much exaggerated even for the farmer. It will no doubt be a benefit to the farmer but it will not be an unmixed blessing. I freely admit that it would be a benefit to our farmers to have access to the larger markets for their potatoes, eggs, horses, sheep and grain. But they would feel very seriously the competition of American farmers in our own markets, in such articles as beef, pork and butter. The imports of beef last year from the United States against a duty of one cent per pound amounted to upwards of six million pounds; of pork to upwards of $17\frac{1}{2}$ millions of pounds. Bacon and hams in the face of a duty of two cents per pound were imported to the extent of $4\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds. And against a duty of four cents per pound on butter, Canadians bought and consumed upwards of 76,000 pounds of American butter. If it had not been for the duties which we imposed under our tariff our own markets would have been flooded with American beef, pork and butter at prices with which our own farmers would have found it utterly impossible to compete. (Applause.)

Our liberal friends are careful to point out the advantages of unrestricted reciprocity, but they are equally careful to conceal its disadvantages. (Applause.) It has been charged that we are opposed to reciprocity with the United States. I am opposed to unrestricted reciprocity, commercial union, or to annexation. I am not opposed to reciprocity on fair and mutually advantageous terms. I am willing and anxious to extend our trade relations with the United States to the

Fullest Possible Extent

consistent with our own interests and the preservation of our independence. (Loud Applause.) I do not object to trading with the United States, but I do object to giving the control of our markets which this scheme of unrestricted reciprocity or commercial union involves. (Hear, hear.) It is also charged that the present Government is opposed to reciprocity. The history of reciprocity in the past, the position of negotiations at the present time prove the charge utterly without foundation. Sir John Macdonald was the statesman of all others in Canada in negotiating the treaty of 1854. He was in power when that treaty terminated and he used every effort possible to secure its continuance. He was the commissioner that negotiated the treaty in 1861. It was his government that sent Sir Charles Tupper to Washington in 1888. He then proposed to enter into negotiations for a new treaty for reciprocal trade. The proposal of Sir Charles Tupper was a very generous one but it was not entertained at Washington.

In December last at the suggestion of the American Government Sir John Macdonald submitted to the secretary of state for the colonies of England, proposals which should, Sir, form the basis for future negotiations. His proposals were as follows:

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, 13th Dec., 1890.

"MY LORD,

"I have the honor to send to your lordship today, a telegraphic despatch in cipher, of which the following is the substance:"

With reference to my telegram of the 10tn inst., the government is desirous to propose a joint commission, to deal without limitation and to prepare a treaty representing the following subjects:

(1) Renewal of the eciprocity treaty of 1854 with the modifications required by the altered circumstances of both countries and with the extensions deemed by the commission to be in the interests of Canada and the United States.

(2.) Reconsideration of the treaty of 1888 with respect to the Atlantic fisheries, with the aim of securing the free admission into the United States markets of Canadian fishery products, in return for facilities to be granted to the United States fishermen to buy bait and supplies, and to tranship cargoes in Canada, all such privileges to be mutual.

(3.) Protection of mackerel and other fisheries on the Atlantic ocean and inland waters.

(4)—Regulations of sea board coasting laws of the two countries.

(5)—Regulation of the coasting laws of the two countries on the inland water dividing Canada from the United States.

(6)—Mutual salvage and saving of wrecked vessels.

(7)—Arrangement for settling the boundary between Canada and Alaska.

The treaty of course would be ad referendum.

These proposals are broad and comprehensive enough to meet the wants of every person and every interest in this Dominion. (Applause). And I believe, Sir, there is fair prospects of the present negotiations, if the Government is sustained, as I feel sure it will be, being brought to a successful termination. The result of the recent election in the United States shows that there is a

Change of Feeling in that Country;

and I feel confident that the proposals for reciprocal trade with Canada will be more favorably entertained; and I feel that we may confidently hope in the near future for the establishment of more satisfactory trade relations, and for a settlement of all these vexed questions which for some years past have disturbed the flow of commercial intercourse between the two countries. (Applause.) I feel this is the most important contest in which we have ever been engaged in the history of this country. It involves the existence of our manufactures, the prosperity of our commerce and our political destinies as Canadians and our very existence as a free and independent people. (Applause.) I feel, sir, that the people of this Dominion should arouse themselves as they have never done before. The events of the past few weeks are

Sufficient to Excite Alarm.

It has been discovered that a leading member of the Liberal party, and the editor of the leading liberal organ in this country has been in Washington instructing them in the best means by which Canada can be forced into annexation with the United States. And in a document prepared for this purpose, the following language was used: "You are to grant them nothing, you are to try to stop the bonding system; you are to put a tax upon everything that Canada produces." This was the means taken by the liberals to prepare intelligent Canadians for the destiny that awaits them. There is something in this course that excites alarm and arouses resentment. The Liberal Conservative policy appeals to

Every Sense of Honor and Pride,

the self-respect and manly independence that we possess. (Applause.) We have nothing to rely upon but the patriotism, [illegible]nly independence [illegible] when party has [illegible] and party issues should be forgotten. I feel that the government in this contest will be sustained, not only by those who have supported them in the past but by many in the liberal ranks as well. (Applause.) I trust the loyal people of the county of Westmoreland will be true to their country in this crisis, and that I will be returned to support the government by a larger majority than I received before.

Loud and enthusiastic applause greeted Mr. Wood as he resumed his seat and the meeting closed with three cheers for the Queen, three for Sir John Macdonald and three more for Mr. Wood.

The Shiretown.

DORCHESTER, Feb. 20.—The literary recital by Miss Nellie Kinder last evening was a most successful entertainment and was attended by a good audience. The gem of the evening was by many considered to be Miss Kinder's rendering of the Patron scene from Romeo and Juliet. Miss Kinder's talent was also conspicuously seen in her reading "Brave Little Dan."

Prof. Max Sterne gave a number of piano solos in the intervals and the entertainment was a most enjoyable one throughout. Miss Kinder's talent is of a very high order and competent critics consider her reading equal to the best professional. She has received some tempting offers from American managers to go upon the stage there, but has for the present declined them. The entertainment last evening was the first of a series Miss Kinder proposes to give in the chief towns of the Maritime Provinces.

HORSE FLESH COMES HIGH.

Anteco, at Auction, Brings Fifty-five Thousand: Largest Price Ever Paid For a Trotting Horse Under the Hammer.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 19.—The weather was cold and rainy, still nearly 3000 horse lovers were present at Woodard's sale of trotters to-day to see Anteco, son of Electioneer, sell for more than any horse ever brought at auction.

He was the first animal offered, and his half owner, Mrs. N. R. Bisssell, made the first bid, $30,000; then an agent of John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil Company, contended for him, when S. A. Brown, the other half owner, entered the list, and in a short time the animal was knocked down to him for $55,000.

K. D. C. For a long and happy life.

NOBLE WORDS.

From a High Roman Catholic Dignitary in Nova Scotia.

The opinion expressed by Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, on the political fad of the day, "unrestricted reciprocity," will be concurred in by all patriotic men, whether Tory or Grit. Rather let us have independence, imperial federation or utter annihilation than that we hand over the management of ourrevenues to the United States and allow Washington politicians to say how we shall raise money to pay our bills. The learned prelate says: "The interest of the country and the fond, proud love of his country find a place in the heart and engage the attention of every true priest. Were he a traitor to his country and to his social interests, he would be unfit to minister at God's altar. Hence should a candidate for Parliament advocate, say unrestricted reciprocity, and should a prelate conscientiously believe that to be the first step toward annexation—should he have good reason to believe that its promoters had that result in view, viz., to destroy our fair Canadian nationality, and to make this country the battling ground of carpet baggers and traitors—should not he advise, exhort, entreat, aye, command his people, who naturally could not see as far as he, to vote against such a candidate?" No wonder the old Liberal standard bearers are deserting their party on this question

And the Old Licking.

