

THE CHIGNECTO POST

EVERY THURSDAY.

—AT—

\$1.50 per Annum, or \$1.00 in Advance.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING

ALL KINDS.

Advertised at very Lowest Rates.

W. C. MILNER, Proprietor.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

—Mr. Morris, a cattle dealer in Chicago, has on the ocean 20 vasa, each of which carries 500 head of stock to foreign ports.

—A bill in the Dominion House of Commons to prevent fraud in the manufacture and sale of agricultural fertilizers has just been passed.

—In a few of the northern counties of Scotland last year, 481 Short Horn cattle were sold at an average of \$145; 242 Friesian cattle brought \$240 each.

—Last week 78 horses and 24 mares, costing \$13,000, were imported from Montreal into the Eastern States. A lively demand by American buyers.

—The Nebraska Stock Yards Company has been organized at Lincoln, Neb., with a capital of \$1,000,000, operations to commence within one-half that sum is subscribed.

—The export of cattle from Montreal has increased from 2,880 head in 1876, to 50,365 in 1884, while during the same period the export of sheep has risen from 2,686 head, to 102,855.

—Some 30 swine have died at the State Hospital pens in Northampton, Mass., since last fall, from a lung disease. Of these, 18 were taken from the pens, weighing over 600 pounds apiece, and a dozen were fattening.

—A convention of the wool-growers of the United States will be held in Chicago on May 1, to decide upon the course to be adopted for the protection of their interests, which they consider to be in a very satisfactory condition.

—A consignment of mutton from Buenos Ayres, South America, has been received in London, having been transported in a refrigerator which carries a temperature of 60 degrees below zero. It is called "Campagna" mutton, and is said to be quite a good article.

—One of the strongest cements, and easiest applied, is lime and the white of an egg. To use, take a sufficient quantity of the egg to mend the article at a time, shave off a quantity of the lime and mix thoroughly. Apply quickly to the edges, and place them firmly together, when it will soon become set and strong. Plaster of Paris will answer in place of lime.

—The Western wool growers in convention in Denver, representing 7,500,000 sheep, \$50,000,000 invested capital, and an annual yield of 35,000,000 pounds of wool, on Thursday adopted resolutions opposing the provision of the Morrison Tariff Bill making a reduction of 20 per cent. on foreign wools and woolens, and asking the restoration of the tariff of 1866 in its entirety.

Nature's Anesthetic.

Count Ranzani, the "Streit-Hans."

—"Rowdy Jack," as his comrades used to call him—once received three dagger-stabs before he knew that he was wounded at all. Soldiers, storming a battery, have often suddenly broken down from the effects of wounds which they had either not felt, or suspected only from a growing feeling of exhaustion. Olof Rygh, the Norwegian Herodotus, tells us that, when the old Baresarks felt the approach of their end, they robbed death of its sting by drifting out to sea in a scuttled or burning boat, and thus expired, "screaming the wild battle-cries of their tribe." The Roman gladiators shouted and laughed aloud while their wounds were being dressed. A scolded child sobs and gasps for a therapeutic purpose; instinct teaches it the readiest way to numb the feeling of pain. The physiological rationale of all this is that rapid breathing is an anesthetic. In a paper read before the Philadelphia Medical Society, May 12, 1880, Dr. W. A. Bonwill describes the effect of the influence of the surplus of oxygen which is thus forced upon the lungs, just as by the inhalation of nitrous-oxide gas (which is composed of the same elements as the air, but with a larger proportion of oxygen), and mentions a large variety of cases in his own practice where rapid breathing produced all the essential effects of a chemical pain-killer, with appreciable diminishing the consciousness of the patient. Persons who object to the use of chloroform (perhaps from an instinctive dread that in their case the ether-solvent might prove a sleep that knows no waking), can numb their nerves during the progress of a surgical operation by gasping as deeply and as fast as possible. "One of the most marked proofs of its efficacy," says Dr. Bonwill, "was the case of a boy of eleven years of age, for whom I had to extract the upper and lower first permanent molars and lower first permanent molars on both sides. He breathed rapidly for nearly a minute, when I removed the teeth. He declared there was no pain, and we needed no such assertion, for their was not the slightest indication that he was undergoing a severe operation."—From "The Remedies of Nature," by Dr. Felix L. Oswald, in Popular Science Monthly for April.

CHIGNECTO POST.

Preserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 14.—NO. 45.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1884.

WHOLE NO. 722.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Temperance.—Scene in the House.—Precedents in Sir Charles Tupper's Case.

The Temperance question is rearing its head in the House of Commons. It is enough in it to break a government or two within the next ten or twelve years. Some day we may have a prohibition party, pure and simple, and then when the sides are nearly even the temperance folk will hold the balance of power. In many of the United States a numerically small prohibitory force has played havoc with parties. In New Brunswick you have had a government defeated on that issue. The way things look now—notwithstanding Hodge and his case—this whole temperance question will have to be decided in the Dominion Parliament and Sir John may live to regret that ever he had anything to do with liquor legislation. Professor Foster has gone into the House five times, fully primed for his speech, which in the natural order of things would have been reached in the regular line of business. He has succeeded in getting the better half of his address made. The balance is headed off every time. There is no intentional heading off, for no one fears so simple a thing as a temperance resolution. The same fact has of design attended a good deal of proposed legislation, however. There was the proposed lease by the Canada Pacific of the system of railways controlled by the Ontario and Quebec companies. In the interests of the Province, in fact, to the Canada Pacific, or out of pure cussedness, the Opposition concluded to obstruct the bill.

They fought it in committee; they suggested amendments; they insisted on delays, yet the bill worked its way along and was ready for committee of the whole. Then Cameron, Huron, began his device. The mover of the bill was the solicitor of the Canada Pacific, and was, therefore, interested. So Cameron maintained; the speaker said that interest would not debar a member from voting but not from making motions and amendments. The argument lasted nearly to the end of the hour allotted to private bills. Cameron tried to prolong the dispute by protesting, and the discussion went on this wise:

Cameron: "But, Chair!"

Members: "Chair! Chair!"

Cameron: "I only want—"

Members: "Chair! order! hold your tongue!"

Speaker: "The point of order is decided."

Cameron: "Yes, but—"

Members: "Order! Order! Order!"

But the House of Commons toward the end of the session is a queer body. You never know when you have them. Somebody objects to a private bill perhaps and spends an hour talking it out of time. Somebody rises to a question of privilege.

This kind of thing must have an end some time, and so Cameron leaped over and whispered to a French member seated beside him, rose, amid cries of "question," but the astute habitant was not to be worried in this way. He waited patiently and smilingly and then observed:

"It's nine o'clock, and the hour for private bills is gone."

The chair, after consulting the clock and trying to remember at what precise moment the evening session began, concluded that some seventeen minutes remained, and Casgrain was informed that the time was not yet up. "Well," said he, "I have some remarks to make on the motion, but the bill goes into committee and they will probably occupy the time."

By this time the occupant of the bill had given up hope and began to take a humorous view of the situation. Casgrain began by stating that the question was one of much importance.

"Hear, hear—on France!"

Casgrain: "I am asked to speak in my native language."

Oul, M. Porteur, j'ai con—

"Hear, hear—on England!"

Casgrain: "Sit down! Give us a rest! En Anglais! For he's a jolly good fellow!"

The last roared out by a chorus in the back benches.

Casgrain: "I do not understand my countrymen. When I speak English they cry: 'En Français! When I talk French, they say 'En Anglais.' When I speak both languages, first a French word then an English word, they say 'dispenze.' 'When I stand still and think, they say 'go on.' I think I will read a few extracts from this small book."

It was a volume of fugitive poems that was handed him by a member in the rear and Casgrain commenced reading, making explanatory remarks in French. The air was thick with pamphlets, papers, and general rubbish flung along from all parts of the house at the occupant on the floor. He

DODGED TO RIGHT AND LEFT, ducked his head, put up his hands, and fought off the missiles in various ways. At the same time throwing out remarks in French and English, or a cocktail of both. At last the speaker declared the time to be up and the bill was bunked. Two days after the speaker changed his

ruling and concluded that Abbott was ruled out from moving his bill. Shortly afterward it was moved by another man and went through like a flash of lightning.

