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ADVERTISEMENTS  
Inserted at very Lowest Rates.  
W. C. MILNER, Proprietor.

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.  
SACKVILLE, N. B., JUNE 15, 1882.

Cheap Goods!  
How Protection Benefits the Consumer.

Messrs. Geo. E. Ford and C. A. Bower, of this place, furnish us with the following table of articles with retail prices in 1877, before the N. P. and 1882. The list might be indefinitely extended. Canada has just entered upon the manufacture of a number of classes of goods and the production of which is not yet large enough to induce competition and reduce prices, as for instance in the case of mill and staple cottons, and prints, &c. In ready made clothing, Canadian cloth, knit woollen goods, boots, shoes, &c., &c., the reduction is most marked since 1877. Messrs. Ford and Bower will satisfy any enquirer from their books of the correctness of the following prices, which are from actual bills.

2 lbs. tea at 48c.	1877	1882
10 lbs. granulated sugar.	40.96	37.75
2 packages corn starch.	1.50	1.10
1 lb. ginger.	39	35
2 lbs. coffee.	90	80
Molasses (Imperial).	64	60
1 gal. vinegar.	85	80
Kerosene.	40	35
Canadian tinned beef.	18.00	15.00
2 1/2 yds. (1 ante).	8.75	8.00
Oxford blankets.	6.00	6.00
Boots per pair, men's fine.	5.00	3.75
Ladies leather button boots.	2.00	1.50
Ladies' serge prunella.	1.50	1.10
Men's brogans.	1.75	1.25
Mowing machines.	30.00	20.00
Sewing machines.	45.00	32.00
Raking machines (Singer).	60.00	40.00
Tapestry carpeting.	30	25
Knit shirts & drawers.	30	25
Trunks (zinc).	7.00	4.00
Prints.	10	10
Canned goods (average).	30	25
"Buttons (Ivory nut).	18	12
Toilet soap (honey).	5	2
Common yellow.	50	40
Asbestos suit (average).	50.00	32.00
Cashmere.	65	65
Debelge.	35	35
Persian cord.	35	35
French linen.	20	35

\*Now manufactured in Berlin, Ont.

THE CAMPAIGN.  
The Meeting at Memramook.  
SPEECH BY MR. WOOD.

Hon. Mr. Landry's Views of Sir Albert Smith.  
On Thursday last (Corpus Christi) the Hon. Provincial Secretary addressed his French friends at Memramook College. The gathering was very large, embracing nearly all the French electors of the parish and many of other nationalities. Hon. Mr. Landry made a speech in French. Mr. Wood then mounted the rostrum and after referring to the pleasure he felt in meeting in friendly discussion with his French neighbors, stated the real question at issue between the Conservatives and Liberals, was whether our tariff should or should not protect the manufacturing industries of the country. His experience as a commercial man was altogether in favor of the present tariff, in the interests of home labor and home industries. He referred to the shipping interests, with which he was specially identified. Shipbuilding had declined, but he denied it was owing to the N. P. The shipping returns showed that the building trade had decreased one half between '74 and '79. That enormous decline was not owing to the N. P., because it was not then in operation. He did not think it was owing to Sir Albert being in power. It was owing to the superseding of wooden vessels by steam vessels, which he foresaw would in the future not only monopolize the carrying trade of the ocean, but complete for the coasting trade. The shipbuilding trade is going. The great bulk of our exports is lumber. As the country is being settled the area of forest land is entrenched upon, and the present exhaustive demand for lumber renders timber scarcer and scarcer. When the forest give out, on what do we base our hopes for exports and for employment? We have but one answer. Our growth is stopped unless we can develop our native resources. Fortunately we in the Maritime Provinces are admirably situated to do the manufacturing of Canada. The ocean washes the confines of our land; we have harbors and ready facilities for communication; we have a healthy climate; we have fuel at our doors; we have access to raw material; we have a hardy and industrious population. What more do we want? Only a tariff that will foster the growth of home industries until they can stand alone. We want our mines, our forests, and our fisheries developed. We want to keep our young men at home; to do that we must provide them with employ-

ment, and in doing so we increase the wealth and prosperity of the country. (Cheers.)

