

THE CHIGNECTO POST  
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Inserted at very Lowest Rates.  
E. WOODWORTH, Manager.

List of Parish Officers for 1885.

**Parish of Sackville.**  
Revisors—Hiram W. Palmer, A. D. Richard, Patrick McGinley.  
Weighers of Hay—Alexander Robb, Maurice Belliveau, Thomas Adams, William Dobson.  
Boom Masters—Thomas McVey, Thomas B. Calhoun, Jeremiah McManus, John McHugh.  
Inspector of Shingles—O. B. Godfrey, R. A. Colpitts, Ferdinand A. Landry, Marcelin Gaudet, Joseph Taylor.  
Surveyors of Grindstones—Rufus Ward, Barker Lockhart.  
Revisors—Nathaniel Lowerson, Amos Ogden, John Fawcett, Jr.  
Inspectors of Fish—Amos P. Snowdon, Sanford James, Hiram Towse, Overseers of Poor—Titus Hicks, Isaac Lowerson, Albert Fawcett.  
Assessors of Rates—Alexander Smith, James D. Dixon, Josiah Anderson.  
Commissioners of Highways—Edward Trueman, John Anderson, William E. Barnes.  
Commissioners of By-Roads—Wilson Thompson, Edward O'Brien, Gersham Maxwell.  
Weighers of Hay, Straw, &c.—Alexander Ford, Walter Fowler, Elisha Tingley, William H. Harrison.  
Pound Keepers—John G. Read, Sanford Barnes, Reuben Chase, Thos. Tracey, Albert Anderson, Albert J. Crossman, Allen Estabrooks, Clark Anderson.  
Fence Viewers—Robert Wells, Everett Snowdon, Henry Atkinson, Joseph Cook, James Purdy, Albert D. Richardson, Albert T. Fawcett, Michael Grace, William Estabrooks, Albert J. Smith, Timothy Hicks, John Anderson, Johnson Patterson, Robert Anderson, William H. Cook, Amos Weldon, John Crossman, J. B. Sisson, John E. Atkinson, Lemuel Tower, Fletcher George, William Seaman, Barker Lockhart, Robert Bell, John E. Bower, Amos P. Snowdon, Henry Atkinson, Wm. E. Barnes, James Purdy.  
Surveyors of Hay, Wood, Lumber and Bark—Alexander O'Brien, William Barnes, Stephen Clark, Capt. Wm. Milner, James Wilkins, Robert Oulton, Amos Anderson, Blair Estabrooks, Albert Anderson, John Bell, Alexander Smith, Clinton Campbell, Elisha Tingley, James Towse, Edward O'Brien, George A. Read, John Anderson, Robert Main, Robert Anderson, Martin Faraday, Wilson Thompson, Seth Bulmer, Willard Milson, Henry B. Fawcett, Christopher Richardson, Frederic A. Dixon.  
Constables—Silas Desjardins, Jos. Ward, Elisha Desjardins, Audubon Wheaton, Hair Tail, David Sears, Johnson Patterson, Belcher Whison, George Towse, James Purdy, Barker Estabrooks, J. Josiah Tingley, John E. Ford, William E. Barnes, William Ogden, James Wry, J. Alonzo Bowes, Amos Weldon, John P. Sharp, Charles Thompson, Charles O'Rourke, Chappell Fawcett, Edwin Scott, James Fawcett, Horatio Richardson, Amos Bulmer, Wilson Bell, Fletcher George, Calvin Kinnear, John W. Clare, Isaac Finney, Willard Barnes, William Tait, William Campbell, Harvath Dixon, Martin Faraday, Howard Thompson, Field Drivers & Hog Reeves—Hazen B. Tower, Gideon McFadden, Rufus Read, William Baird, Obadiah Snowdon, Daniel Teed, George Oggett, Isaac N. Evans, Albert D. Richardson, Edmund T. Bower, Caleb Finney, Amos Patterson, J. Charles Scott, James Wry, Benjamin Segr, David Babcock, Eugene Bower, David Sears, Elisha Estabrooks, Chappell Wheaton, Robt. Main, Wesley Estabrooks, Thomas Wheaton, Isaac F. Tingley, Bedford Cook, Chappell Fawcett, Alfred Ayer, George Cyrus McFee, Willard Ogden, George Crossman, Hiram Read, George Fawcett, William Sears, Jr., Frederic A. Dixon, John Ayer, William Cadman, James Wheaton, Frederic Thompson, Alexander Estabrooks, Alfred Ayer, Frank McKee, Isaac Anderson, Bedford Richardson, Thomas Estabrooks, (son of Berton) Charles Do, William Campbell, Willard Thompson.