The return match was played against Casgrain almost immediately after the episode above related. He had a pet bill, certainly a foolish bill enough as he had it worded. Casgrain seemed to be under the impression that this bill would lead to a fair expenditure of public money. It assumes, perhaps not incorrectly, that persons having contracts with the Government are likely to get special favors in consideration of contributions to election funds. Because of this, it was proposed to enact that any man who had a Government contract should spend no money in elections; that if he was awaiting payment for service he could spend no money; that for twelve months after he had been doing public work he should be prohibited from making any expenditure. As no man can contest a county without spending some money, this bill would allow a person to run an election paying for services.

A GOVERNMENT COULD DISQUALIFY a contractor by simply refusing to pay him until less than a year before the election. The punishment was stern enough for Draco. A fine of no less than a thousand dollars; imprisonment for a year or less, and the forfeiture of all the proceeds of his work or of his claim against the Government.

This was Casgrain's bill. The Opposition party received it with cheers. They fought for it through all its stages, for whatever may be said of its merits, it was a good party at election time it cannot be denied that they have always been willing to make strict laws against bribery and corruption, so strict that many of the best of these legislators only managed to evade the law by most ingenious expedients.

This bill was introduced for the committee of the whole as soon as Casgrain had talked away the time for private bills. It went into committee. Casgrain submitted to have the first clause changed. He yielded the second and third clause, and finally he found himself and his bill in the air, the committee having resolved to rise without reporting progress or anything else. The committee rose and no Frenchman or Englishman—not all the king's horses and all the king's men can pick that bill up again.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT bill is the bete noir of the Opposition. They are wasting a good deal of breath over it. No doubt there may be reasons why such a bill should not pass. The men who can give such reasons, however, who are inconsistent are not disposed to do it. Opposition members cannot call it "a white-washing bill" without giving the same name to their own bill of 1877, which is the model whereon the identifying clause is found. Macdonald introduced the last named bill, and this clearly enough, and admits that he has no objection to that part of the proposed law which frees Sir Charles from any liability for the past.

Cameron (Huron), who speaks more than any other man in the House, whose voice is the sharpest and manner the most unpleasant, disagrees with his leader and declares that the white-washing clause is bad, and that he had been in the House in 1877 he would not have voted for it. Macdonald objects strongly to the clause confirming Sir Charles in his seat. But his Government did the same with Perry, of Prince Edward Island, in 1874, so that a precedent is offered for every part of the proposed legislation.

THE ARGUMENT AGAINST SIR CHARLES is for the most part purely technical. It is admitted that he took no pay, but is claimed that he could not, by any act of his, change the office from being a salaried office. It was a salaried office held by a man without salary but who was treated in all respects the same as if he were in receipt of salary. During the discussion many new ideas came to light. Girouard maintained that since the salary was attached by statute, and since the appointment was made without salary, therefore the appointment was not legal and Sir Charles was never High Commissioner. It occurs to me that the acts of the minister must, therefore, have been invalid and that the verdict which he secured in favor of Canadian cattle was no good, and that the foot and mouth disease probably yet prevails to a great extent among your Sackville cattle. The debate on General Laund is longly proper to

THE DOMINION OF BELLES LETTRES.

The speech of Mr. Wright, the wise and learned, will take a high place in the literature of the century. You know how it came about, how that Laund swore "mighty military maledictions" at the chivalry of Ontario; how that he put the redoubtable Laund to flight, how that he was "sat down on" by the gallant and cranky general; how Williams complained and demanded enquiry; and how Laund went into exile and the whole business blew over, only to be revived by the interest of the

departed officer. The rare old man of the Gatineau is not a politician. He represents his county well, but as for speeches he has none to make, saving upon neutral subjects. He votes with the person dominating the party, but has the good will of every person on both sides.

He spoke of Williams, "the Chevalier Bayard of the militia," without fear and without reproach. We know him but we love him, we mention him to praise. It was thought that if he great a calamity overtaking the country as the loss of our present Minister of Militia that gentleman would be his successor; that in the event of the minister going down in some great battle in the defence of his country, the cause would not be wholly lost if the gallant Colonel survived. Then he went on to tell of the scenes of action. How "the beauty and chivalry of the western counties were there to witness the display." The gallant Colonel was mentioned on his home war horse

riding before his gallant troops. "He had reached the height of his glory; his cup was full to overflowing. Popular in his county, popular with the regiment, admired and envied by the men, and beloved by the women, he was indeed happy. But, alas! We know that black carides behind the horseman. He had made every military arrangement as a soldier should, but had reckoned without the Major General. Then came a description of the battle, much to the relief of Williams, who was getting very red in the face. Wright, after letting of the oaths of Laund, turned suddenly to the Speaker, who is also an officer of the militia, and asked him what he would have done in like circumstances. In intrinsic value the regiment was drawn up under the shadow of that institution where justice presents her malevolent rather than her benevolent aspects, where the remnant are kept in due order by the malicious arm of the law; what would you have done, when your gallant regiment were drawn up in battle array, and you were contemplating some great military manoeuvres which would have been on a par with your commercial successes and your constitutional triumphs in this House, you had been subjected to the maledictions of your general? The rest was like unto this. Bon.

THE CANADIAN LIVE STOCK TRADE.

During the past year the average price realized for Canadian cattle, including the grass fed and store stock, was \$21 per head. Stall-fed cattle, however, at the early part of the season realized an average of at least \$25 per head.

The loss which would have been sustained upon Canadian cattle through compulsory slaughter at the port of debarkation in consequence of having only one market at which they could be exposed for sale, instead of as at present, being able to take the choice and advantage of more favorable markets in the interior of the country, can at least be placed at one penny per pound, or \$3 per head. This may be fairly taken as the average loss which would have been incurred through compulsory slaughter. Were cattle only half fattened, or wasted in transit, the loss would have been more.

From 1878 to December 31st, 1883, 231,407 head of cattle were exported from the ports of Montreal, Quebec and Halifax to Great Britain. These at an average of \$21 per head would represent a value of \$4,860,807, or, taking as a basis for approximate calculation \$21 to be worth \$5, \$4,304,085. The loss at \$15 per head would have been \$3,473,005.

The sheep which were exported to Great Britain during the years 1878 to 1883, inclusive, numbered 456,061, the majority of which were ewes. It is estimated that if these sheep had been allowed to enter Great Britain alive, and frequently when the market suited suited be sold as breeding and store sheep at higher rates than fat stock, a loss would have been sustained which can safely be estimated at one penny per pound, or 5s, say \$1, per sheep.

Thus had Canada not been allowed her live stock trade, there would have been a loss of \$456,061 on sheep, \$3,473,005 on cattle—a total of \$3,929,066.

According to the Bureau of Industries of the Ontario Government there were in different counties in Ontario in 1882—23,619 head of thoroughbred cattle of various breeds. Taking these at a low calculation to be worth \$200 each, they would represent a value of \$4,723,800.

As is well known, a most profitable trade is conducted by the breeders of thoroughbred stock in the United States, in consequence of the immunity from disease. Had Canada been so situated in Great Britain the Americans would at once have placed quarantine upon all thoroughbred animals going from Canada into the United States, and less than 25 per cent., or \$118,050, would have been incurred by Ontario alone, irrespective of the magnificent herds in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and without taking into consideration the irreparable loss to the Dominion of the prestige of breeding the most healthy cattle in the world.

It is a fact that the farmers of Ontario and Quebec owe their present high prices to the immunity of Canada from disease. The American who cannot afford to go to Europe and purchase a cargo of cattle, and then go through the annoyance and expense of ninety days' quarantine, has only to come to Ontario or Quebec, select the stock he requires and take it direct to the United States, without any hindrance.

The bulk of the trade from the Province of Ontario in sheep and lambs, however, is done with the United States. Had disease been discovered among Canadian herds the loss to the United States would have been sustained.