MR. W. W. WELLS  
made a short speech congratulating the French people on the proud and important position they now held. He was followed again by

HON. P. A. LANDRY,  
who spoke in English and addressed himself chiefly to Sir Albert Smith. He said it had only been a short time since, when it had been stated he had forfeited the confidence of the people, and could not gain his election. Lately, it was said in the same quarter, "We will let Landry have the without opposition." Then afterwards—"we will vote for Landry."

Why should such interest suddenly be felt in Landry? There was a time when he (Mr. L.) was told he was an able man. But when he considered the time had come when the French people could assert themselves—when they could be independent and deal with their countrymen in the interests in the country, then was the time that he, Landry, was called a "villain," accused of ingratitude, and nicknamed "Pete." He dared the author of these slanders to meet him on the hustings and discuss these matters face to face. Let him bring his ledger and his notes of hand.

Sir Albert had boasted he had made him a gentleman. If so, he had given him all that quality, and had kept none for himself. Not only had he vilified him in this country and endeavored to poison his English friends against him, but in the West, when coming to contact with his French friends there, he had turned upon him like a serpent and vilified him to his own people.

Is that the man you want to represent you? (Cries, no, no.) Is there any wonder he was indignant and outraged at such treatment? Has he not entertained people in his office at his villas in his business gratified, his baseness to him? He wanted to meet him face to face before the public to discuss these matters. He challenged him to meet him. He felt able to cross swords with him, because he had a right and justice with him. He is not under shackles to him. (Cheers.) He wanted to show the country that the French people of this country are not under shackles to him. (Cheers.) Nothing could be a greater reward to the public man than the confidence and trust of his people and it gave him infinite pleasure to see the enthusiastic manner in which his words were received. He had regretted he had not the nomination, because he would have liked the opportunity of showing that he was able to meet in the field the man who had threatened to crush him. (Cheers.) It has even been insinuated he was not true and loyal to his friend, Mr. Wood, in this fight? (Shouts of disapproval.) Support your friend and friend Mr. Wood, the nominee of our party! Mr. Landry concluded amidst round after round of cheers.

Hon. C. J. Townshend's Speech at River Philip.

A Successful and Economical Local Government Following an Extraordinary and Riskless Rule.

Mr. Townshend said the time had again come for the people of Cumberland to say whether he should be continued a member of the Assembly and of the Government. If he could show that the affairs of the County had been wisely, judiciously and economically managed, then they should retain the present Administration to power. In order to come to a fair understanding a comparison should be made between the present and the late Government. The Hill Administration, which immediately preceded, had had an annual revenue of \$700,000. This was amply sufficient for the purposes of the country, as might be proved by the fact that during the last four years the revenue had been less by \$200,000, and yet they had managed to get along quite well. He (Townshend) and his colleagues knew when they took office that they were following an incompetent Government; they knew that the finances were in an embarrassing state; that money had been wasted in large quantities; that little or nothing had been realized from coal royalties, and that the country had been going largely into debt. They knew that, but had no idea of the full extent of the mischief. So great was the confusion, so unsatisfactory the financial condition of the Province, that they felt that the first thing they should do was to employ a competent third party who should go into the accounts and find out for them how the Province stood. It became apparent that notwithstanding the revenues of the Province a DEBT HAD BEEN CONTRACTED OF \$850,000;

that the Dominion subsidy for the following year had not been drawn on to the extent of \$100,000; and that not only was there no money but there were claims on regular expenditure, unpaid Road Grants,

and that sort of thing, amounted to \$85,000. Afterwards another discovery was made; that there was due banks a further sum of \$50,000 of which no account was found in the books; that the credit of the Province was so low, that 7 per cent interest was being paid. The previous Government had expended \$2,000,000, which was to the credit of the Province to debt account. They had drawn the additional subsidy during the better terms, a period of 10 years, and yet with \$700,000 a year revenue they were in this state. Their

RAILWAY POLICY  
was remarkable. They had subsidized the Western Counties Railway the extent of \$800,000, which was to be paid as the work advanced, but the money had all been paid and the road was yet uncompleted, having a break of twenty miles in it, and being unfinished the remainder of the way. A Commissioner had been sent down to examine the work and he found that some embankments were nothing but brush heaps and that the work had been badly done over a great part of the road. The Eastern Railway had a subsidy of \$550,000. But little was found to be done on this road, though much money had been paid, and a remarkable thing about this transaction was that no security of any sort had been taken that the Company would build the road. The money was handed out to them without asking for a written line of security on the part of the contractors. There was also the Nictaux and Atlantic, a road which there was no excuse whatever for building. It joined no places of importance and went through a barren country for the most part. But a good deal of money had been spent there by the Hill Government, though no road was built.