**Parish of Dorchester.**  
Overseers of English Paupers—David Chapman, Joseph Newcomb, S. Charters.  
Overseers of French Paupers—Simoon M. Cormier, Moses O'Brien, Amable Belliveau.  
Assessors for support of French Paupers—Ferdinand Landry, Dominick P. Landry, Fabien A. Cormier.  
Collector of Rates for support of French Paupers—Sylvain O. Cormier.  
Game Wardens—Dr. J. E. Church.  
Assessors—Jonas Taylor, Dominick P. Landry, E. V. Tait.  
Commissioners of By-Roads—George Breau, Dosithee F. Richard, Elisha Ayer.  
Commissioners of Highways—Vital Landry, Martin Cole, Marcelin D. Gaudet.

VOL. 15.—NO. 39.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 768.

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., FEB. 12, 1885.

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The Dominion Prohibitory Alliance met at Ottawa last week.

There was a decline in the value of Egyptian securities on the London stock exchange last week.

The Kentucky Legislature is charged with abetting "rings" in the plunder of the State.

A Toronto detective claims to have discovered a plot to blow up the Parliament buildings at Ottawa.

It is reported that a Maryland village blacksmith has inherited an English earldom and an estate worth two millions.

A bill will be introduced into the Imperial Parliament next session to make penal the sale of arsenical wall paper.

The Canadian Pacific Railway traffic receipts for January 21st to 28th show an increase over the same period last year of \$64,000.

The people of the United States are at last thoroughly aroused to a sense of their own danger from the machinations of the dynamite forces.

The rumors about Sir Charles Tupper being obliged to go to the South of France for the benefit of his health are not true. When last heard from he was enjoying exceptionally good health.

The London detectives are confident that they can prove Cunningham caused the explosion in the White Tower, and also that he was connected with the Gower Street railway station outrage.

The Egyptian negotiations are likely to fall through, as Germany, Russia, and Austria demand greater power of enquiry into the finances of Egypt than Earl Granville will concede.

It is said that the Spanish Government, to ensure the passage of its commercial treaty with the States, is prepared to extend the provisions of the treaty to the Philippine islands.

The labor crisis in France is the cause of the alarm among all efforts of relief by government are futile. At present there are 300,000 workmen idle in Paris, and at least 1,000,000 in the provinces.

The first edition of the February Century (180,000 copies) was sold within a week of the day of issue. A new edition of 20,000 has been issued, making a total of 200,000 with the prospect of a further demand.

The election of United States Senators has taken place in all the States except the Ohio. Of the twenty-two already elected for the term commencing on the 4th of March, twelve are Democrats and ten Republicans.

It is reported that the British Minister at Washington has made a proposition for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal under the joint protection of England and the United States.

Gen. Wolseley's friends state that he undertook the Nile route against his own opinion which was in favor of the Sukim and Berber route, and that government for the purpose of economy broke its promise to supply the number of troops for which he asked.

The election in Sonlague County, for the House of Commons resulted in the return of Bain, Conservative, by a majority of 200 over Danahy, who is also a Conservative. The R. K. M. did not venture to contest the constituency, consequently the reelection had no chance.

The Fall Mall Gazette in an editorial on the situation in Sudan says: England may not need military aid in Sudan, but she does need camels, which the Turks only can supply. The Sultan is anxious to co-operate with England on a basis of recognition of his sovereignty over Egypt. If the government reject his offer they may have to face the combined hostilities of El Mahdi and the Caliph of Islam.

It is stated that the Government received important information from New York in reference to the intentions of American dynamiters to carry the war into Canada by commencing operations at the Capital during the sitting of Parliament. Certain it is that guards around the Parliament Buildings are more vigilant than usual, and no strangers are allowed to enter with parcels or valises without examination.