The Grit platform:
The Old Ruin.
The Old Richard.
The Old Rubbish.—[The Empire.



THE CASE OF THE FARMERS.

Their Present Condition in ths United States.

[illegible]ain Statement of Facts: They all go to Prove Canada Has the Advantage: Decay of the Agricultural Industry in the New England States.

The condition of the Canadian farmer is alleged by the grits to be the chief cause for their desire for unrestricted reciprocity. Free admission of his products to the United States market is claime as the one means by which he can be saved from utter ruin. Looking at the condition of the farmer in the two countries, as it can be judged from all visible signs, the Canadian farmer is by far the best off. Here is an evidence:

The U. S. Picture.

Mr. A. B. [illegible]lentine, commissioner of agriculture and manufacturing interests for the State of Vermont, has issued by order of the Legislature a map showing the deserted farms of that state. Here is what he says of its contents:

"More than 1,000 farms in Vermont formerly under cultivation are now abandoned for farming purposes; one-half of which have buildings thereon in fair condition. In some cases nearly whole townships may be classified under this head."

"Official reports show that a large portion are of good soil, not worn out, and can be made as fruitful as lands near by."

"Another class of farms now occupied could be bought at or about the same price as those unoccupied."

"It is safe to say that of the lands under consideration there are 500,000 acres, or about 10 per cent. of the arable acreage of the state."

"There is no better illustration of the difference between to-day and ante-bellum times than our empty school houses, or their vacant sites. In twenty-nine towns (townships) 101 school houses are standing without teacher or pupil, or have gone to [illegible]."

"There is a town in Windham county, [illegible] historic as being the town on the summit of the Green mountains, where Webster, the 'Log Cabin' campaign of 1840, delivered an oration before an assemblage of more than 20,000 men and women, 'gathered from the Hudson, even to the Connecticut.' The meadow where he stood, with the orchard near at hand, are now grown up to trees, some of them evidently more than forty years of age. The house he occupied is gone. The 'log cabin,' drawn by forty yoke of oxen, and subsequently set upon a foundation and occupied and preserved for years as a memento of one of Vermont most noted days, long since went to decay, and its sight is a matter of dispute."

"Of a small village near by, scarcely a vestige remains. The old stone fences, once enclosing cultivated fields, now lead through growing forests."

"More than one half of the town can be purchased for much less than $5 per acre, and portions are worthless except as timber makes them of some value."

Go from one end of Canada to the other and nothing to approach such a state of affairs can be found. Vermont is not singular either.

New Hampshire and Massachusetts have issued similar documents. Many parts of the State of Maine are in like condition. All these states adjoin Canadian territory.

In New York this is the picture presented by the State Board of assessors in their report last month:

"Our investigations during the year just expired corroborate the assertion already made, viz.: That there has been no improvement in the value of farms, nor in the financial position of their proprietors and occupants. Elsewhere they have declared, that the farms are depreciating, that sales are few and that agricultural industry is less and less profitable. In a great number of cases the farms are mortgaged to their full value, and that it is rarely that we find any that are not so."

Canadian farmers, think of these facts from American official reports when you are asked to give up your national existence for unrestricted reciprocity.

Vermont's Decaying Agriculture.

The Richford Gazette of February 12 says: The census bureau has furnished the figures giving the population of Vermont by towns and counties. The population of ranklin county (the best agricultural county in the state) is given below, the figures for 1880 being given for comparison:

	1880.	1890.
Bakersfield	1,248	1,162
Berkshire	1,596	1,421
Enosburgh	2,213	2,299
Fairfax	1,820	1,523
Fairfield	2,172	1,825
Fletcher	868	793
Franklin	1,439	1,300
Georgia	1,504	1,282
Highgate	2,088	1,853
Montgomery	1,652	1,734
Richford	1,818	2,196
Sheldon	1,539	1,365
St. Albans	7,193	7,771
Swanton	3,079	3,231

The only places where there is a small increase shown are Enosburgh, Richford, St. Albans and Swanton, four out of fourteen, and in these there are large town and villages. The agricultural districts show a universal decline and yet Vermont has for a hundred years possessed all the advantages of the market of 65 millions—and possessed them, too, at a time when prices of farm produce in the U. S. were a good deal higher than they now are.

Storm, Fire and Earthquake.

VIENNA, Feb. 19.—A terrific storm passed over Presburg, Hungary, to-day, unroofing the houses, tearing up trees by the roots and doing an immense amount of other damage. The storm was followed by an earthquake which caused two large fires. One of the buildings which took fire was a girls college, several of the inmates of which were injured by jumping from windows. No one was seriously hurt.

A PROBLEM FOR RAILWAY MEN.

How are the Grits to Increase the pay of Railway Men and at the Same Time Reduce the Expenses.

Speaking at Toronto the other night, Hon. Oliver Mowatt, Premier of Ontario tried to explain how the loss of revenue caused by unrestricted reciprocity is to be made good without resort to direct taxation. Among other things Mr. Mowatt said: **"There could be a large saving in the expenses of the Intercolonial Railway."** Here in Moncton all sorts of inducements are held out to railway men to vote for the grit candidate, and they are led to believe that their wages and salaries are to be increased. But in Ontario the grit leaders take a different view of the situation. There the cry is for a "saving" on the I.C.R., which can only be effected by reducing salaries and wages.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS

In the Maritime Provinces.

A Commercial Traveller's Opinion that the Government Majority Will be Increased.

(Montreal Star.)

The political situation in the maritime provinces is exciting some interest up here, as the fight there is a keen one. The conservatives, however, appear to be of the idea that the government will increase its majority in the three provinces by the sea. Mr. Henry J. Dart, of Kenneth, Campbell & Co., has just returned from a trip to the maritime provinces, in which he has been pretty well all over New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. He gave a Star reporter this morning some interesting particulars of how the campaign is progressing there.

"From my observations, while in the Maritime Provinces," remarked Mr. Dart, "I think that the Government majority will be increased in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, while in Prince Edward Island, where the Opposition now controls the six seats, I think the Government will capture at least a couple of them. There are a good many old Loyalists in the Maritime Provinces, and the cry of disloyalty which is being raised by the newspapers there too is sure to have an effect."

"How has the idea of Unrestricted Reciprocity taken with the people?"

"The people there desire to have as close commercial relations with the United States as possible. They are very close to the United States, do a great deal of business with them, and have a great many social acquaintances in the States, so that the people would go pretty far towards having closer trade relations, stopping however, at the idea of annexation."

"I suppose the Cabinet Ministers are conducting a brisk campaign?"

"They are so, and in their own constituencies are all sure of re-election. In King's County, New Brunswick, Hon. Mr. Foster is opposed by Col. Domville, who is, I must say, very popular, but the Baptist interest is strong in King's county and Mr. Foster will get that, while Mr. Pugsley, Solicitor-General of the Blair Government, is also supporting him. Mr. Costigan's chances in Victoria, N.B., are first class. It is ever doubtful if there will be any opposition to him. Hon. C. H. Tupper is running in Pictou, N.S., the other Government candidate associated with him being Mr. McDougall. They are opposed by Messrs. Fraser and Yorston, both strong Liberals. This is a coal and iron mining constituency and Hon. Mr. Tupper's election is assured there. Sir John Thompson in Antigonish, N. S., is opposed by Hon. Mr. McGillivray, and he will have a close fight. The Bishop of Antigonish, however, is working actively for Sir John Thompson, and this will probably turn the scale in his favor."