That was the way the Government found the country. How were they leaving it? They were out of debt. They had not drawn any subsidy in advance, and it might be remarked that the late Government always drew their subsidy before it was due, paying 5 per cent interest to the Dominion, and that the whole amount paid as interest on subsidies drawn before due had been \$60,000. Railways were not the only thing over which the Government of previous days had flung away money. It was in small matters. They had expelled Woodworth for telling them the truth about themselves. That gentleman had sued them for damages and gained his case, when they appealed to the Supreme Court he gained it again. The members of the Govt. instead of paying the costs of their illegal action drew it out of the treasury—both debt and costs. The case of the Great Seal was another. That was an action in which the Government was not a party, but because one of the litigants was a friend of some of them they paid the cost of it also. If anybody could charge the present Administration with having done such a thing let him do it at once or forever after hold his piece.

THE RAILWAY POLICY  
of the present Government he flattered himself was something more satisfactory. They had arranged all the business for a system of roads reaching from Lunenburg, in Cape Breton, to Yarmouth, at the extreme other end of the Province. They also acquired a proprietary interest in the uncompleted road in that they had been able to get \$1,350,000 out of them, or a sum of nearly \$700,000 a year for all time. Among other acts, by which he was willing to be judged, was the

COUNTY INCORPORATION ACT.  
The old sessions, with its grand jury and magistrates was well enough in its time, but was contrary to the idea of responsible Government, and this was the day of responsible Government. The grand jury could tax people and the people could not say a word to them, now they could make their desires known through the parish representatives and he thought it a better way, and was convinced that the people thought so too, now, though many were at first opposed to it.

THE BRIDGE BILL  
was one they had failed to carry. Had it carried this country could have had \$25,000 with which to build one or two large bridges. When the Legislative Council threw out the bridge bill (he Townshend) was surprised and indignant. He had been so sure of it passing that he had engaged an engineer to come up and draw plans of the Port Philip bridge. The history of the bill was this: The Hill Government had advanced to some counties immense sums of road money in advance, besides giving these counties their regular share. Those counties who had representatives in the Government, powerful in the House, drew more money than would ever be repaid. Because the counties could not repay the large sums, and because the advances had not been fairly distributed among the counties, it was decided by the Holmes Government to put every county on a par with the one that had drawn the most and advance them enough to make up the balance that would be then coming to them. This money was for building bridges alone. Well it was thrown out but it would be carried yet.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
would and ought to be abolished. True they were filling up the vacancies, but with men who had given a written pledge to vote for abolition and not a man of them would go back on that pledge. Lastly, he would say that the sentiments of the Opposition could be found in a speech by Mr. Fielding, a man who has studied local matters well, one of the ablest men in their ranks. His address would be found in the Chronicle. He (Townshend) hoped that the people who were now listening to him would get that speech and read it, and it would show how weak a case the Opposition had at this end of the county to support his friend Vickery, as well as himself. Vickery's friends had always supported him (Townshend) in Parrsboro and he wanted his friends to do the same. To split the votes of the party could be to put Mr. Pipes in. Mr. Smith could not go. He was being made a cat's-paw of, but Mr. Pipes would have to be guarded against. He (Townshend) and his colleagues were greatly encouraged at the prospects and asked for the support of all present. (Cheers.)

Sir Albert at Shediac.  
(By our roving correspondent.)  
Great is Sir Albert! He himself hath said it. He hath announced the fact early and often. On Thurs he took occasion to speak of that and other subjects of less importance at Shediac. Sir Albert came to the meeting in a carriage, and the meeting opened at 10 o'clock. Isaac Evans, Esq., was called to the chair, and in due time Sir Albert mounted the platform and began. He had a fine audience. The band paraded the streets before the hour of opening, and as Mr. Elder says a band always draws a crowd. But the crowd at this meeting was not drawn by the band alone. It included all Sir Albert's supporters and as many more. The latter half came to hear the representative of the County but came also with the expectation of hearing both sides of the story. It was well known that the Conservatives of Shediac had invited Professor Weldon to reply to the Knight Mr. Wood was at a meeting elsewhere, and had also said that he would be glad to have Mr. Weldon speak at Shediac. It was also well known that Sir Albert had only one speech, of the following are the heads.