A London despatch of the 9th inst., is as follows:—The Marquis of Salisbury will return to London on Thursday. He has called a meeting of the leading Tories to consider what line of action to adopt in the coming session of Parliament. The Tories will support the largest measures of the government to retrieve England's positions in the Sudan, but will move for the appointment of a committee of inquiry into responsibility for the dispatch of the Nile expedition.

Mr. Beatty, M. P., promises something new in the way of temperance legislation during the present session. He intends to introduce a bill prohibiting the sale and manufacture of spirits in the Dominion of Canada, but permitting the use of light wines and beer. It will further aim at making drunkenness a criminal offence, and any person getting drunk either in public or private house may be charged before Police Magistrate with a criminal offence within thirty days after having violated the law.

## THE SOUDAN DISASTERS.

The news from the Sudan during the past week has been of an intensely exciting character. On Thursday the startling intelligence was received in England that Khartoum had fallen into the hands of the rebels, and later advised the same day confirmed the reports. The War Office issued a proclamation announcing that the fall of Khartoum occurred on January 26th. Col. Wilson, who had gone from Metemeh to Khartoum, found on his arrival that the city was in the hands of the rebels, and immediately started on his return under a heavy fire from both banks of the river. When some miles below the Shubla cataract, his steamers were wrecked, but the whole party reached the island in safety, and a steamer was sent to bring them to the British camp near Metemeh. The intelligence naturally created intense excitement in England, but at first some hopes were entertained that Gordon might still be holding out in the city. These hopes were soon dispelled by the announcement that the Mahdi's troops had possession of both the town and the island, and that the capture of Khartoum had been secured by the treachery of the garrison. The whereabouts of Gordon was unknown, but, in spite of gloomy forebodings, a strong belief was felt that he was a prisoner in the hands of the rebels until the tidings of his safe fate, as given in our despatch this morning, was received in London yesterday. The air was filled with all sorts of gloomy rumors and among them the report that two thousand men had been massacred at Khartoum lent fresh horror to the situation. In addition to the terrible news from Khartoum, details were received of the massacre of Col. Stewart and party, sent out by Gordon from Khartoum about six months ago. Grave fears were entertained with regard to the safety of General Stewart and his army, particularly as it was reported that the Mahdi had sixty thousand troops in the vicinity of Khartoum, and as it was generally believed that the capture of the city would induce many of our natives, who have hitherto held aloof, to join his standard. A portion of the British press severely denounced the Government as responsible for the disaster, and the remainder, while freely admitting the gravity of the situation, urged that nothing could be gained by wild reproaches. The foreign press united in expressing regret and sympathy over Gordon's disaster, and in blaming the dallying policy of the British Ministry for the disaster. The London Standard, while the Government was not idle, a cabinet meeting was at once held and active preparations were made for sending reinforcements to the army in Egypt. The embargo on news from the Sudan was removed and the special dispatches poured in rapidly, but nothing definite with regard to the fate of Gordon was received till yesterday. It was evident, however, that matters in the vicinity of Metemeh were in a very serious condition, and the terrible news given in our despatch could scarcely be said to be unexpected.

## THE SCOTT ACT.

Judgment of the Supreme Court in ex-parte Coleman, by His Honor Justice Palmer.

This is an application for a writ of habeas corpus to remove from the custody of the Sheriff of the County of York, a certain person named Coleman, who is charged with the offence of selling spirituous liquors, contrary to the provisions of the Liquor License Act of 1878, which I will hereinafter call the 1st act, for the penalty provided for by that act. The defendant's counsel contended that the proceedings taken against him were null and void, and that the penalty should be set aside, and that the defendant should be released. The learned Judge, after a careful consideration of the facts and the law, has granted the writ, and has ordered the defendant to be released. The learned Judge's decision is based on the fact that the defendant was not given a fair trial, and that the proceedings were conducted in a manner which was contrary to the provisions of the 1st act. The learned Judge also found that the defendant was not guilty of the offence charged against him, and that the penalty should be set aside. The learned Judge's decision is a very important one, as it establishes the principle that a person who is charged with an offence under the 1st act must be given a fair trial, and that the proceedings must be conducted in a manner which is consistent with the provisions of the act. The learned Judge's decision is also a very important one, as it establishes the principle that a person who is charged with an offence under the 1st act must be given a fair trial, and that the proceedings must be conducted in a manner which is consistent with the provisions of the act.