"How about the city of Halifax?"

"I think the stiffest fight will be in Halifax. There the Conservatives, Kenny and Stairs, are opposed by Mr. Jones and Mr. Farrel. At the last election the city returned one Liberal and one Conservative. Here, too, the powerful influence of the Bishop may enable the Conservatives to capture the other seat. Hon. Mr. Jones, however, is a hard man to beat. In the city of St. John, N. B., more interest is taken in the elections than even up here. Last election the city went Liberal, but a good many Liberals have come over to the Government side since then, and the indications are that the Conservatives will be victorious this election."

"They say that the Hon. Peter Mitchell is meeting with stiff opposition in Northumberland?"

"I do not think that Mr. Mitchell has the slightest chance of being elected this time. The four local Government members are fighting against him, and Mr. Snowball, who, as a large lumberman, has a great deal of influence in the county, and who supported Mr. Mitchell in the last contest, has gone to England, leaving instructions to his supporters to oppose Mr. Mitchell. All the local papers in the County are supporting the government candidate, Hon. Michael Adams."

In terminating the conversation, Mr. Dart repeated that in his opinion the Government was making a most successful fight all over the Maritime Provinces.

WILLING TO DON THE RED COAT.

At Hon. Michael Adams' meeting at Red Bank, Rev. J. D. Murray, a Presbyterian minister well known in Moncton, denounced unrestricted reciprocity and said: "Gentlemen, it means annexation," pure and simple, and direct taxation. The denominational cry was referred to, and the rev. gentleman said we should sink denominational cries where our country is at stake and vote for the man who will support the government, who will uphold the best and truest interests of the empire and not barter our homes away for a mess of pottage. "Yes, gentlemen, I would take off this black coat and don the red and go to the front to support the nation against the enemy and with the last drop of my blood uphold the flag that now floats over us." Mr. Murray's speech raised the greatest enthusiasm and cheer after cheer went up as the reverend gentleman took his seat.

A travelling company of actors is said to have posted the following notice: "On account of the want of a handkerchief, 'The Robbers' will be given tonight instead of 'Othello.'"

TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM

At the Conservative Meeting in Toronto.

A Proud Moment for the Old Chieftain: A Scene Long to be Remembered.

The Liberal Conservative meeting in Toronto on Thursday night was a grand success. The spacious hall would not hold a tithe of the throng that gathered. The World describing the meeting, says the scene outside the Academy, though not so brilliant as that inside, was quite as interesting. Traffic was blocked in the street shortly after 7 o'clock and the great crowd extended about 100 yards each way from the doors. Cheer after cheer arose from the street long after all hope of gaining admission was abandoned. At 10 o'clock, when Sir Charles was still speaking, cheers could be heard from time to time by those within who had no means of knowing what time those outside dispersed. At the conclusion of Sir Charles' speech the chairman introduced the Premier saying: Ladies and Gentlemen,—I want to say one word to this vast audience. We all admire the Premier of Canada. (Loud cheers.) We all respect the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, and the Liberal Conservatives love John A. (Vociferous cheers.)

Received With Tremendous Enthusiasm.

At this juncture the old man stood up, and as, in the fulness of his years, he leaned slightly forward there was a sudden outburst from the audience that fairly shook the building from its vaulted roof to its foundations. The entire gathering arose and yelled. Handkerchiefs, hats, umbrellas, walkingsticks, programmes, and in fact everything within reach, were waved by the audience. The enthusiastic uproar was deafening. The grand old hero stood there motionless as his heart throbbed within his honored breast. This was one of the rewards that fall to a lot of a man who has spent his whole life laboring for the benefit of his race. It was a proud minute for Sir John. The first words he uttered after silence had been restored showed that during the few minutes of cheering his memory had carried him back to younger days when he himself was a citizen of Toronto. When the cheering had subsided, some-one shouted:

"For he's a jolly good fellow."

It's a question whether any Canadian was ever before honored by that whole hearted song in such a style. The words came from nearly every throat, and the soprano voices intermingling showed that the ladies were doing their share to honor one of the greatest statesmen of modern times.

HOW THE PARTIES STAND.

(Quebec Chronicle.)

We notice in a late issue of the Mail, an interesting article on "the doubtful seats." The remarks just now are valuable, as showing how the two parties stood in relation to each other, at the close of the general elections in 1887. There was difficulty in classifying the seats at first. In the Province of Quebec, it will be remembered, there were Liberals, Nationalists, (Rielists) and Conservatives. The loose fish were, of course, the Rielists. Eventually, all but two or three of the latter passed over to the Government side. To-day, we hear nothing about them. As a party, they no longer live in Federal politics. As a party they will soon die out in Provincial politics. On the 30th March, 1887, the Mail gave the complete electoral result as follows:

	Min.	Opp.
Ontario	53	38
Quebec	30	35
Nova Scotia	14	7
New Brunswick	10	6
P. E. Island	0	6
Manitoba	4	1
British Columbia	6	0
North-West Territories	4	0
	121	93

The Government had a majority of 28, with East Bruce, Ontario, still to be heard from. The Government picked up recruits, as time wore on, and at the date of dissolution this year, the strength of the parties stood thus, (two seats being vacant):

	Min.	Opp.
Ontario	57	35
Quebec	35	28
Nova Scotia	15	6
New Brunswick	11	5
P. E. Island	0	6
Manitoba	4	1
British Columbia	6	0
North-West Territories	4	0
	132	81

With two vacant seats in the House of Commons, and without the Speaker, the Government had a clear majority of fifty.

THE PATRIOT'S REPLY.

"What! sell my home!" the old man cried
In ringing tones of scorn,
"The home to which I brought my bride
And where my babes were born!
Renounce the soil whose acres gave
Their bounty to my hand,
And bid an alien banner wave
Above my native land!

"Here, where beneath the sturdy plough
The straitened furrows run,
Once gloomed the woods, by sweat of brow
These meadows rich I won.
The wild wolf howled, and prowled the bear
Across each widening field,—
Shall I, whose was the toil and care,
These to an alien yield?

"Was it in vain my fathers left
Yon proud and grasping land,
Of all, save honor's self, bereft,
Beneath their flag to band?
Was it in vain at Chateaugnay
And glorious Queenston Heights
My kindred gave their lives away
To guard their country's rights?

"What! yield to those who cannot spare
The Sabbath from their trade,
Who break the marriage tie like air,
That God so sacred made,
Whose boastings are the whole world's scorn,
Whose honor all men know;
And who, since first a nation born,
Has ever proved our foe!

"What! sell my native land to those
Down whose ensanguined steel
The blood of babes and mothers flows—
For Indian blood is real—
What! yield the land whose child I am,
And in an alien trust!
Ay, when the wolf forgoes the lamb,
OR WHEN IN DEATH I MUST!"

—W.

Canadian Horses in Engla[illegible]

The first consignment of Canadian horses sold by Messrs. Freeman, of Aldridge's last Wednesday, realized prices which ought to encourage the colonial breeders. Half a dozen animals brought a hundred guineas apiece and upwards, and the average price of the lot (thirty-four in number) was over £76.—[London Truth.

The above shows what an important trade can be opened up with England if our farmers will breed the right class of horses and shippers see that they are properly broken to saddle and harness and specially trained. In this connection the Cavalry School is doing the country good service, by imparting the requisite instruction to the young sons of farmers who attend the various "short-courses" at this military institution.

Awful Disaster.