(a.) Premature dissolution of the House with cursory remarks on the Tyranny of a Government that appeals to the people before they have had time to collect their thoughts. (b.) Belates to Mr. Wood, and tells how that gentleman had been his friend, and how that Wood was opposed last fall to the N. P., and how that Wood would be forced to give a reason for his change when nomination day came. This clause was up with such remarks that Sir Albert's long and accepted public service.

(c.) The Syndicate. The most outrageous swindle that ever was perpetrated since the foundation of the world. It is part of Sir Albert's method here to add total cost of that part of the C. P. R. built by the Government, the sum of money paid to the Syndicate, the amount which the completed railway is worth, the value of the land at \$3.00 per acre, the value of exemptions from taxation, and this was the day of responsible Government. The grand jury could tax people and the people could not say a word to them, now they could make their desires known through the parish representatives and he thought it a better way, and was convinced that the people thought so too, now, though many were at first opposed to it.

(d.) Underdone told; the most outrageous swindle that ever was perpetrated since the foundation of the world. It is part of Sir Albert's method here to add total cost of that part of the C. P. R. built by the Government, the sum of money paid to the Syndicate, the amount which the completed railway is worth, the value of the land at \$3.00 per acre, the value of exemptions from taxation, and this was the day of responsible Government. The grand jury could tax people and the people could not say a word to them, now they could make their desires known through the parish representatives and he thought it a better way, and was convinced that the people thought so too, now, though many were at first opposed to it.

(e.) N. P. increase of taxation. Tilley's speech, at St. John. In this connection Sir Albert observes that 25 per cent, is being collected on the whole imports of the country. Sir Albert has no hesitation thus adding five million dollars to the actual amount. This section is generally closed up with some appropriate allusion to Sir Albert's great tolls for his country. (f.) The glorious reputation he has won. The inimitable animosity of the Post and the Times. The various "boundings" to which Sir Albert is subjected. At this stage the orator, the ennobled figure, and the deep lines of care? on his withered face show to good advantage. He speaks of his services to his country and his great merits generally, and passes on to (g.) which traits of Sir Albert and what he has done for the country. Of how he refused to take stock in the cotton factory lest he should lose his freedom; how he declined an interest in sugar refineries, lest he should get too rich; and how much his country owes to him on general account.

(h.) Deals with the honor of knighthood explains that Sir Albert does not believe in titles, except as marks of distinguished service, and that his title represents such services, which naturally leads up to a narration of the services themselves. (i.) Lastly—Sir Albert's claim on the people; an account of what he has done for the county; the prospects of the Grit party; how they are carrying Ontario by storm—(reads letters from Mr. Blake to Sir Albert); how they are taking all before them in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and how the party of Purty are winning, closing up with a peroration, wherein he speaks of the great poverty of the people, of how they never were in such sore distress as this spring, and how when he was in power he had done so much for the people of the county. The French people of Shediac have strange instincts in favor of fair play. They wanted to hear Weldon speak. It is safe to say that no argument however convincing could have damaged Sir Albert more than his weakness on this occasion.

Business Cards.  
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Dorchester, March 21st, A. D. 1882.  
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A. D. RICHARD,  
Sol. of the Estate.

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.  
1881 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1882  
ON and after MONDAY, the 21st NOVEMBER, the Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE:  
Express for St. John and Quebec, 9.25 p. m.  
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 6.05 a. m.  
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 1.30 p. m.  
Express for St. John, 2.45 p. m.  
WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER:  
Express for St. John and Quebec, 9.25 p. m.  
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 6.05 a. m.  
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 1.30 p. m.  
Express for St. John, 2.45 p. m.

THE Express Train from Quebec runs to Halifax and St. John on Sunday morning, and the Express Train from Halifax and St. John runs to Campbellton on Sunday morning.  
D. POTTINGER,  
Chief Superintendent.  
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.,  
November 15th, 1881.

PARTNERSHIP  
THE undersigned have entered into Co-partnership as general partners to manufacture and consign goods, under the name and firm of  
F. J. HEBERT & CO.  
FERDINAND J. HEBERT.  
OSHELIE HEBERT.  
Shediac, N. B., Sept. 15th, 1881.