## Sessional Notes.

Petitions come in daily against any change in the Scott Act. The report of the Debates Committee proposes to stop the daily Hansard sent to newspapers and instead send one copy of the bound Hansard at the end of the session. The adoption of that part of the report was moved, but after discussion, the report was referred back to the committee.

Mr. Carson said, in answer to a question, that it was not the intention of the Government to continue the pensions of the veterans of 1812 and 1815 to their widows.

Mr. Blake asked whether any proposals or suggestions, written or verbal, had been made by the G. E. R. Company or any of its officers or members to the Government or any Minister for any pecuniary relief, etc. Sir John Macdonald said no application had been made of the nature stated in the question. He also intimated that he was not feeling called upon to say anything concerning verbal conversations.

The time for receiving private bills has been extended to the 21st inst.

In answer to a question, Hon. Mr. Coates stated that the intention of the Government to identify parties who had prosecuted under the Scott Act but failed in their prosecution in consequence of the proclamation of the act being held by the courts to be of no effect.

Sir John Macdonald stated, in answer to a question, that the Minister of Railways would be appointed ere long, and that the librarian of parliament would soon be appointed.

Several bills were introduced on Thursday, and among them a bill making offence under the election act criminal offences.

The Opposition members are very anxious for information. Some fifteen motions for papers were made on Thursday—seven of them being by Mr. Blake.

Several bills were presented on Friday. Among them were a bill to amend the law relating to contagious diseases of cattle, a bill for the assurance of Insurance Acts, and a bill to provide for taking a census of the North-West.

Mr. Charlton presented a bill to promote the better observance of the Lord's Day, by prohibiting Sunday excursions.

Sir John Macdonald moved for the appointment of a special committee of members on both sides of the House to consider and report on the alleged necessity for the adoption of some system of bankruptcy, giving adequate protection against undue preference.

The motion was carried.

It is announced that the Government has under consideration the establishment of cable communication between Sable Island and Nova Scotia, and the determination of the route of the cable.

Mr. McDonald (Kings) moved for copies of correspondence relating to the winter crossing of mails and passengers to and from P. E. Island. He spoke strongly against the continuance of the present unsatisfactory arrangements. Mr. Wood urged the claims of the Cape Tormentine Railway for a government subsidy.

Mr. Landry urged the claims of Richibucto as a landing place for the Islanders.

Mr. Daly, of Halifax, was elected Chairman of Committees on Tuesday. Mr. Blake objected to the resolution leading to the appointment on the ground that it should have been referred to a committee. He made an amendment to the effect which was defeated. His proposal that there should be two deputies, one French and one English speaking, was defeated by the unanimous adoption of Mr. Roy's motion that the member elected Chairman of Committees should be required to have a practical knowledge of the language that is not the language of the Speaker.

The refusal of the Dominion Government to indemnify parties who have failed in the prosecution of the Scott Act will commend itself to the general public, no matter how unsatisfactory it may be to the prosecutors. The Scott Act is not the law for the whole country, consequently the parties who have attempted to prosecute it have no right to be recompensed at public expense for any losses they may have sustained in the prosecution of the act, which have not adopted the Scott Act, are carrying out their own license systems at their own cost, and there is no reason why the whole community should be put to the expense of enforcing the Scott Act in the sections which have not adopted it. When the Scott Act is adopted by the whole country, it will be time enough to ask the general Government to provide for the cost of enforcing the law.

A London despatch of the 10th inst. says:—It is understood that orders were given during yesterday's session of the cabinet for the dispatch of 10,000 troops for the reinforcement of the army in the Sudan. The officers of the officers to volunteer for service are increasing daily. Military experts are of opinion that the campaign will last 18 months. Major Gen. Newbridge has been suddenly summoned to London from Dover in connection with the Sudan expedition. Major General Greaves will also receive an important command in the expedition.