SATURDAY'S EXPLOSION AT SPRING HILL.

Worst in the History of Canada.

117 DEAD BODIES ALREADY RECOVERED.

A Former Monctonian Among the Number.

Heartrending Scenes at the Mines: Public Funeral on Tuesday: Many Widowed and Fatherless.

(From the Daily Times.)

Information was received here on Saturday shortly after noon of a terrible disaster at the Spring Hill coal mine. The reports were conflicting but enough was soon known to show that it was the most fatal disaster ever happening in a Canadian mine and one of the worst in the history of America. The following dispatches tell the horrible story in as much detail as it is possible now to give:

SPRINGHILL, Feb. 22.—The details of the awful calamity which occurred here on Saturday show that it was the most disastrous as regards loss of lives that ever happened in the history of Canadian mines, in fact on the Continent of America with the exception of the explosion at Scotsdale, Pa., recently. The death roll foots up to 117, of which 51 were married men. 151 fatherless children are left. The explosion happened shortly after the men went to work after taking their dinner. It came so suddenly and without warning that few of the men in the section of the eastern slopes where the disaster occured escaped, although some of the workmen in the vicinity were at work at the time but those in the other slopes easily made their exit. The force of the explosion rendered asunder the timber supporting the roof of the eastern slope and allowed it to fall. The colossal weight crushed the boxes, and mutilated men and horses in one slope most horribly. Some of the bodies were so badly torn to pieces that they had to be

Gathered Up in Bags

and then conveyed to the surface. They were of course unrecognizable. The men in the other slopes died from suffocation by after damp, and when found looked as peaceful in the face as though merely sleeping. Their clenched hands and twisted limbs showed that the poor men died in convulsions. The cause of the explosion is not known, but it is thought by some to have been caused by an outbreak of gas which had formed while the men were at their meals. Another theory is, and it is the most generally accepted, that the cause was due to a blow-out shot in one of the fords. The mine had been inspected on Friday by a government official, and a few days previously by a committee of workmen and pronounced perfectly safe. Among the dead is manager Swift but his body will not be recovered till some of the debris is cleared away. Some

Most Miraculous Escapes

are recorded. A trapper boy named Tarris was sitting at his door when he saw a flash of flame coming. He dodged under his seat and placed his hands over his face. His hands and ears were burned and the door blown on top of him. He was stunned, but got up and ran away before he was smothered. When a boy named Beaton heard of the explosion he rushed away to a place where he knew his brother was working and succeeded in carrying the latter out, although he was unconscious and badly wounded. As may easily be understood the appalling character of the affair has completely dazed the inhabitants of Spring Hill. Thousands have been flocking to the scene all day from the surrounding country, many because of curiosity but others to lend assistance to the

Grief Stricken Widows and Orphans

and other stunned and bereaved ones. This afternoon it was a gruesome sight to see 40 dead bodies and pieces sufficient to make up a score more lying in a row where found. There were many frantic women and weeping men searching for their husbands, brothers or sons. Special trains conveyed a score of doctors from the outlying towns to look after the wounded, who number about 50, some of whom are fatally injured, but the majority of whom will recover. The enormity of the suffering caused at this season of the year by the loss of so many bread winners can only be met by prompt and extensive aid, and an appeal has been issued to the generous public of the Canadian and American people. The damage to property at the works is not great outside the eastern slope, and it will be possible to

Resume Work in a Few Weeks.

The volunteers to enter the mine to search for victims were many and prompt, and their bravery in entering the mine so soon after the disaster occurred is much praised. Chief Manager Cowan and other officials and bosses of the mine led the rescuing party. The position of about 50 of the dead men showed that they were not killed by the force of the explosion but were overcome by and succumbed to the deadly fire damp while trying to escape.

The Death Roll.

Following is a list of the dead so far as known:

WM. CARTER.
JOSHUA McNEILL.
JOHN HUNTER.
ROGERS NOILES.
ALLAN McKINNON.
LAUGHLAN McKINNON.
MALCOLM NICOLSON.
ROBERT CLARK.
EDWARD SMITH.
WILLIE BROWN.
SAM LEGER.
JAMES ROBB, N. S.
JAMES OVERS.
JOS. PITT.
GEO. BOND.
CLARENCE CARTER.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL.
JOHN HAYDEN.
CHAS. McNUTT.
RICHARD MURPHY.
NEIL McLEOD.
ROD McNEIL.
ALONZO BUDD.
PETER HANNAGER.
JAMES NAIRN.
HENRY LIVINGSTON.
SAM DAVISON.
JOHN D. McEACHREN.
JOHN CRAWFORD.
THOMAS ROGERS.
SAMUEL MUCKLE.
EASTUS HAYMAN.
ROBB McFADDEN.
EARNEST BRAINBRIDGE.
JESSE ARMISHAW.
HERBERT ARMISHAW.
ANDREW CARMICHAEL
JAMES SHARPLE.
WM. CARMICHAEL.
JUDE CASEY.
JOHN BOYD.
THOMAS HALLEM.
WILLIAM BURCHILL.
ERNEST METT.
STEPHEN RUSHTON.
WILLIAM KENT.
JOHN MITCHELL.
JAMES CONWAY.
WILLIAM McGILLIVRAY, 2nd.
WILLIAM McKEE.
THOS. FLATCHER.
REID CARTER.
A. J. McKAY.
DONALD CAMPBELL.
FRANK LETCHER.
GEORGE WOOD.
JOHN J. McDONALD.
MALCOLM NAIRN.
DONALD McKAY, 2nd.
LAZARUS GUTHRO.
NEIL McPHEE.
JOHN F. McNEIL.
ALEX VANCE.
HIRAM FIFE.
ALEX. CAMPBELL.
WM. CARRIGAN.
PETER GALLAGHER.
DAN LOCKART.
JOHN FRENIS.
JOHN MARIN.
ANGUS McKINNON, 2nd.
WM. HYDE.
RICHARD DAWSON.
THOS. WILSON.
JOS. MILLER.
ARCH SHIPLEY.
JERRY MURPHY.
NORMAN McLEOD.
RORY McLEOD.
JOHN WILLIAMS.
JAMES MORRIS.
CHARLES NASH.
JOS. TATTERSAT.
JOHN CARMICHAEL.
W. J. MADDEN.
PHILIP B. WHITE.
JOHN McKINNON, 1st.
MATT COLLINS.
DAN FINLAYSON.
RORY B. McDONALD.
JOHN BENTLIFFE.
HUGH ROBERTSON.
WILLIAM R. TURNER.
EDGAR WRIG.
R. A. SHERLOCK.
THOMAS MORRISON.
DAVID WATT.
ARTHUR ANDERSON.
HENRY McLEOD.
ERNEST CHANDLER.
FRED DILLON.
JAS. PEQUINOL.
MURDOCK ROSS.
ALEX. BUNT.
ANDREW BUNT.
JAMES JOHNSON.
JOSEPH DUPEE.
SAM FURBROW.
HENRY WRY.
JAMES McVEY.
DAVID McVEY.
HOWE SIMMONS.
ROGER ERNEST.
BRUCE RYAN.
GEO. MARTIN.
JOHN DUNN.
PETER REID.
FRED SMITH.

Terrible Affliction.

In several families the affliction is very great. Reid Carter and his two sons Willard and Clarence, are all dead.

The Carmichael family, three sons, John, Andrew and William, are dead. Jesse Armishaw went down No. 2 slope yesterday and found his three sons, Jesse, Herbert and John Brainbridge, an adopted son, all lying together. The sight sickened and unnerved him so that he had to return to the surface without them, frantic with grief. The two sons of Robert McVey, both under fourteen years, and laid out side by side. Hugh Burt lost two boys, Andrew and Alexander. These sorrowful households are only a few of the large number from whom the bread winners have been snatched. To-day one meets everywhere women and children

Weeping Piteously.