The benefit to Canada of a "Trans-Atlantic Meat Trade" can yet be presented in a different light. It has been stated that every bullock fattened for the English market rescues an acre of land from being exhausted and rendered unproductive, as was formerly the case when less stock was kept and little if any manure used.

From the foregoing facts it will clearly be seen that it would be impossible to over-estimate the loss to the Dominion had Canada been deprived of this important branch of trade.—London Free Press.

By Universal Accord, AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effective of all purgatives. They are pleasant to take, and their medicinal action is rapid. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use, and they are perfectly safe for the most delicate and infirm. They are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, and of the system of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest remedy to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required. For sale by all druggists.

It should be Investigated. If any of our readers are suffering from chronic diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys, or blood, they should investigate the merits of Burdock Blood Purifiers. It is the name of the most remarkable cure on record.

Hurray for Chignecto Hall!

New Goods!

New Goods!

Cheap. Cheap.

JUST RECEIVED:

8 BOXES New Valencia Raisins; 4 boxes New Layers Raisins; 4 quarts Large Golden Raisins; 12 half-barrels Prime Shad; 15 half-chests Tea, very low; Apples, Oranges, Onions; Lard, Cheese, Oil; Fancy and Plain Crockeryware and Glassware in abundance; A nice lot of Confectionery; Hops, Axes, Whips, &c.

The finest line of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco as well as Prime Cigars in town, all very cheap.

BLAIR ESTABROOKS.

PATENTS

TO RENT.

A Change in Business.

Lumber. Lumber.

CHAS. A. DOULL.

Business Cards.

Lawson & Wallace, Carriage Builders, AMHERST, N. S.

SACKVILLE Hair Dressing Saloon.

Under New Management.

ROBERT BECKWITH,

Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.

DORCHESTER, N. B.

R. BARRY SMITH,

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary.

Main Street, - Moncton, N. B.

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.

CHAPMAN & FORSTER,

Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors and Conveyancers, &c.

Special attention given to the Collection of Debts in all parts of the Province and States.

ALLAN W. CHAPMAN, HENRY A. FORSTER.

Dorchester, N. B., 26th Jan'y, 1884.

D. I. WELCH,

Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.

Moncton, - N. B.

All Legal Business attended to promptly.

A. E. OULTON,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.

Office: - A. L. Palmer's Building, Dorchester, N. B.

THOMAS A. KINNEAR,

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

OFFICE: - CHIGNECTO HALL BUILDING, 26th Jan'y, 1884.

W. W. WELLS,

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

Office: - In Office of late Hon. E. B. Chandler, Dorchester, N. B.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

I HAVE this day associated in Partnership with my friend HENRY A. FORSTER, Esquire. In future all business entrusted to us will be carried on under the name, style and firm of

CHAPMAN & FORSTER.

ALLAN W. CHAPMAN, J. H. OGDEN,

Watchmaker and Jeweller.

A Good Assortment of Silverware and Jewellery Constantly on Hand.

Music Hall Block, - SACKVILLE, N. B.

L. WESTERGAARD & CO.,

Ship Agents & Ship Brokers

(Consulate of the Netherlands), (Consulate of Austria and Hungary), 10, 12 WALTON STREET, PHILADELPHIA, GEO. S. TOWNSEND, } July 24

J. R. WOODBURN & CO.

Were awarded the ONLY MEDAL given for

CONFECTIONERY

At Dominion & Centennial Exhibition. Samples now on view in our Warehouses. An inspection is invited.

DOCK STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

"CERES"

SUPERPHOSPHATE.

Three Sizes Ground Bone.

The Best Fertilizers in the Market.

Manufactured at the Chemical Fertilizer Works.

JACK & BELL, Proprietors.

OFFICE: - PICKFORD & BLACK'S WHARF, HALIFAX, N. S.

Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.

The St. John Bolt and Nut Compy.

MANUFACTURERS OF Track Bolts, Car Bolts, Machine Bolts, Bridge Bolts, Sleigh Shoe Bolts, Turnbuckles, Lag screws, Fish plates, 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.

Rotary Saw Mills.

Oxford Foundry & Machine Shops.

Machine Castings, Bedstead Fastenings, Saw Teeth, &c.

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

A. MacPherson & Co.,

OXFORD, N. S.

Business Cards.

DR. I. W. KNAPP, DENTIST.

HAS just returned from New York and has opened an Office in Bell's Building, Corner of Foundry Street.

Dentistry attended to in all its branches. Special attention paid to Preserving Natural Teeth.

Particular attention paid to preserving Natural Teeth.

Office hours: 9 to 12 a.m., and 1 to 5 p.m.

At Dorchester on Monday of each week. Rooms over Jas. Cook's Oyster Saloon.

DR. E. L. FULLER, Surgeon Dentist,

Graduate of New York College of Dentistry, AMHERST, N. S.

TEETH extracted without pain by means of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and by the use of the latest improved method of extracting Teeth, and the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Collodion. Office hours: From 9 to 12 a.m., and 1 to 5 p.m.

Office opposite the new Presbyterian Church, 26th Jan'y.

DR. J. W. SANCSTER, DENTIST.

HAS removed his office to the office formerly occupied by Dr. Bedford, near Chignecto Hall, where he may be consulted professionally each week day—Monday excepted.

No charge for examining Teeth or extracting Teeth when replaced by Artificial ones.

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDER.

SACKVILLE, N.B., MARCH 27, 1884.

—Ontario Assembly prorogued on Tuesday.

—Another battle in the Soudan is promised to-day.

—Senator MacPherson emphatically denied in the Senate last Thursday the charge of Mr. Mowatt that he had promised the Registrarship of Regina to any of his followers.

—Grip offers to sell the press cuts of Wilkinson, Kirkland, Bunting and Meek. It would do a better thing by offering those of Dowling, McKim and Balfour, the three trappers and informers.

—An Ottawa despatch, dated March 26th, says:—The Maritime Provinces Government supporters had an interview with the Government to-day. Daly, Wood and Foster presented the claims of the Provinces in respect of a short line from Montreal to Halifax, and McDonald again called attention to the fact that Cape Breton's share of the Dominion debt was \$4,000,000, largely incurred for railways, while the island had no railways. Members expressed themselves well satisfied with the reply they received from Sir John. The debate on supply last night was warm.

—While newspaper-editing is, even in our own part of the world, by no means free from trouble and peril, we must go to the Polish provinces of Germany if we would sound the depths of editorial woes. In those best regions all the editors but two are in prison for the nefarious crime of criticising the paternal government where Germany has been so generously provided by Providence. The editors of the *Kurr Post*, the *Dein Post*, the *Preßburg Kosczyński*, the *Wielkopolski*, and the *Goniec Wielkopolski*, have been incarcerated for terms varying from three months to two years, and we are not clear after all that the severity of the punishments is not amply justified by the grotesque and sneaky names affected by our Polish contemporaries.

—A Fredericton despatch dated March 24th, says: Much anxiety is expressed among educational men here to know if the Government propose to adopt Mr. Crockett's recommendations in regard to the grammar and superior schools. His scheme provides for the abolition of all the grammar school boards, whose property, etc., is to be handed over to the school trustees. This includes the grammar schools in St. John. The grammar schools of St. Andrews and Shediac will be abolished and removed to St. Andrews and Moncton, where provincial grammar schools are to be established, though with a reduced provincial grant to run the schools. The new schools are to be re-established, but with only \$200 provincial grant instead of \$300 formerly given. In these also, the deficiency is to be made up by local taxation. All these points are foreshadowed in Mr. Crockett's report. It is also rumored that the provincial grant to all teachers by 10 or 12 per cent.