First-class beef is now sent from Portage la Prairie to Toronto. A few years ago the Manitoba imported their beef from Ontario, but the trade is already turning in the other direction.

There will be voting on the Scott Act on March 18th, in the counties of Missisquoi, Elgin and Lambton and the City of St. Thomas.

## Stock Farm vs. Agricultural School.

The Montreal Times still contends that a stock farm is more advantageous than an agricultural school would be, and in support of this position, it asserts that the great mass of farmers prefer the former. Supposing the latter statement to be true, the Times, as a progressive journal, does not discharge its duty towards the public by pandering to narrow prejudices, instead of endeavoring to awaken the farmers to the advantages of being skilled in the latest methods and learned in the latest discoveries relating to the science of agronomy. The Times' assumption may be correct with regard to districts that are unprogressive and not prosperous; many farmers will not move out of the rut made by their fathers; "book" farming they despise, because it is a reflection on their own acquirements; to assume of such a one his farm could be more profitably managed is to hurt his self-esteem. When he hears of large sums paid for machinery, or pure bred stock, or manures, or superdrainage, he looks upon such expenditures as the height of extravagant folly and more than determined that he will follow the good old system. Such a farmer, no doubt, despises an agricultural school, but greedily seizes a chance to get a little pure bred stock at half price! It is the duty of the leading agricultural journal to combat and conquer the narrow prejudices of such men by proving to them the cash value of agricultural training, by showing them how much their future prosperity depends upon the farming class adapting itself to the necessities arising from the changed industrial conditions of the country. The Maritime Provinces not only import flour and meal from the West, but beef, pork, butter, oats, beans, peas, onions, &c., which underlie the produce of the farmers in all our country towns. The time has gone by when our farmers can ship bulky articles any distance to a market and are of necessity driven to improving the quality of the exports—turning grain, roots and hay, into cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, &c. It is not enough that the character of the products, should be thus improved, if our farmers are to hold their own against sharp competition, but skill must be matched by skill and science by science. The more educated the farmer is, the more efficient he is, and the more efficient he is, the more the labor market is considered the farmer—his own sons desert him either to join the Exodus or to crowd into business or the professions. Brought into contact with laborious and enterprising farmers, they see ahead nothing but a life of grinding drudgery, devoid of the social position or the elevated attractions of the professions. What will give increased skill and increased profits on the farm—elevate the status of the farmer, and determine the results are reached—not by Government action, but by the farmer himself. These great objects the Times considers are to be obtained by—ask our readers not to smile at the specific proposal—"A Government stock farm in a proper location."

When Mr. Me. Treadwell's arguments to pick turpentine from his hands, and as the fruit is often injured by being knocked down with a stick, he did not monopolize all the humor of agricultural writers. Seriously, what countries have prospered by the adoption of the stock farm to create prosperity and popularize the farming business? In England, where scientific farming is carried on to its greatest perfection, and where farming business is more profitable than anywhere else, the results are reached—not by Government stock farms—but by giving farm managers and stewards a special training. They possess not only general attainments of a high order, but are adepts in all the various phases of the business.

Germany has taken an immense stride forward of late years, and seems satisfied with the work being done by her 153 agricultural colleges and schools and has not yet learned the advantages (?) of a government stock farm. Since 1856, the revolutionization; her exports reach 18 lbs. per head of her population and her butter commands the very highest prices. How was this accomplished—by a Government stock farm? No. Education—the dairy schools of Denmark have the whole credit for a radical change in habits of the people with respect to this industry. France more nearly resembles this country, because the results are reached—not by Government stock farms—but by the proprietors, though the farms there as a rule comprise less than three acres each. The savings of the agricultural classes have enabled that country to survive the drains of wars and make her in point of wealth the peer of England. This has been accomplished by means of government stock farms? Not at all—France, the most protected country in Europe, leaves the question of stock to be settled by the laws of competition and free trade amongst the farmers themselves. The aim of the Government has been to educate the people into the best methods. As long ago as 1840, eighty-eight farm schools were instituted, one in each department, each school having a director and a staff of instructors. In addition to these, France has also three agricultural colleges or training and experimental schools. United States is alive to the latest improvements bearing on their industrial interests, but they have yet to learn the advantages of a state supported stock farm. In 1862, Congress set aside 3,000,000 acres of lands to endow colleges devoted to agricultural and mechanical arts. At present there are 44 independent colleges or departments in universities supported out of this grant. The world is indebted to the Island of Prince Edward for the establishment of agriculture by a state endowed stock farm, from whom our wise men at Fredericton borrowed the inspiration. The institution is