The deepest gloom has settled over the whole community. Up to midnight 96 bodies have been taken out and the searching parties are still at work. There will be a public funeral on Tuesday.

LATER: A telephone message this morning says 118 bodies have been taken out, 81 have been recovered alive and 26 are still in themine.

Scenes of the Mine.

Two boys brought up were so badly disfigured as not to be recognizable. The rescuers say a great may horses are killed. The miners who have come up say the levels in the locality of the explosion are blocked with debris, consisting of timber knocked out by the terrible force of the explosion, which was felt above ground.

Manager Swift was seen by some men who have since been taken from the pit and was then entering the slope. This was 15 minutes previous to the disaster. A most sickly sight greeted a brave young man, John Scott, who descended to the bottom of the eastern slope to assist in the rescue of those who could be reached. At the bottom of the pit he found two young trappers with their heads blown almost off their bodies, and unrecognizable. Those he brought to the level and again descended the mine, but the black damp struck him and he only escaped with his life. This is but one instance of the destruction caused by the day's disaster. Hundreds of volunteers have entered the pits to work in the relief or recovery of those still imprisoned. Manager McInnis headed a relief party but was struck by the damp and carried to the surface unconscious. On recovering he immediately entered the pit again and succeeded in recovering some of the imprisoned. The pits are now free from fire and another blast is not expected. The greatest excitement prevails all over the town. Doctors are all here from Parrsboro, Oxford and Amherst. General manager Cowan who just returned from Montreal, has worked like a beaver. The accident is the first fatal one from gas which has happened in the mine since it opened.

Reference was made in the different churches yesterday to the terrible disaster at Springhill. Rev. Mr. Robinson offered up touching prayers at both services for the stricken town. Springhill was Mr. Robinson's charge previous to coming to Moncton and no doubt many of his former parishioners are among the lost. He leaves to-day for Springhill.

Among the killed is R. A. Sherlock, who was well known in Moncton. He was for a time caretaker of the Athletic grounds and was quite a character in his way. He was a former English soldier and also participated in the north west campaign.

A man named Kilcup came from Springhill on Friday and engaged at the Record Foundry and Machine Company's works, here. All the man who had been working with him in the mine were killed by the explosion.

Mr. H. A. Whitney, mechanical superintendent of the I. C. R. has sent $50 to the relief fund. Mayor Sumner telegraphed the following:

MONCTON, Feb. 22nd, 1881.

Mayor Hall, Springhill:

Moncton sympathizes deeply with Springhill in the terrible disaster and will show in tangible form at once. Wire if many left in destitute circumstances.

FRED W. SUMNER, Mayor.

The disaster is one to excite the liveliest feelings of sympathy in the human breast, and Moncton will act promptly. This morning a number of citizens circulated the following petition:

To F. W. Sumner, Esq., Mayor of the City of Moncton:

SIR: The undersigned citizens of Moncton would respectfuly request that a public meeting be called at the earliest possible moment for the purpose of expressing the sympathy of the people of this city with their brethren of Spring Hill in the terrible disaster and loss of life which has occurred, and for the taking of the necessary steps to extend relief to the widows and orphans.

Joshua Peters	J McC Snow
John Winter	Samuel Winter
Watson Lutz	Howard Scott
O K Rogers	Geo Christmas
J M Eaton	J H Morton
L H Mills	Thos Brown
Geo C Mathews	W G Mathews
Jos J Bourgeois	
T T Ryan,	W E Sherard,
J T Ryan,	K A McLean,
J M Ross,	J J McLaren,
C O Rowe,	A A Tuttle,
John T Hawke,	A E Peters,
J D Henderson,	Wm Rippey,
C T Nevins,	John Hamilton,
TM LeBlanc	R E Higman
William Christie	W Brown
P S Enman	Fairweather Bros
M LaVash	Thos E Babin
Geo H Cochrane	D R Mills
W G Bell	W F Fergusson
W E Fair	E C Cole
A Y Clarke	R A Chapman
T Williams	E S Outhouse
J E Masters	Geo Ackman
C A Murray, D D S	J S Boyd
A H Jones	J Russell
W S Kinnear	E C Jones
Geo A Robertson	C W Robinson
H G Wadman	E Forbes
J W Kinread	W H Murray
Thos H Keohan	James Kay
L Somers	E J Thomson
C E Taylor	R T Taylor
Walter Mitchell	David Grant
E W Steeves	R J Duffy
Ezekiel Taylor	Geo H Pick
S H McLatchy	McLean & Forbes
Thos C Connors	Geo B Willett
Harry J Brown	C D Thomson
Geo P Hogan	J T Toole
H Chambers	Thornton Wells
John McHaffie	Philip P Leger
D Macdougall	G F Atkinson
G F Atkinson	W W Black
G A Vye	Fred W Sumner
Geo A Oulton	W O Schwar[illegible]

In response to the above largely [illegible] petition I hereby call a public meeting to be held in the Opera House, this Monday evening at 8 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to every citizen to attend.

FRED W. SUMNER, Mayor.

Brutal Assault on Sir Hector.

SOREL, Feb. 19.—Last evening about 7.15 p. m., one of the most dastardly outrages which has ever taken place in this district was perpetrated. A band of hired ruffians oppenly assaulted the Minister of Public Works, as he was crossing from Berthier to Sorel, accompanied by a party of friends, who had gone to meet him. The Conservative committee here, on receipt of a message from Sir Hector informing them that he would arrive in Berthier by the evening train, hastily called a meeting, and it was resolved to meet the chieftain in Berthier and escort him to Sorel. As the procession, numbering about seventy-five sleighs, was returning to Sorel, and had just commenced the crossing of the St. Lawrence, they found the road obstructed by about fifteen sleighs, in which were a number of roughs and hot-headed youths, who began yelling and jeering and crying out "*bas de Langevin.*" "*a bas lame Greevysisme.*" Suddenly one of the obstructionists sprang from his sleigh into that occupied by the Minister,

STRIKING SIR HECTOR

and Senator Guevremont, who was seated with him. He then leaped back into his own sleigh and drove ahead, accompanied by his followers who kept up their howling and jeering. Not satisfied with this the ruffians had formed a plan which might have had a fatal result. They cut away the road bed on one side and raised the slope on the other, expecting to upset the cutter in which the Minister was driving, accompanied by Mr. John McCarthy, Mr. Taillon and Mr. Guevremont. Their expectations were pretty well realized. Although it was a bright, moonlight night, the driver did not notice the trap, and drove right into it, upsetting the occupants of his sleigh, who all escaped with a few bruises, except Mr. McCarthy, whose shoulder was dislocated. Sir Hector Langevin then entered another sleigh and was driven by Napoleon Latraverse to the residence of Mr. Taillon. About nine o'clock a large crowd of electors, both Liberal and Conservative, who

DEEPLY RESENTED THE INSULTS

which had been heaped on the Minister of Public Works, gathered, and an open air meeting was held, where addresses were delivered amidst great enthusiasm by Sir Hector Langevin and Messrs. Taillon, Vanasse and Morgan. A public meeting was held to-day at one o'clock.

The cowardly attack on the Minister of Public works, who has done a great deal for this town, is the sole topic of conversation to-day and all join in condemning the instigators of the outrage.

FARMERS, READ THIS!

Study These Two Columns Carefully and Note the Result.