—Political affairs in Jamaica are in a bad state. Up to 1860 it had representative institutions largely like our own. But, in consequence of the troubles of that year, these institutions were withdrawn by the English authorities and a government established consisting of nine official members or ministers and eight unofficial members nominated by the governor. Of this council the governor was the head, casting two votes in case of a tie. It will be seen, therefore, that the controlling power of the unofficial members virtually amounted to nothing. Ever since the establishment of this form of government there has been a great deal of discontent through the colony and it now looks as if the discontent might before long assume a very serious shape. The colonists have for some time been petitioning the Home Government for such a change in their constitution as should give them some genuine control over their own affairs, particularly in regard to the expenditure of money. The police replies made to their requests by Lord Derby, Secretary of State for the Colonies, seem to have unduly excited their hopes, and now that the expected change has come and is found to consist merely in the permission to elect the above-mentioned non-official members, the whole colony is in a blaze. A most enthusiastic agitation has been set on foot, meetings are being held, and petitions and protests are pouring in like hail on Lord Derby and the unfortunate governor. Something will have to be done before long. It is altogether probable we should think that the people will eventually be allowed to have their own way in the matter and will live happy for ever afterwards.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

The business of the session has been rushed through and so far completed that the House will be able to adjourn in a few days, possibly on Saturday. The session as a whole has been a rather uneventful one. The Government has brought in no schemes of reform and has added nothing to the liabilities of the country. Their aims are rather, therefore, of omission. If they have done nothing of extreme importance, they have made no false promises. We trust the Government will, next session, be prepared to meet the public expectations with respect to stock farms, agricultural matters, Government House, Legislative Council, &c.

MIRAMICHI VALLEY RAILWAY.

A battle of routes in the above enterprise has just been fought out in the Legislature. The last subsidiary act contemplated a line along the northern bank of the Miramichi and the Dominion Government had subsidised the line (32 miles) for \$3,200 per mile. The County Council by a vote of 19 to 7 endorsed that line. It was vigorously championed by Messrs. Adams and Mr. Park in the Legislature, all to no purpose. On the other hand, the bridges on that side rendered its construction doubtful, and a petition from 3,800 ratepayers, out of 5,600, asked for the southern side of the river. The latter is 10 miles longer and would be that distance exceed the 250 miles limit of subsidy fixed by the act. To meet this objection the promoters of the latter line waived the subsidy for the extra 10 miles. Messrs. Wetmore and Colver voted against Messrs. Adams and Parks in and with the Government, as being more in the interests of York County and were loudly reproached for sectional selfishness by their late colleagues.

NEW POLICY PROMISED.

Hon. L. H. Davies delivered an address at a dinner of the Young Men's Reform Club, of Montreal, last week, which derives some importance from the position and standing held by Mr. Davies in the grid ranks. While he is not the leader of that party, he is superior to Mr. Blake in political astuteness and tact, and his own party, especially the younger and more progressive section, have confidence in him and follow him. At the dinner referred to, Mr. Davies tacitly acknowledged the weakness of Mr. Blake's course in failing to mark out for his party a fixed and determined policy, based on recognized principles, for he promised the party should shortly have a policy. Referring to Free Trade, he said: "The Liberal party would shortly submit to the people a policy that would show what the Liberal party intended upon that and other questions."

THE ONTARIO SCANDAL.

(From Monetary Times.) A serious charge of conspiracy to bribe members of the Ontario House of Assembly, is now under investigation. The parties against whom the charge has been made, are: Mr. J. A. Wilkinson, a local politician, Mr. P. S. Kirkland, an American, from Wisconsin, Mr. Edward Meek, Barrister, of Toronto, and Mr. C. W. Bunting, manager of the *Mail*. Mr. Kirkland had an axe to grind in connection with the Miramichi Valley Railway, and he was expected to succeed through political influence, which, he seems to have thought was a purchasable commodity. He was willing to pay in solid cash. Mr. Kirkland fell in with local politicians, who wanted to displace the Mowatt Government, and as the story goes, the two joined forces. The local legislature, relate several offers of bribes, that were made to them, to change sides. These members resolved to turn detectives and allowed \$1,800, in two sums, \$1,000 and \$800, to be paid to them. They placed the money in the speaker's hands, and an investigation commenced to two places: before the Committee of Privileges, and before the Police Magistrate, who refused to receive the money from Kirkland and Wilkinson; and they were only admitted to bail on application to a superior court, yesterday. Mr. Dowling, another M.P., was also approached. How far the ramifications of the plot extend cannot at present be ascertained; and impartial persons will wait till the fact is established before they connect the Ottawa Government with it. Some letters, found on Kirkland, show that he was drawing on associates, in the States; and it looks as if the money were his. But, on this, and several other points, judgment must, for the present, be suspended.

GEMS FROM THE EVIDENCE.

Whether Bunting et al. are guilty or not of attempting to bribe Ontario legislators, the evidence of them to be vile and detestable characters. For instance, McKim wears himself to be a liar: "Q. Were you in the employ of the Government? A. I was not. I was not in the pay of any person. I saw Mr. Pardee and told him I had been offered \$500 and the registry office. He was rather surprised."

"What did he offer you? Nothing. Q. Not an offer to give up the \$100 for something better? A. I never had an offer either directly or indirectly."

"Q. How often did you report? A. After I had interviews with Wilkinson."

"Q. What role did you think to occupy—that of a spy or informer? A. I did not think to occupy either."

"Q. Well, you agreed to accept certain terms, and signed a paper? A. Yes."

"Q. Did you intend to break faith? A. Yes."

"Q. You intended that to be a lie? A. Yes."

Dowling makes himself out to be a spy: "Q. You said you were told to go to The Mail office. Did the members of the Government tell you to go there? A. Yes, but I did not intend to go."

"Q. Why did you go then? What did Mr. Pardee and Mr. Fraser say?"

A. Well, they told me that, that I might as well go and hear what Mr. Bunting had to say."

"Q. You went to Mr. Bunting with the intention of drawing him out? A. I understood he was anxious to see me from what Mr. Wilkinson had said."

"Q. And you wanted to draw him out? A. Yes."

Balfour's evidence shows him to have been used as a spy and an informer: "Q. Did you consent to that offer being made to you? A. I went to Wilkinson's room with some understanding that some offer would be made to me. McKim had intimated that an offer would be made."

"Did any member of the Government intimate the same thing? A. Members of the Government said it would be well to see what they would do and to let them go on."

"Q. Then it was a set plan between you and members of the Government to let these parties go on, and you accepted the bribe? A. There was no such plan, and I had not made up my mind to accept anything from them."

"Q. Was there any settled plan? A. I had, communications with several members of the Government in regard to the matter, and informed them what was going on. They said to let those parties go on and see how far they would go."

"Q. In going what? A. In trying to bribe me."

"Q. Do you remember anybody pledging his word of honor that Mr. Harcourt's name should not be mentioned in any of these transactions? A. Wilkinson said they expected me to pledge my word, but he did not pledge me to it."

"Q. Did you say to him that you pledged your word and honor? A. I may have nodded assent."

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

MARCH 20.—On motion of Ellis the House went into committee on the bill to vest the appointment of Recorder in St. John Common Council. Mr. Morton's bill was lost on the following vote:—Yeas—Gillispie, McLellan, Ryan, Mitchell, Quinton, Nadeau, Thompson, Hetherington, Wheaton, Lablanc, Glazier, Ellis, Stockton, Tibbels, Fawcett, Burchell, Palmer—17.

NAYS—Blair, Ritchie, Wetmore, McLeod, Adams, Hanington, Killam, Leblanc, McAdam, Leighton, McManus, Lewis, Hubbard, White, Poirer, Black, Humphrey, Barabie—18.

Bill to establish a common field in the parish of Hopewell in the County of Albert adopted.

Mr. Palmer submitted a report from the committee on a bill as to erection of wire fencing. The committee recommended that there be placed on top of the fence a rail one and a half inches thick by four inches wide, or a circular rail not less than three inches in diameter. The financial statement laid on the table puts the floating debt on 31st December, 1882, at \$231,374.59; on 31st 1883, at \$291,202.69. Estimated on 31st December, 1884, at \$45,387.45.