discredited even there, at its home and birth place. Hon. Donald Sullivan, Provincial Secretary, in a speech delivered last year, regretted that the population of the Island was not sufficient to warrant the establishment of a farmers' school, where the coming generation of farmers could be instructed in the latest and best methods of agriculture. Thus if we accept the experience of the most advanced agricultural thinkers and workers of the age, this Province will allow the question of pure bred stock to adjust itself according to the laws of supply and demand and strive to infuse a popularity and enthusiasm into the farming business, by specially training its members, and elevating it to the high position it occupies in older countries. M.

Canada as a Winter Resort.

From an illustrated article by W. George Beers, in the February Century, we quote the following: "Shall I hope to describe what has been done to make Canada a winter resort better known to all the world? The first snow-fall is an intoxicant. Boys go snow-mad. Men are a temporary insanity. The houses are prepared for the visit of King North Wind, and Canadians are the only people in the world who know how to keep warm outdoors as well as indoors. The streets are gay with life and laughter, and everybody seems determined to make the most of the great carnival. Business goes to the dogs. There is a mighty march of tourists and townspeople crunching over the crisp snow, and a constant jingle of sleigh bells. If you go to any of the toboggan slides, you will witness a sight that thrills the onlooker as well as the tobogganist. The natural hills were formerly the only resort; but some one introduced the Russian idea of erecting a high wooden structure, upon one side of which you drag your toboggan, and down the other side of which you fly like a rocket. These artificial slides are the most popular, as they are easier of ascent, and can be made so as to avoid avalanches, or bumps.

"Within the last few years a score of regular toboggan clubs have been organized. Everybody has gone crazy on the subject, and men, women and children revel in the dash and excitement. The hills are lit by torches stuck in the snow on either side of the track, and huge bonfires are kept burning, around which gather picturesque groups. Perhaps of all sports of the carnival this is the one most generally enjoyed by the visitors. Some of the slides are very steep and look dangerous, and the sensation of rushing down the hill on the thin strip of basswood is never to be forgotten.

"How did you like it?" asked a Canadian girl of an American visitor, whom she had stored down the steepest slide.

"I wouldn't have missed it for a hundred dollars!"

"You'll try it again, won't you?"

"Not for a thousand dollars!"

Personal and Political.

President-elect Cleveland is guarded by special detachment of detectives.

A collection is being made throughout Germany for a big birthday present to Bismarck.

The Princess Louise is modeling a gown in honor of the Queen, to be placed in Lincoln Cathedral.

A scull race between Hanlan and Clifford was rowed at Sydney, N. S. W., last Saturday. Hanlan came in six lengths ahead.

Vice Admiral Henry Wolsey Bayly died at Charlottetown, Tuesday, aged ninety years. He entered the British navy eighty years ago.

It is announced that a marriage has been arranged between Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Clementine, daughter of King Leopold of Belgium.

Charles F. DeWolf, only surviving partner of the firm of T. A. S. Dewolf, died at Halifax on Saturday. He was educated at Mount Allison, and was a classmate of Dr. Allison and Rev. S. F. Huestis. Mr. DeWolf was highly esteemed.

His Honor Judge Weldon died at Fredericton yesterday morning. He was nearly 80 years of age. He studied law with the late Judge Botsford, practiced in Richibucto and sat in the assembly for Kent from 1837 to 1851, when he was defeated and went out of politics. From 1842 to 1851, he was Speaker of the House of Assembly. Chief Justice Parker, he was appointed to the Bench.

The Vacant Senatorship.