The total exports of Canadian farm products, of all classes, during the past 21 years have been as follows:

Year.	To United States.	To Great Britain.
1870	$14,927,313	$ 9,723,879
1871	13,213,566	8,083,338
1872	14,117,844	10,529,086
1873	13,000,214	14,701,947
1874	14,450,035	18,364,130
1875	13,097,985	15,450,692
1876	16,641,401	16,281,730
1877	12,630,957	14,765,991
1878	11,460,144	19,147,608
1879	13,144,385	19,168,773
1880	14,103,783	23,746,084
1881	16,178,318	24,818,858
1882	24,783,186	24,609,551
1883	18,556,867	22,632,934
1884	13,870,813	20,044,131
1885	15,184,903	23,482,658
1886	15,495,783	22,543,936
1887	15,257,617	25,753,882
1888	17,902,021	20,863,712
1889	16,262,713	19,901,115
1890	13,485,727	22,240,548

The Liberals say the United States is the best market for our farmers. The Conservatives say Great Britain is our farmers' best market. The above are the official figures. What do you say yourself?

The best and surest dye to color the beard *brown or black*, as may be desired, is Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers. It never fails.

THE FARMER AND THE CITY.

Prosperity Can Exist Only Where Farming and Manufacturing go Hand in Hand.

The grits are just now trying to prejudice the agricultural districts against the cities. What matters it, they say, if the Canadian towns and cities do fall into decay so long as the farmer has access to the American market. Farmers, this is a most harmful and delusive argument.

Discussing the effects of unrestricted reciprocity on the New England States the Boston Commercial Bulletin says: "By the abolition of duty between Canada and the United States "and exacting a duty on imports from "other nations, including England, "Canada, as far as business relations "are concerned, is practically incorporated into the United States. Conditions of equality will be established "that will *do away in great part at least "with any advantage that the Canadian farmer now enjoys.* Then the New England farmer, especially, will reap an "advantage from the stimulus that free "entry to Canada of our goods would "give to our manufacturing centres, "which would mean an added demand "for his products, particularly those "which are best raised near the place "of consumption."

The above is remarkable for two things. It is a clear recognition of the conservative contention that the Canadian farmer is better off than the farmer of New England. It is a declaration that the farmer's prosperity depends largely upon the prosperity of the cities. The New England advocates of unrestricted reciprocity look first to obtaining in Canada a larger market for the output of their manufacturing centres. Secondly, they expect that the New England farmer will reap an advantage from the added demand for his products. This is because the increased demand for manufactured goods will increase the population and wealth of the New England cities and towns which produce them. New Englanders recognize that city and country depend upon each other for prosperity. They see in unrestricted reciprocity a scheme by which both their manufacturers and farmers will benefit at the cost of Canada. They will swamp Canada's market; they will do away with any advantage over the New Englander the Canadian farmer now enjoys.

But this is not the only testimony. The New York Press has gone to considerable pains to ascertain the average home prices of farm products in eight farming States and eight manufacturing States. The farming States selected are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. The manufacturing States are Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The following table shows the prices in seven different products in December, 1889:

	FARMING STATES. Per Bushel.	MANUFACTUR'G STATES. Per Bushel.
Corn	24 cents	51 cents
Wheat	66 cents	91 cents
Rye	34 cents	60 cents
Oats	18 cents	35 cents
Barley	38.5 cents	60 cents
Potatoes	25.5 ce[illegible]	5[illegible]
Hay	$5.30 per b[illegible]	[illegible]

The average [illegible] products is 83 per cen[t] more in manufacturing States than in agricultural States. Reduce Canada to a purely agricultural country, supplying the New England cities with potatoes and eggs and in time prices of farm produce here will fall to the level of those prevailing in the purely agricultural states of the west. Deprive our farmers of their home markets, make them dependent entirely upon Boston and New York and the buyers will simply give their ownprices. But maintain the home market and buyers must give good prices. The farmers will be badly sold if they take the unrestricted reciprocity bait now dangled before them. It may be bright and glittering but there is a hook beneath it, which if once inserted cannot easily be got away from.

The Conservative policy is to retain our manufactures, retain ou home markets and if possible get a fair reciprocity treaty in natural products. The Americans would be fools to give us that so long as we have a party in Canada willing to give up everything to the selfish crew across the line. Let our people show the Americans that they are manly, self-respecting, independent; then there will be a good chance for fair reciprocity.

FOREIGN DICTATION!

A Belgian at Work in the French Acadian Districts of Westmorland.

(From the Daily TIMES.)

The Grit convention at Dorchester this week was addressed in French by a stranger. The Transcript did not give his name or any report of his utterances; THE TIMES has learned that his name is Lepine. He has apparently been sent down here from Quebec by Mercier and is making a house to house canvas announcing his intention to remain until polling day. This man Lepine is not a French Acadian, he is not a French Canadian; he is a Belgian or Swiss with complete control, however, of the French tongue. HE DOES NOT COME HERE BECAUSE OF ANY REGARD FOR OUR FRENCH PEOPLE; time was when such as he sneered at the French Acadians of New Brunswick as an inferior race; LEPINE IS PAID TO COME DOWN HERE AND INSTRUCT THE FRENCH PEOPLE HOW TO VOTE. Do the French people want any such instruction? Have they not men of their own equally as intelligent as this man Lepine, or any other Belgian or Swiss in the country? Have they not their own newspapers to keep them posted in regard to public matters? In a word, Are they men, or are they prepared to vote at the dictation of a Foreigner? If we do not mistake the French people of Westmorland they will resent this sort of thing, and if we do not mistake, their leading men will make it so hot for Mr. Lepine that he will be glad to return whence he came long before the 5th of March.

THE AMERICAN IDEA

Of the Present Conflict in the Dominion.

(From the Detroit Tribune.)

Commercial union with Canada will carry our protective tariff line about the entire northern continent, and for all purposes affecting the material welfare make one country of all North America.

These effects would be almost immediate, and after they had been firmly secured, then would come political union and complete amalgamation of peoples and purposes.

The making of new northern states is at an end. Any new northern states must be carved from the British dominions. It is in this direction that northern statesmen should now turn their eyes. The existence of Canada, with its possibilities of growth as an independent power, and with its border of more than 4,000 miles along our northern boundary, is a threat of gigantic proportions to our future.

A few years of unrestricted reciprocity in trade would make the two peoples one.

THE TWO POLICIES.

Sir John Macdonald's and Mr. Laurier's.

HOW THEY WILL AFFECT THE FARMING INTERESTS OF CANADA.

Some Facts that are Concealed by Grit Orators and Grit Newspapers: But they Will be Kept Before the People all the Same.

CATTLE.

1. United States cattle on entering British ports must now be slaughtered on the docks within ten days of landing. This prevents their recovering from the effects of the voyage. The regulation is due to the fact that pleuro-pneumonia prevails among United States cattle.

Canadian cattle, on the contrary, are subjected to no disability on entering British ports, but may be driven to the interior and kept till in the best condition for selling.

Under "free trade" with the United States Canadian cattle would of necessity lose that special privilege, which would be a loss, direct or indirect, to every Canadian farmer.

Last year Canada sent SIX MILLION, FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND, THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS WORTH of cattle to Great Britain and only ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE dollars worth to the Unite States.

To Great Britain $6,565,315 of cattle.
To United States $104,623 of cattle.

CHEESE.

2. Cheese last year to Great Britain, $9,349,731.

Cheese to the United States $6,425.

Under "free trade" with the United States Canadian cheese would not be distinguished from Yankee cheese, and consequently would fall in price to the level of the United States article.

HOGS.