MARCH 21.—Stockton introduced a bill to amend chap. 51 of the Consolidated Statutes of County Courts. (The bill provides no appeal shall be allowed without leave of the Judge in case where the verdict is for less than \$100; provision is made for summoning a grand jury and petit jury where none has been summoned at the opening of the court; in cases of summary conviction, etc., leave of appeal to Judge of the Supreme Court or County Court in the same as is given by chap. 60 of the Cons. Statutes in civil cases.)

The Surveyor General's bill for the survey, reservation and protection of timber lands was debated and reported without amendment. Mitchell introduced a bill to provide for the lumber scaler undergoing a thorough examination before he received a certificate; it also provided for the scaler making a return under oath and entering into a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties. No person can be appointed scaler who is interested in the cutting, manufacture or sale of lumber and the scaler were to act as seizing officers. Agreed to.

Blair moved a resolution for the appointment of a committee to act in conjunction with a committee of the other branch of the Legislature, in the preparation of a joint address to the Governor General upon the financial condition of the Province and its just claims upon the consideration of the General Government, and also for a committee of three to prepare an address in like manner upon the subject of the short-term prisoners in the Province. Adopted.

Messrs. Blair, McLellan and Ellis were appointed the committee.

MARCH 22.—Hon. Mr. McLellan moved the House into committee in consideration of a bill in amendment of the floating debt and for other purposes. This was in amendment of the act of last session enabling the Government to fund \$50,000 floating debt and to add \$250,000 to the floating debt. (The latter clause was thrown out by the Legislative Council on Tuesday.)

The Government funding bill was taken up and, after debate, was carried—25 to 8.

MARCH 23.—Hon. Mr. Blair introduced a bill to amend Chap. 34 of 45th Vict. entitled "an act in relation to the construction of railways and other works in the Province."

Blair explained the bill. The first section gave power to the Lieut. Governor to change the route of the Miramichi Valley Railway from the northern to the southern side of the Miramichi valley. The present route is on the northern side, and from investigations it was now stated the southern side would be the best side and the bill gives the right to the Lieut. Governor to change the route to that if it was

thought advisable. The second section of the act provides for the alteration of the route of the Baie Verte and Kingston Railway from the route so far as to give a route from Kingston to the Intercolonial near Moncton.

The St. John City Corporation bill introduced by Mr. Ellis this morning provides for a licence fee of \$100 for all licenses, whether hotel, saloon, shop, tavern or wholesale or any other license for the sale of spirituous liquors in St. John, the same to become part of the general revenues.

The first section of the bill was passed by a vote of 25 yeas and 7 nays.

MARCH 25.—The bill to incorporate the Elgin Manufacturing Co. was agreed to with slight amendments.

Ellis moved that the attention of the Dominion Government be drawn to the fact that Senator W. H. Odell, although representing New Brunswick in the Senate, now resides at Halifax. Although Senator Odell resides at Halifax, he is assessed in Fredericton, but he practically lived at Halifax. This was a contravention of the law.

He thought the proposition would be to call the attention of the Senate to the matter.

Stockton, in seconding the resolution, argued that Senator Odell was practically a resident of Halifax, as he was assessed there, and as a representative of New Brunswick, was void. Senator Odell was on the residence list of voters in Halifax, and was included in the last census return from that city.

Blair hoped the motion would be withdrawn, as, doubtless, the subject desired by Ellis had been attained. The motion was withdrawn.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

MARCH 21.—Tupper introduced the British Columbia resolutions, the purpose of which are: (1st) To authorize the granting of \$750,000 in aid of a line of railway 70 miles long from Esquimalt to Nanaimo, in Vancouver Island; (2nd) to grant \$250,000 to purchase from the Province the dry dock at Esquimalt, and such further sum as may be required to repay the Government for other work done in connection therewith since June, 1882. Blake supported resolutions. Homer and Gordon opposed in ground that coal grants were too valuable and Esquimalt not the proper location. Carried.

Mills moved a resolution disapproving of continuance of Tupper as High Commissioner and Minister of Railways. Sir John replied pointing out that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Spencer) represents the sovereign directly and is a cabinet Minister. Ambassadors retained their seats. Negatived 95 to 51.

MARCH 23.—Veldon asked whether it was the intention of the Government to take any steps to obtain such alteration or amendment in the law so as to permit Dominion officials' income to become subject to municipal taxation.

Sir John replied that it was not, this session.

Meloid gave notice of a resolution that it is expedient to amend the act respecting the treatment and relief of sick and distressed mariners, so as to extend the benefit thereof to vessels employed in fishing on certain conditions.

Peterson of Brandon made a vigorous speech, denouncing the Government's immigration policy, and moving an amendment to the effect that the whole question of immigration into this country and of emigration from Canada requires the serious consideration of the House, and that no money should be expended in bringing mechanics or artisans, or laborers other than agricultural laborers.

Langvin replied, deprecating such attacks upon the country as tending to excite all immigration of this material paper. "A Defense of Modern Thought," by W. D. Le Sueur, is a vigorous reply to the Bishop of Ontario in "Apostasy," an "Apostasy," and "Chemistry of Cookery," in which butter and other fats and milk are treated, and Mr. Omond concludes in a most lively manner as "The Remedies of Nature."

New Advertisements.

AUCTION.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the residence of Mr. William Tewe, Cooks Bay, on Saturday, 5th of April Next, 1 pair Working Cattle four years old, 1 pair Steers three years old, 1 pair Steers two years old, 1 pair Steers one year old, 1 Heifer three years old, 1 Heifer four years old with Calf, 1 Arrow Cow, 1 Cow with Calf, 1 Horse seven years old, 1 Horse ten years old, 1 Colt two years old, 1 pair Double Bob-Steeds, 1 Ox-Steed, 1 Single Horse-Steed, 1 Team Wagon, 1 Driving Wagon, Ploughs, Harnesses, &c. Terms Liberal. A. E. WALL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.

I AM instructed by Mrs. Capt. Holmes to sell by Public Auction at the International Hotel, Sackville, on Friday, 4th of April Next, commencing at 10 a. m. sharp, the following Property:—

1 Parlor Suit, 3 complete Bedroom Suits, 10 Bedsteads with Mattresses, 10 Wash and Lamp Stands, 4 Bureaus with Glass, and other Bedroom Furniture, a quantity of Carpets consisting of Tapestry, All-Season, Hemp, and a lot of Oil Cloth and Pictures, 1 Dining Room Extension Table, 12 common Tables, a lot of Dining, Parlor and Bedroom Chairs, 1 Medallion Range, 1 Wood, 1 Cook, 1 Waverley, 1 Denmark and 4 Bedroom Stoves; a quantity of Comfortables, Quilts, Blankets and Bedding, 1 large quantity of Dishes, Glassware, &c.; and a great many articles usually found in a household.

Great Bargains may be expected, as Mrs. Holmes is going out of the Hotel business.

Terms—All sums under \$5.00 cash, over that amount three months with approved joint notes. A. E. WALL, Auctioneer.

—An interesting article from London *Free Press* on the live stock of Canada on first page.

Personal and Political.

—Rev. J. B. Woodland, of Cavendish, P. E. I., has received a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Oxford.

The *Digby Courier* says: The prospects of a large catch of halibut do not appear to be very good, our vessels so far having got but poor fares.

Mr. Plunkett, of Railway fame, is in Halifax and is occupied with setting on foot in the Legislature an agitation for further extensive railway extension in Nova Scotia.

Father Taylor died at West Brook, Cumberland County, on Monday last, at the advanced age of 97 years. He was baptised 59 years ago by Dr. Tupper, and had filled the office of deacon for 65 years.

General Laurie appeared before the agricultural committee at Ottawa the other day and gave his opinion as to agricultural colleges and stock farms. He thought the time had come to take action in this matter, and stated that one Nova Scotia college (King's) had a farm that it was willing to place at the service of the public for this purpose. The committee was strongly of the opinion that more attention must be given to agricultural education.

In the Soudan.