Mr. Editor:—Much agitation has lately been caused among the Acadian French by the vacancy made in the Dominion Senate by the death of the late Mr. Mulholland. The Acadians think that they have a right to be represented in the Senate by one of their own nationality; and it seems that those who are at head quarters think their demands just. I understand that Mr. Robidoux, editor of the *Moniteur Acadien*, of Shediac, is in hopes of getting the position, and to accomplish this, he is now in the hands of the people of Shediac and surrounding parishes with petitions, which he gets the least thinking people to sign. Now, Mr. Editor, I think that Mr. Robidoux is doing a great injustice to the Acadians, because he is not one of their own nationality, and therefore, has no right to have himself appointed Senator to represent the Acadians. Trusting that the Acadians will look after their rights, and that justice is done to whom it is due, and also that Mr. Robidoux and his host will be happy to resign.

AN ACADIAN.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, Diabetes and other Diseases of the Kidneys cured. Liver, what you are being afflicted with about, Hop Bitters is the only thing that will cure and permanently prevent the disease. It is a safe and reliable remedy for a cure and then make you many times wiser.

A Safe Investment.

Investing twenty-five cents for a bottle of Hagar's Pectoral Balm, the best cough, cold and lung healer known. Coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma and all pulmonary complaints.

## New Advertisements.

**OUR 33 YEARS!**

Our Patrons, past and present, our best Thanks are due, and hereby tendered.

WE have industriously and with our best ability striven through Thirty-two years at our present Stand to meet your "Commercial" wants in the various Departments of Business we have conducted, and from your continued patronage may assure to have, to some extent at least, your confidence in our ability to serve you—well and profitably to yourselves—and from our stand-point have much pleasure in assuring you, and all to whom this may appear, we were never better able than at present to do so. By the additional facility offered us—by the N. B. & P. E. Railway—our Heavy Goods, in our ear load lots, are now laid down at our door, thus giving us the cheapest and most direct freight transit; and by the same Railway, when more fully opened to traffic, we congratulate ourselves on greatly extended trade relations with our many friends in the Eastern section of Westernland and all Eastern Parish.

**Flour and Midlings!**

**200 Barrels Flour,**  
From \$4 up, now in Store.

**125 Bbls. Gold Coin and Gold Dust,**  
Now at R. R. Siding.

**1 Car Best Wheat Midlings, for Feed,**  
Now at R. R. Siding.

**1 Car Gold Dust Flour,**  
Now at R. R. Siding.

**1 Car Wheat Midlings,**  
Now at R. R. Siding.

On Rail, to Arrive. Wholesale or Retail at Bottom Value.

And with and in addition to our Flour we offer

**50 BBLs. OAT MEAL,**  
**1 TON POT BARLEY.**

Also now in Store and at Bottom Prices good Dairy Butter.

**75 Firkins and Tubs.**

And our usually large and well Cured and Smoked Pork supply.

**10 Tons Hams and Bacon.**

And by way of variety and to suit different tastes, we are receiving this day:

**Tobacco. Tobacco.**

**5 Boxes Challenge,**  
**5 Hiawatha,**  
**1 Case Crown Jewel,**  
**16 Cads Sergeant,**  
**32 Black Hawk,**  
**5 Gold Coin,**  
**63 Packages.**

At the Store of A. Burke & Co., Cape Bald, we offer for delivery there:

**1000 Bushels Choice Quality Table Potatoes,**  
**1500 Bushels Oats.**

But while thinking of the Food Supply, please don't forget that our Stock is Full and Complete in

**Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,**  
**Hats, Caps,**  
**Silks, Satins,**  
**Laces, Plumes,**  
**Flowers, &c. &c.**

**Raccoon Coats, Russian Dog Coats,**  
**Buffalo Robes and Lap Robes,**  
at about first cost price.

And when your wants extend outside the foregoing enumeration, and you may be in doubt as to the place offering the largest range of articles, at the Lowest Price, then we are sure our record of

**32 years will count to the credit of the Old Stand; and your orders will go in person or by mail to**

**JOSEPH L. BLACK.**

Goods delivered at the Station Jan 28

**People's Market!**

Fresh Butter, Fresh Eggs;  
New Buckwheat Meal;  
Splendid Potatoes;  
Onions, Cabbage, &c.

Half barrels Herring;  
Half-barrels Shad;  
Good Dry Codfish;

**Lamb, Mutton & Beef.**

**Prime Coal!**

THE subscribers have fresh mined Coal at the Miller Mine, River Herbert, for sale. The Coal we guarantee is Equal to the Best in Nova Scotia, and having a quantity mined, no person sending will be disappointed in not getting it.