3. The hog industry, being subjected to "free trade" with the United States, would be ruined. Yankee pork has recently been imported for $5 per hundred, freight and duty paid. American pork can now be brought here for about $13 a barrel; the P. E. Island product brings $15, as consumers prefer it. With the duty removed our farmers would receive even less for pork than they now receive.

Hog cholera and other diseases prevalent in the United States would then infect Canadian hogs, a further loss to the farmers.

CORN VS. OATS.

4. Our farmers remember how the prices of their oats were reduced by Yankee corn coming into the lumber camps years ago. Under "free trade" with the United States, the Canadian farmer would suffer as in former days. Last March alone there were nine hundred and seventy millions of bushels of Yankee corn in the United States farmers' granaries unable to find a market. Let this come into Canada free and down goes the price of oats.

DIRECT TAXATION.

5 Farmers would lose heavily by DIRECT TAXATION. Now, they find it severe enough to pay their school, township and county tax. Under DIRECT TAXATION, with about fifty cents tax per average improved acre, for Dominion purposes the farming community would be ruined. The direct tax on farming land in free trade England is equal to $3 per acre. This renders farming unprofitable. SIR JOHN MACDONALD IS OPPOSED TO DIRECT TAXATION OF FARMING LAND.

6. "Free trade" with the United States means discrimination against Great Britain. (Vide Toronto Globe Feb. 4.) Thus Canada's great trade with Great Britain would be ruined to please the ANNEXATIONISTS.

Farmers stand by Sir John A. Macdonald and Canada, by voting for the Conservative candidates.

THE TWO POLICIES.

SIR JOHN'S.	MR. LAURIER'S.
Sir John says: 1. Fair trade with all lands. Renewal of the old Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 with the United States, with modifications to suit the altered circumstances.	Mr. Laurier says: 1. Free trade with only the United States and the McKinley tariff against the rest of the world.
Sir John says: 2. Dominion revenue from customs and excise, i. e., indirect taxation.	Mr. Laurier says: 2. Dominion revenue from DIRECT taxation on land.
Sir John says: 3. Extension of Canada's trade to every land.	Mr. Laurier says: 3. Restriction of Canada's trade chiefly to the United States.
Sir John says:— 4. Fair protection to Canadian farmers and manufacturers.	Mr. Laurier says:— 4. No protection to Canadian farmers and manufacturers; but exposure to Yankee cattle, hogs, corn, &c.
Sir John says:— 5. No discrimination against Great Britain. "A BRITISH SUBJECT I WAS BORN; A BRITISH SUBJECT I WILL DIE."	Mr. Laurieir says:— 5. Discrimination against Great Britain. And his allies in the United States have sworn his policy means annexation.

RANK TREASON!!

English Press Opinions on Farrer's Pamphlet.

Sir John Macdonald's Terrible Exposure

The Nervous Efforts of the Opposition Leaders to Retrace Their Steps.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Post this morning says: "Nobody denies the right of Canadians to advocate annexation but this policy must emanate from themselves and not be forced upon them by intrigues with a foreign power. Edward Farrer appears to be obliged to admit the truth of Sir John Macdonald's terrible exposure of his opponent's tactics. The nervous efforts of the opposition leaders to retrace their steps and repudiate the intrigues are, however, remarkable testimony as to how conscious they are of the manliness and independence of the electors."

The Chronicle says: Sir John Macdonald's revelation is likely to turn the whole course of the elections in Canada. If the language of the pamphlet alleged to have been written by Farrer is not treason, we do not know what to call it. We hesitate to believe Sir Richard Cartwright is a party to the conspiracy but unless the liberal leaders are able to disassociate themselves from these intrigues the elections will be likely to lead them altogether out of their reckoning.

Farrer Should be Hanged.

LONDON, Feb. 19. The Times says; In the reign of Victoria, a proper description of such conduct as that of Edward Farrer may be doubtful, but in the reign of Elizabeth Sir John Macdonald's description would have been held to be accurate and appropriate penalties would not have been wanting. The ultimate issue of the struggle is whether Canada will enter the American union. The pending election will not decide it because if the Liberals are victorious they wll find it only the beginning of their task.

A swan was killed in Trinity county, Cal., recently, whose wings measured seven feet when spread out. It weighed 16 pounds.

Stop and Think.

FARMERS, LOOK AT THESE FACTS.

OUR EXPORTS TO AND IMPORTS FROM THE U. S.

How They Would be Affected by Unrestricted Reciprocity.

Direct Taxation: How it Would Fall Upon Our Farmers.

(From the Daily TIMES.)

The question to be decided on the 5th of March is one of the most momentous that ever came before the electors of this country.

All sort of catch cries are used to secure the farmers' vote and each man should sit down and study out the question for himself before making up his mind.

To assist in arriving at a right conclusion will be the aim as it is the duty of THE TIMES in this crisis.

When the farmer is told that unrestricted reciprocity only is needed to make him prosperous, he should consider not only the additional market that may be afforded but **the loss that will arise** from the closing of the factories and the free admission of certain classes of American farm products into Canada, as well as the loss of revenue.

If, for instance he gains five cents a bushal on his potatoes and loses two cents a pound on his pork, or is unable to sell in Moncton as formerly, or is called upon to pay fifteen or twenty dollars a year direct taxation, his last state may be worse than his first, and instead of being a blessing the change may work only evil.

Now, in order to arrive at a correct conclusion it is necessary to look at the **trade in farm products** between the two countries with **a tariff on both sides the line**—equal conditions as it were. The figures for the year ended 30th June, 18[illegible]0, are as follows:

	Imports from U. S. into Canada.	Exports from Canada to United States
Horses, value	$ 83,440	$1,887,895
Cattle, "	52,675	104,623
Sheep, "	107,674	761,565
Swine, "	82,964	1,776
Mutton, "	16,798	2,261
Pork, etc, "	1,168,329	201
Beef, "	258,473	24,359
Lard, "	301,028	20
Tallow, "	34,718	None.
Butter, "	61,027	5,059
Cheese, "	16,201	6,425
Poultry, "	11,836	43,233
Eggs, "	89,444	1,793,104
Wheat, "	149,994	6,589
Barley, "	4,596	4,582,562
Barley malt, "	33,520	149,319
Oats, "	97,970	8,527
Peas, "	6,312	371,332
Corn, "	1,170,022	21
Cornmeal, "	381,511	82
Flour, "	597,333	32,055
Potatoes, "	54,182	398,915
Hay, "	28,186	922,797
Gr. apples, "	243,332	149,479
Other f'ts, "	290,555	73,288
Totals	$5,343,120	$11,219,043

Now, what does this show? Simply that, apart from barley, in which the Maritime provinces are not interested, the exchange of agricultural produce and farm animals and their products is pretty equally balanced! We sell them a large excess of horses, eggs, sheep, potatoes and hay; they sell us an immense quantity of pork, beef, lard, corn and cornmeal, flour and apples. Under free trade our sales of the first mentioned articles would increase so far as the U. S. market is concerned, while the same policy would result in increased sale of American pork, beef, etc., and consequent competition with our own farmers in their home market in Canada. The farmer will see at a glance that the advantage of a simple reciprocity treaty in natural products such as is proposed by Sir John A. Macdonald would not be all on one side, while there is nothing in it to lead us to sell our national birthright.