LONDON, March 24.—The latest Egyptian advices indicate that the whole country south of Berber is in revolt. The rebels have surrounded Khartoum on all sides and cut off all communication with that city. The situation of Gen. Gordon is considered serious, but not alarming. His followers, estimated at from 1,000 to 5,000, are exerting him to fight the third time with promises of success. It is expected that a battle will be fought to-morrow.

Admiral Hewitt has disbanded the Abyssinian scouts because they thrashed the Egyptians and have liberated all female slaves and ordered the railways be restored to their masters on the grounds that Egyptian conventional slavery remains in force.

Gen. Graham has ordered the concentration of the British at Handouk and Omd, prior to marching out on Thursday morning to give Osman Digma battle near Tamsenib. Osman has 4,000 combatants. All the leading sheiks have continued their adherence to him. Gen. Graham's messenger, who was sent to ask the sheiks to come to the British camp at Omd, with the reply from Osman Digma that the sword was the only medium of communication between him and the English.

A cabinet council, to-day, decided to give Gen. Graham discretion to march to Berber, if necessary to keep the route clear.

Signor Camiz, English political agent at Berber, has received news from Khartoum, dated March 16th, to the effect that Gen. Gordon had repulsed an attack upon the camp at Omd, and that he was surrounded by rebels and intended to force his way at the head of his troops along the bank of the Nile to Shendi. He proposed to begin the advance on the 18th.

SAKIM, March 25.—The camp of Osman Digma is 25 miles from Suskin and 13 miles beyond the advance post of the British. General Graham has determined to attack the rebel leader on Thursday, and will afterwards push on to Sinkat with one brigade if practicable.

This is an especially strong, varied, and valuable number. The opening paper by Herbert Spencer on a subject of great importance—the decay of the sentiment of personal liberty, and the rapid growth of the system of legislative interference and control, which he discusses under the title "The Coming Slavery." Our politicians should give attention to the working facts and startling conclusions of this material paper. "A Defense of Modern Thought," by W. D. Le Sueur, is a vigorous reply to the Bishop of Ontario in "Apostasy," an "Apostasy," and "Chemistry of Cookery," in which butter and other fats and milk are treated, and Mr. Omond concludes in a most lively manner as "The Remedies of Nature."

New Advertisements.

AUCTION.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the residence of Mr. William Tewe, Cooks Bay, on Saturday, 5th of April Next, 1 pair Working Cattle four years old, 1 pair Steers three years old, 1 pair Steers two years old, 1 pair Steers one year old, 1 Heifer three years old, 1 Heifer four years old with Calf, 1 Arrow Cow, 1 Cow with Calf, 1 Horse seven years old, 1 Horse ten years old, 1 Colt two years old, 1 pair Double Bob-Steeds, 1 Ox-Steed, 1 Single Horse-Steed, 1 Team Wagon, 1 Driving Wagon, Ploughs, Harnesses, &c. Terms Liberal. A. E. WALL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the residence of Mr. William Tewe, Cooks Bay, on Saturday, 5th of April Next, 1 pair Working Cattle four years old, 1 pair Steers three years old, 1 pair Steers two years old, 1 pair Steers one year old, 1 Heifer three years old, 1 Heifer four years old with Calf, 1 Arrow Cow, 1 Cow with Calf, 1 Horse seven years old, 1 Horse ten years old, 1 Colt two years old, 1 pair Double Bob-Steeds, 1 Ox-Steed, 1 Single Horse-Steed, 1 Team Wagon, 1 Driving Wagon, Ploughs, Harnesses, &c. Terms Liberal. A. E. WALL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the residence of Mr. William Tewe, Cooks Bay, on Saturday, 5th of April Next, 1 pair Working Cattle four years old, 1 pair Steers three years old, 1 pair Steers two years old, 1 pair Steers one year old, 1 Heifer three years old, 1 Heifer four years old with Calf, 1 Arrow Cow, 1 Cow with Calf, 1 Horse seven years old, 1 Horse ten years old, 1 Colt two years old, 1 pair Double Bob-Steeds, 1 Ox-Steed, 1 Single Horse-Steed, 1 Team Wagon, 1 Driving Wagon, Ploughs, Harnesses, &c. Terms Liberal. A. E. WALL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the residence of Mr. William Tewe, Cooks Bay, on Saturday, 5th of April Next, 1 pair Working Cattle four years old, 1 pair Steers three years old, 1 pair Steers two years old, 1 pair Steers one year old, 1 Heifer three years old, 1 Heifer four years old with Calf, 1 Arrow Cow, 1 Cow with Calf, 1 Horse seven years old, 1 Horse ten years old, 1 Colt two years old, 1 pair Double Bob-Steeds, 1 Ox-Steed, 1 Single Horse-Steed, 1 Team Wagon, 1 Driving Wagon, Ploughs, Harnesses, &c. Terms Liberal. A. E. WALL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the residence of Mr. William Tewe, Cooks Bay, on Saturday, 5th of April Next, 1 pair Working Cattle four years old, 1 pair Steers three years old, 1 pair Steers two years old, 1 pair Steers one year old, 1 Heifer three years old, 1 Heifer four years old with Calf, 1 Arrow Cow, 1 Cow with Calf, 1 Horse seven years old, 1 Horse ten years old, 1 Colt two years old, 1 pair Double Bob-Steeds, 1 Ox-Steed, 1 Single Horse-Steed, 1 Team Wagon, 1 Driving Wagon, Ploughs, Harnesses, &c. Terms Liberal. A. E. WALL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the residence of Mr. William Tewe, Cooks Bay, on Saturday, 5th of April Next, 1 pair Working Cattle four years old, 1 pair Steers three years old, 1 pair Steers two years old, 1 pair Steers one year old, 1 Heifer three years old, 1 Heifer four years old with Calf, 1 Arrow Cow, 1 Cow with Calf, 1 Horse seven years old, 1 Horse ten years old, 1 Colt two years old, 1 pair Double Bob-Steeds, 1 Ox-Steed, 1 Single Horse-Steed, 1 Team Wagon, 1 Driving Wagon, Ploughs, Harnesses, &c. Terms Liberal. A. E. WALL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the residence of Mr. William Tewe, Cooks Bay, on Saturday, 5th of April Next, 1 pair Working Cattle four years old, 1 pair Steers three years old, 1 pair Steers two years old, 1 pair Steers one year old, 1 Heifer three years old, 1 Heifer four years old with Calf, 1 Arrow Cow, 1 Cow with Calf, 1 Horse seven years old, 1 Horse ten years old, 1 Colt two years old, 1 pair Double Bob-Steeds, 1 Ox-Steed, 1 Single Horse-Steed, 1 Team Wagon, 1 Driving Wagon, Ploughs, Harnesses, &c. Terms Liberal. A. E. WALL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the residence of Mr. William Tewe, Cooks Bay, on Saturday, 5th of April Next, 1 pair Working Cattle four years old, 1 pair Steers three years old, 1 pair Steers two years old, 1 pair Steers one year old, 1 Heifer three years old, 1 Heifer four years old with Calf, 1 Arrow Cow, 1 Cow with Calf, 1 Horse seven years old, 1 Horse ten years old, 1 Colt two years old, 1 pair Double Bob-Steeds, 1 Ox-Steed, 1 Single Horse-Steed, 1 Team Wagon, 1 Driving Wagon, Ploughs, Harnesses, &c. Terms Liberal. A. E. WALL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the residence of Mr. William Tewe, Cooks Bay, on Saturday, 5th of April Next, 1 pair Working Cattle four years old, 1 pair Steers three years old, 1 pair Steers two years old, 1 pair Steers one year old, 1 Heifer three years old, 1 Heifer four years old with Calf, 1 Arrow Cow, 1 Cow with Calf, 1 Horse seven years old, 1 Horse ten years old, 1 Colt two years old, 1 pair Double Bob-Steeds, 1 Ox-Steed, 1 Single Horse-Steed, 1 Team Wagon, 1 Driving Wagon, Ploughs, Harnesses, &c. Terms Liberal. A. E. WALL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the residence of Mr. William Tewe, Cooks Bay, on Saturday, 5th of April Next, 1 pair Working Cattle four years old, 1 pair Steers three years old, 1 pair Steers two years old, 1 pair Steers one year old, 1 Heifer three years old, 1 Heifer four years old with Calf, 1 Arrow Cow, 1 Cow with Calf, 1 Horse seven years old, 1 Horse ten years old, 1 Colt two years old, 1 pair Double Bob-Steeds, 1 Ox-Steed, 1 Single Horse-Steed, 1 Team Wagon, 1 Driving Wagon, Ploughs, Harnesses, &c. Terms Liberal. A. E. WALL, Auctioneer.