Snow Shade  
Is the Shade that you will Obtain by Washing with  
MRS. HEBERT'S  
Liquid Blueing  
The Best is the Cheapest!  
It is the best, because it will not spot the clothes.  
It is the best, because it gives a desirable color.  
It is the best, because it will not injure the finest fabric.  
It is the cheapest, because a can of it contains a half-pint.  
It is the cheapest, because a can of it will do as much washing as eight boxes of Blueing Powder.  
It is the cheapest, because it shades the clothes, and  
MAKES A WRITING INK  
which will not corrode the pen.  
Keep it Out of the Frost, and Satisfaction is Guaranteed.  
PUT UP BY  
F. J. HEBERT & CO.,  
dec29 SHEDIAK, N. B.

A GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN  
Misery is the Loss of  
MANHOOD  
We have recently published a New Edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.  
Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.  
The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the use of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.  
This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Address  
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,  
41 Ave. St., New York,  
Post Office Box, 450. jan38

TOBACCO.  
IN WAREHOUSE—  
135 Boxes, } TOBACCO,  
102 Caddies, }  
comprising the following:  
Crown, Imperial, Campbell B, Pilot, Hawthorn, Florence, Napoleon, Little Sergeant, Myrtle Navy, Countess Brunette.  
FOR SALE AT LOWEST RATES.  
Stophens & Figures  
DOCK STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Same place worth \$5 free. Address Stroom & Co., Portland, Maine.











## SEED!

Just Received:

A LARGE and well assorted Stock of FRESH

Farm, Garden & Flower

SEEDS!

Timothy, Red Top, Kentucky,

Blue and Orchard Grass.

The last three are specially suited for Pastures.

Red, Alsike and White Dutch

CLOVER.

Russian White Wheat, Oats Wheat,

and Oats Wheat; Russian Wheat,

Oats.

The following VEGETABLE SEED in great variety, by the ounce, or in papers to suit customers:

Mangold, Turnip, Beet, Carrot,

Fennel, Cabbage, Cauliflower,

Radish, Tomato, Onion, Cress,

Lettuce, Celery, Cucumber,

Pumpkin, Squash, Spinach,

Pole and Bush Beans,

Broad Beans, Dwarf and

Pole Peas, Salsify,

Egg Plant, Pot Herbs, etc.

For sale low for Cash.

ALEX. McKAY,

Druggist, Seckman, &c.

Dorchester, N. B.,

April 19th, 1882.

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## THE PETERS COMBINATION

LOCK COMPANY,

MONOTON, N. B.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Builders' Hardware

AND

SHELF HARDWARE,

FROM

Brass, Bronze, and Iron,

INCLUDING

LOCKS, KNOBS, HINGES, LATCHES,

SASH FASTENERS, CUPBOARD

LATCHES & BOLTS, DOOR

BELLS, DOOR SPRINGS,

PLATES, &c., &c., &c.

BRASS CASTINGS and Manufacture

in all kinds of BRASS GOODS.

Electro, Nickel, Gold and Silver Plating.

Bronzing, Lacquering, and Japanning,

of all kinds solicited.

Old Fash. Spoons, Table Service,

Harness Mounting, &c., replated. Particular

attention given to special orders.

Monoton, Dec. 29, 1880. jan

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## CAPE TORMENTINE

RAILWAY.

Port

TAILORING.

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## A Modern Witch.

I think me off in the twilight

Of a lady and her hat.

The former was little and vicious,

The latter was large and fat.

The lady went to church, the play,

And wherever she went she'd shout

Went up from the many who could not see,

"Confound it! put her out!"

She was not to be extinguished.

"I have paid," she said, "and I'll stay.

"I'll wear that hat!"—and she clenched her

hand—

"Till the crack of the Judgment-day,

I'll fasten it tight around my throat,

And pin it fast to my hair.

Let there come the deadliest hurricane,

The world shall find it there."

There came a breeze from heaven

Of a rather malevolent kind

It caught that hat, and took it up,

And the lady went behind.

"This is the worst of it," she said,

"And all of them full of pain.

For with nothing to ride she still sails on,

And will never come down again.

The Strange Customs of America.

Here are two bits of Western

journalism which some foolish "non-

resident American" will probably

develop into an article for one of the

English reviews on the strange

customs of American social and

religious circles: "When a Texas

couple stood up to be married, the

minister of the Gospel, in a

preliminary prayer, said that the