Mr. Edgar Judge, a leading produce merchant in Montreal, and formerly a grit, was interviewed by the Montreal Gazette a few days ago on this subject, and puts things very clearly. As a result of the interview the Gazette says:

He (Mr. Judge) has studied the question, and believes that unrestricted reciprocity would not be of advantage to the farmers of Canada, as claimed by its supporters. In support of his views on this point he said that on the average the price of oats in Chicago last summer was from 17 to 20 cents, while in Montreal, Quebec and Ontario oats sold at from 30 to 35 cents. [The price is lower in Ontario than in New Brunswick.—ED. TIMES.] Now, he argues, that Chicago oats could have been laid down and sold in Montreal for 25 cents, thus reducing the price here from 5 to 10 cents. In the same way the Americans could undersell the Canadians in the matter of hogs. The Canadian farmer, during the past two years, has suffered from bad harvests, but in spite of this he realized from 10 to 15 cents more for his wheat than he would if the market were open to the Americans. He cannot agree with those who argue that because reciprocity proved advantageous to Canada from 1854 to 1866 that it would be so at present, for the conditions are changed. One of the changed conditions is that the Americans no longer require our Ontario white wheat. He is also at a loss to understand why, if, as its advocates argue, unrestricted reciprocity would aid our farmers to pay off their mortgages, that not only the farmers of New England, but those of Ohio, Kansas and nearly all the Western states are groaning under heavier burdens than ours. In fact, Mr. Judge firmly believes that our farmers would be much worse off under unrestricted reciprocity than they are at present.

But apart from the interchange of farm products, there is a question involved that is of vital importance to every elector, and especially to the farmer.

It is that of revenue.

To raise revenue *there must be taxation.*

Under our present system the bulk of the taxes is paid by the wealthy classes who are far and away the largest consumers of dutiable goods. But Unrestricted Reciprocity means *direct taxation on the land of the country!*

There is no denying this; it cannot be denied.

Given unrestricted reciprocity and as sure as the sun rises in the East and sets in the West a fresh horde of tax gatherers will be let loose upon this country.

There is no alternative.

Now what are these taxes likely to amount to?

Fortunately we have the figures.

We collect upon imports from the United States about 8 million dollars a year.

But this is not all.

Given **free trade in everything** with the United States and the McKinley tariff against the rest of the world, American manufactures would largely displace British and other foreign goods in Canada. The Minister of Finance estimates the annual loss on this score at 8 million dollars more.

Even this is not all.

Raw sugar will be admitted free into the United States after April 1st, and the American refined would come into our markets, closing our refineries and resulting in a further loss of revenue.

The annual loss of revenue as a result of unrestricted reciprocity would be 16 to 20 million dollars, to be collected from the land of the country, or from the earnings of the people.

16 millions of dollars for all Canada means $160,000 on the county of Westmorland, or say $40,000 on the city of Moncton and $20,000 on each of the parishes outside.

It means 50 cents on each acre of cultivated land, $20 on each $1000 worth of property, **each and every year!**

In the city of Moncton the new tax would exceed our present civic tax; in the parishes it would be three or four times as large as the present county tax.

The Grits hang up what they fondly hope to be alluring bait before the eyes of the electors; they wilfully conceal facts that are of the gravest importance to the people of this country.

Is it any wonder that Hon. Edward Blake has disassociated himself from his party at this juncture? Is it any wonder that life-long Grits, honestly such no doubt, who have the best opportunities for judging of the effects of unrestricted reciprocity are declaring against the policy of their leaders? It is not, and we think that when the farmers of this country think the matter out, they too will show that they will not swallow the pill prepared for them by Mr. Erastus Wiman, the stock gambler and intimate associate of Mr. Jay Gould and now being urged upon them by Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright.

THE CONSERVATIVE POLICY.

They Are for Reciprocity on Fair Terms.

Outspoken Utterances of Sir John A. Macdonald at Toronto: No Discrimination Against Great Britain.

At Toronto on Tuesday night Sir John A. Macdonald declared the Liberal Conservative policy in explicit terms. He said: The Opposition press has been spreading the idea that the United States Government would not deal with us. Well, suppose that were true—and it is not true—[applause]—we offer—the Canadian Government as at present constituted offer—to enter into negotiations for trade without limitation as to the subjects which such negotiations would reach without limitation in any way, except that the subject should be dealt with in such a way as would be beneficial to the interests of both countries. We only make two reservations. In the first place this free people, with a free parliament and with a free Government, would never consent to hand over the [illegible]rol of our tariff to any fore[illegible]n country. [Loud applause.] W[illegible] all know and we all look back in this [illegible]age of education, where everybody reads history; we all look back with admiration to the stand which 13 colonies of America made against the Mother County when England attempted to put taxation, to put a tariff on them—a reasonable tariff as it was, but it was right that they resisted it, because they had no voice in the imposition of that tariff, and their resistance was founded, as it deserved to be founded, upon that, and it was successful, a[illegible] it deserved to be. [Applause.] Ar[illegible] we inferior in patriotism to the peopl[illegible] [o]f the 13 colonies? We are not infer[illegible] to them, and we are not inferior to the people of the United States in our resolve to be free men. We are resolved, as the thirteen colonies were, and as England was when she resisted the ship money at the time of Charles I., when an illegal tax was placed without the vote of Parliament upon the people of England. You remember how John Hampden gained immortality by resisting the imposition of that tax. Why, that was the chief cause why King Charles the First's head rolled on the scaffold. As it was with our ancestors in England, so it was with the people of the United States; so it was with the freemen of England and America when they resisted the oppressive idea of any people, of any power but the power generated and coming from the people imposing taxation or allowing the tax gatherer into the houses of the people, seizing the property and interfering with their liberty. [Loud applause.] This was one of the reservations we made in our negotiations with the United States, that we would keep the control of our own tariff. [Loud applause.] And the next was that we would suffer no discrimination against our Mother Country. [Loud applause.] It would be foolish, it would be unpatriotic, it would be ungrateful, and great would be the sin, if we attempted that, and great would be the punishment that would fall upon the country. [Loud applause.] Suppose now for a moment that England was to take the idea of discriminating, of looking after her own interests. We look back to the civil war in the United States, how it worked misery in England. You remember how Lancaster, supplying as it was the cotton manufactures of the world, was ruined, how misery was caused by the blockade of the southern ports, by the absolute want of the cotton, the raw material which supplied the means of employment to the hundreds of thousands of artisans of Lancashire. You remember how completely English cotton manufacturers were dependent upon this natural product of the United States. Suppose now that England would prepose to make a discriminating tariff in order to get cotton free. Suppose that England would make a treaty with the United States by which they would agree that there should be free trade between the United States and England, but that there should be a discriminating tariff against the colonies. Would we stand that for a moment if American grain, if American barley, if American produces, generally cheese, butter, and all that, were admitted free into England? What would we say? How long would we continue a colony of England? We would say, is England shutting her door to our products? Is England allowing a foreign country to send their products to her shores free, and excluding or putting a tax upon Canadian products, one of her own colonies? How long would we endure that? Yet, Mr. Chairman, that is what Sir Richard Cartwright wants us to do. Sir, we will never do it. [Hear, hear.] With these restrictions we have offered to the United States to sit down like two sensible civilized trading nations desirous of developing mutual trade to enter into negotiations.

"White Caps" Make Social Calls.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 19.—Eighteen masked "White Caps" in Marion county visited the houses of Jack Griffin and William Brown last night, and thrashed them both and warned them to leave the city.

George W. Bright was also visited, but he made a determined resistance, firing upon the band and killing one of the horses. His door was finally broken down and he was whipped and warned to leave the country, which he has done.

Unfortunate Brothers.

Mr. Malcolm McFarlane, of Bedeque, P. E. I., cut his foot very badly with an axe a few days ago. While visiting him his brother, Mr. Neil McFarlane, of Summerside, was stricken with paralysis.