New Advertisements.

Spring Stock.

Gents, Attention.

New Cloths and Tweeds.

New Hats—American Styles.

WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF

Cloths and Tweeds.

Some 75 Pieces in all.

Which we think the Largest and most Attractive Stock ever offered in this town.

Also: 4 Cases

Containing 18 dozen of New and Fashionable

Soft and Hard Felt and Fur

HATS.

FOR SALE AT LOWEST RATES.

Potatoes. Potatoes.

1000 Bushels Potatoes

We offer at the Store of A. Burke & Co., Cape Sackville, at 22c. per bushel.

NEW GOODS!

We are now receiving:

375 Barrels Flour:

125 Bbls. Forest City Mills,

125 " Snow Drift,

80 " Major-Pat. Process,

45 " Pic-Nic-Best.

Please Note—We have for some months past been selling Choice Brands of Flour, and will not be UNDERSOLD for prompt pay or 30 days' time. Come, learn our prices.

J. L. BLACK.

could not have been saved.

Trueman.

increase the production of eggs to per cent value in thirty days.

must withdraw. X.

(was well repaid, for two bottles made a complete cu

St. John, March 14, 1894.

Odds and Ends.

—Sheet music—children crying in bed.
—The cause of woman's suffrage—scarcity of husbands.
—Stamps are not required on notes; but it takes "stamps" to pay 'em.

—When a woman is care-laden and heavy-hearted, nothing shakes the megrims out of her quicker than for a couple of ladies to stop in front of the house long enough for her to examine the trimmings of their bonnets.

—I swear, said a gentleman to his lady-love, "you are very handsome."
"Fool!" said the lady, "so you would say if you did not think so." And so you would think," answered he, "though I should not say so."

—Old Lady (who sleeps badly): "Now, Mary, if I should want to light my candle, are the matches there?"
"Mary," said the lady, "there's a match, but it's a bad one; it won't light." "Why, if it misfires, or won't light?"
"Oh, don't say a word of it, ma'am. I'll try it." "I tried it," said the lady, "and it won't light." "Aunt Hetty inquired of a servant girl recently if she came from the Hungarian parts of Ireland. On being told that her geographical knowledge was somewhat defective, she excused herself by saying, 'I ain't much learned'; never went to school but one day, and with her head on the pillow, she said, 'I ain't much learned'."

A Question to The Point.

Reader, have you a languid, weak and tired feeling, with nervous exhaustion, especially in the early spring? Then your liver is inactive and everything goes wrong. Arouse the torpid liver, cleanse the sluggish blood and regulate the secretions with that purifying tonic, Bile-Blood Bitter.

Weather Probabilities.

Forecasting the weather is uncertain at the best, but it is certain that if you catch cold in this changeable climate you can best break its ill effects with Hagar's Pectoral Balm, the most reliable and pleasant remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis and lung complaints. It is so agreeable that even a child will take it.

Public Notice.

Applications for License have been made to the Board for the License District for the County of Westmorland as follows:

Hotel License for "Nelson House," Shediac, by Stephen S. Nelson.
Hotel License for "Royal Hotel," Shediac, by Mrs. A. M. Clarke.
Hotel License for "Hotel de la Chene House," Shediac, by Geo. L. Hamilton.
Hotel License for "Gallant's Hotel," Shediac, by Joseph Gallant.
Hotel License for "Vedion House," Shediac, by James Vedion.
Hotel License for "Tudor House," Shediac, by Lazarus Lett.
Hotel License for "Union Hotel," Shediac, by James Farrell.
Hotel License for "Bay View House," Shediac, by John McDonald.
Hotel License for "Herbert House," Shediac, by Archibald McDonald.
Saloon License for "McDonald Saloon," Shediac, by Martin McDonald.
Dated March 14th, A. D. 1884.
MAR 19 1884
H. A. POWELL,
Chief Inspector.

Executors' Notice.

Estate of Charles C. Barnes.
ALL PERSONS having any Legal Claims against the Estate of the late Charles C. Barnes, of Wood Point, County of Westmorland, farmer, deceased, are requested to present their accounts, duly attested, within three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to
WILLIAM BARNES, } Executors,
JANE BARNES, }
Wood Point, March 20th, 1884.

NOTICE.

HAVING received the Warrant for Assessment on the Parish of Sackville for the current year, all persons liable to be rated are requested to hand in to us, or either of us, within thirty days from date, true Statements of their property and income liable to be assessed.
Trustees of School Districts are requested to furnish us with such information as the law directs.
The valuation list, when completed, will be posted in the Post Office, Lower Sackville.
ALEX. SMITH, } Assessors,
J. J. ANDERSON, }
JOHN FORD,
Sackville, March 20th, 1884.

SUGAR & MOLASSES.

Just Received by Brig. "Oracius" from Barbadoes:
30 Hhds. Grocery Sugar,
200 Puns. Choice
23 Tierces, Molasses,
11 Bbls.
FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

M. WOOD & SONS.

Highly Recommended for Stock Feeding.
10 Tons of this Superior Feed,
in Bags of 100 lbs. each, received on consignment, and for sale low by
M. WOOD & SONS.
jan22 tf

Moncton Sugar!

One Car Load Assorted Grades,
Now Received. For Sale Low.
dec12 tf M. WOOD & SONS.

CORN-MEAL.

ONE CAR LOAD
New England A. Meal,
Now Receiving and for Sale by
mar12 41 M. WOOD & SONS.

For Sale Cheap.

A THOROUGHLY Jersey Heifer calf, dropped March 18th. Fully registered pedigree. Calf can be registered in N. B. H. Book at any time. Enquire of
DR. SANSTER,
Sackville, March 19, 1884.

Dorchester Dispensary

BOOK STORE!

THE FOLLOWING

Popular Medicines, Perfumes, &c.

ST. JACOB'S OIL, BUDROCK BITTERS

Purges the Blood, Cures the Liver, and is a Powerful Medicine.

Vegetable, Hop Bitters,

Campbell's Kidney and Cod Liver Oil,

Purges the Blood, Cures the Liver, and is a Powerful Medicine.

Vegetable, Hop Bitters,

Campbell's Kidney and Cod Liver Oil,

Purges the Blood, Cures the Liver, and is a Powerful Medicine.

Vegetable, Hop Bitters,

Campbell's Kidney and Cod Liver Oil,

Purges the Blood, Cures the Liver, and is a Powerful Medicine.

Vegetable, Hop Bitters,

Campbell's Kidney and Cod Liver Oil,

Purges the Blood, Cures the Liver, and is a Powerful Medicine.

Vegetable, Hop Bitters,

Campbell's Kidney and Cod Liver Oil,

Purges the Blood, Cures the Liver, and is a Powerful Medicine.

Vegetable, Hop Bitters,

Campbell's Kidney and Cod Liver Oil,

Purges the Blood, Cures the Liver, and is a Powerful Medicine.

Vegetable, Hop Bitters,

Campbell's Kidney and Cod Liver Oil,

Purges the Blood, Cures the Liver, and is a Powerful Medicine.

Vegetable, Hop Bitters,

Campbell's Kidney and Cod Liver Oil,

Purges the Blood, Cures the Liver, and is a Powerful Medicine.

Vegetable, Hop Bitters,

Campbell's Kidney and Cod Liver Oil,

Purges the Blood, Cures the Liver, and is a Powerful Medicine.

Vegetable, Hop Bitters,

Campbell's Kidney and Cod Liver Oil,

Purges the Blood, Cures the Liver, and is a Powerful Medicine.

Vegetable, Hop Bitters,

Campbell's Kidney and Cod Liver Oil,

Purges the Blood, Cures the Liver, and is a Powerful Medicine.

Vegetable, Hop Bitters,

Campbell's Kidney and Cod Liver Oil,

Purges the Blood, Cures the Liver, and is a Powerful Medicine.

Vegetable, Hop Bitters,

Campbell's Kidney and Cod Liver Oil,

Purges the Blood, Cures the Liver, and is a Powerful Medicine.

Vegetable, Hop Bitters,

Campbell's Kidney and Cod Liver Oil,

Purges the Blood, Cures the Liver, and is a Powerful Medicine.

Vegetable, Hop Bitters,

Campbell's Kidney and Cod Liver Oil,

Purges the Blood, Cures the Liver, and is a Powerful Medicine.

Vegetable, Hop Bitters,

Campbell's Kidney and Cod Liver Oil,

Purges the Blood, Cures the Liver, and is a Powerful Medicine.

Vegetable, Hop Bitters,

Campbell's Kidney and Cod Liver Oil,

Purges the Blood, Cures the Liver, and is a Powerful Medicine.

Vegetable, Hop Bitters,

Campbell's Kidney and Cod Liver Oil,

Purges the Blood, Cures the Liver, and is a Powerful Medicine.

Vegetable, Hop Bitters,

Campbell's Kidney and Cod Liver Oil,

Purges the Blood, Cures the Liver, and is a Powerful Medicine.

Vegetable, Hop Bitters,

Campbell's Kidney and Cod Liver Oil,

Purges the Blood, Cures the Liver, and is a Powerful Medicine.

Vegetable, Hop Bitters,

Campbell's Kidney and Cod Liver Oil,

Purges the Blood, Cures the Liver, and is a Powerful Medicine.

Vegetable, Hop Bitters,

Campbell's Kidney and Cod Liver Oil,

Purges the Blood, Cures the Liver, and is a Powerful Medicine.

Vegetable, Hop Bitters,

Campbell's Kidney and Cod Liver Oil,

Purges the Blood, Cures the Liver, and is a Powerful Medicine.

Vegetable, Hop Bitters,

Campbell's Kidney and Cod Liver Oil,

Purges the Blood, Cures the Liver, and is a Powerful Medicine.

Vegetable, Hop Bitters,

Campbell's Kidney and Cod Liver Oil,

Purges the Blood, Cures the Liver, and is a Powerful Medicine.

Vegetable, Hop Bitters,

Campbell's Kidney and Cod Liver Oil,

Purges the Blood, Cures the Liver, and is a Powerful Medicine.

Vegetable, Hop Bitters,

Campbell's Kidney and Cod Liver Oil,

Purges the Blood, Cures the Liver, and is a Powerful Medicine.

Vegetable, Hop Bitters,

Campbell's Kidney and Cod Liver Oil,

Purges the Blood, Cures the Liver, and is a Powerful Medicine.

1884 WINTER 1884

BALANCE

OF STOCK OF

Winter Goods

WILL BE SOLD

CHEAP

BARGAINS

Dress Goods,

Wool Goods,

Flannels,

Winceys,

Cloths,

Clothing,

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes,

Hardware,

Crookeryware,

Glassware,

Lamps, &c.

J. E. HICKEY'S.

London House, Retail.

New Spring Arrivals.

A NICE VARIETY of Stylish French

Materials: Dress Materials; A

Splendid Range of Black Dress

Materials: Branded Jerseys, in Blk, Navy,

Bronze, Dark Green, &c.;

Magnificent Assortment of Ladies' and

Gentlemen's Silk Umbrellas;

Ladies' and Children's Gossamer Water-

proofs; Ladies' Corsets;

200 Gram Tail Buttons, all styles; Fan-

cy Metal Buttons; Point Buttons, in

leading colors;

10 Cases of New Canadian Tweeds, all

prices and excellent value.

J. W. BARNES & CO.

Market St. and Cor. Charlotte and Union Sts.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

New Spring Goods!

1884.

Just Received and Opened, a Large As-

sortment of

WHITE, Colored, Bordered, and Bro-

caded Honey Comb (QUILTS);

Alhambra and Mitchell Quilts;

White and Fancy Toilet Covers;

Men's White and Fancy Regatta Shirts,

Collars, etc.;

A Full Line of Men's Spring and Sum-

mer Under Clothing;

Men's, Women's, and Children's Hosiery;

An Extensive Stock of Prints;

White, Brown, Blue and Fancy Ducks;

A Full Stock of White and Grey Cottons;

Cottonades, Landwoven Tweeds, Shir-

tings, etc., etc. All at Low Prices.

A. EVERITT,

Wholesale Warehouse, 94 & 96 Germain St.,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

USE

PHILODERMA!

Prepared only by

E. M. ESTEY,

Pharmacist, Moncton, N. B.

Sold in Sackville by A. Dixon, Druggist.

Stephens & Figgures

Have in Stock, and for Sale Low:

150 KEGS BE-CARB SODA;

52 Bbls. Washing Soda;

30 Cases Beef and Mutton;

40 Cases Prepared Corn;

20 Hatt Chests Oolong Tea;

5 Cases Tomato Catsup;

25 Boxes Welcome Soap;

1 Car Granulated Sugar, &c.

And a Full Stock of Tea, Coffee, Mo-

lasses, Sugar, Raisins, Nuts, Spices, Con-

fectionery, Cheese, etc., etc.

Stephens & Figgures,

DOCK STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Tea, Lard, Sugar, &c.

JUST RECEIVED:

100 TUBS BEST LARD, Cheap;

40 Cases No. 1 Starfish;

40 Cases Sweet Canned Corn;

30 Cases Beef and Mutton;

40 Cases Prepared Corn;

20 Hatt Chests Oolong Tea;

5 Cases Tomato Catsup;

25 Boxes Welcome Soap;

1 Car Granulated Sugar, &c.

She Loves and Lies.

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

CONTINUED.

III.

The gentleman who had so ungen-

tly requested an interview was a de-

voted friend, who had obtained a

means of helping Ernest at a serious

crisis in his affairs.

It had been truly reported that he

was in a position of pecuniary em-

barassment, owing to the failure of

a mercantile house with which he had

been intimately connected. Whispe-

r affecting his own solvency had fol-

lowed on the bankruptcy of the firm.

He had already endeavored to obtain

advances of money on the usual con-

ditions, and had been met by excuses

for delay. His friend had now ar-

rived with a letter of introduction to

a capitalist well known in commercial

circles for his daring speculations and

his great wealth. Looking at the

letter, Ernest observed that the en-

velope was sealed. In spite of that

ominous innovation on established

usage, in cases of personal introduc-

tion, he presented the letter. On this

occasion he was not put off with ex-

cuses. The capitalist gladly declin-

ed to discount Mr. Lismore's bills unless

they were backed by responsible

names.

Ernest made a last effort.

He applied for help to two mer-

cantile men whom he had assisted in

his difficulties, and who were well

known to the capitalist. They were

asked to offer pecuniary help to a

merchant in this situation? Ernest

returned to his office, without money

and without credit.

A man threatened with ruin in a

state of mind to keep an engage-

ment at a lady's table. Ernest

sent a letter of apology to Mrs. Cal-

lender, alleging extreme pressure of

business as the excuse for breaking

his engagement.

"Am I to wait for an answer, sir?"

the messenger asked.

"No; you are merely to leave the

letter."

IV.

In an hour's time—to Ernest's as-

tonishment—the messenger returned

with a reply.

"The lady was just going out, sir,

when I rang at the door," he ex-

plained, "and she took the letter

from me herself. She has written

handwriting, and she

asked me who I came from. As soon

as I told her I was ordered to wait,"

Ernest opened the letter.

"Dear Mr. Lismore: One of us

must speak out, and your letter of

apology for me to be that one. If

you are really so proud and so dis-