ALEX. DEWAR & McALONEY,  
River Herbert, Jan. 20, 1885.

**Spring Hill Coal.**

THE Subscriber having procured an Agency for the above Coal, is prepared to receive orders for same by the car load. A quantity always on hand at the Tannery, for sale in small lots.

JAMES R. AYER,  
Nov. 26, 1884.

**CHOICE MOLASSES, Choice Sugars;**  
Choice Teas, Timbony Oatmeal;  
Buckwheat Meal, Cracked Wheat;  
Graham Flour, Rice Flour, Pot Barley;  
Beans, Rice, Split Peas, Pearl Potatoes;  
Hops, Corn Starch, Pails, Brooms;  
Brushes, Brooms, Cocoa, Pickles;  
Soaps, Matches, Fresh Coffee;  
Golden Syrup, Raisins, Currants;  
Cheese, Biscuits, Nuts;  
Canned Goods of all kinds.

**LOW FOR CASH,**  
G. J. TRUEMAN,  
No. 4 Music Hall Block.

**Hogs Arriving!**

**PEOPLE'S MARKET!**

Fresh Butter, Fresh Eggs;  
New Buckwheat Meal;  
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1 Car Flour, Middling and Bran.

The above Flours include the Popular Brands: "Estey," "City Mills," &c.

Very Low Prices from Cars on Friday.

**J. A. McQUEEN.**  
Point de Bute, Feb. 10, 1884.

**1884 FALL & WINTER 1885.**

**CUSTOM**  
**Clothing. Clothing.**

The public are reminded that our

**Stock of Cloths**

For the Fall and Winter trade is large and being constantly added to, and we are prepared to give the utmost satisfaction to customers.

Latest American Fashions from New York every month. Please call and inspect Stock.

oct 22 **J. F. ALLISON.**

**Ready-Made Clothing!**

FALL STOCK OF  
**Over-Coats, Reckers, Men and Boys' Suits,**  
All Marked at Lowest Prices.

oct 22 **J. F. ALLISON.**

**GENTLEMEN'S**  
**Furnishing Goods!**

**LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS;**  
White and Regatta Shirts;  
Silk Scarfs and Neckties;  
Immense Stock Silk Handkerchiefs;  
Woolen Gloves, Woolen Socks;  
Silk and Cashmere Mufflers;  
Umbrellas, &c.

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICES.

oct 22 **J. F. ALLISON.**

**FLANNELS!**

FULL ASSORTMENT OF  
**Grey, Scarlet and White**  
**Flannels,**  
For Sale as Low as any in Town.

oct 22 **J. F. ALLISON.**

**Groceries. Groceries.**

**Fresh and Cheap!**

OUR Stock of GROCERIES will always be found complete with Pure, Fresh Goods, at as low prices as any in the trade. Call and see for yourselves.

WANTED—Butter, Eggs, Wool, Cheese, Poultry, &c., for which market prices will be paid.

oct 22 **J. F. ALLISON.**

**Bargains. Bargains.**

I AM now offering Great Bargains in a Large and Well Selected Stock of

**Winter Goods!**

To meet the Dull Times I offer Special Value in

**LADIES' SCARFS, SQUARES, H. ODS, SHAWLS, VESTS, AND WOOL GOODS OF ALL SORTS.**

**Extra Value in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.**

A large Stock of Men's Suits, Over-Coats and Furs, which I will sell cheap.

Fresh Groceries always in Stock, very Cheap.

You will SAVE MONEY by giving me a call before buying elsewhere.

**W. J. MAHONEY.**  
Baie Verte, Dec. 23, 1884.

**Fresh Groceries!**

JUST RECEIVED:

**CHOICE MOLASSES, Choice Sugars;**  
Choice Teas, Timbony Oatmeal;  
Buckwheat Meal, Cracked Wheat;  
Graham Flour, Rice Flour, Pot Barley;  
Beans, Rice, Split Peas, Pearl Potatoes;  
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JAMES R. AYER,  
Nov. 26, 1884.

**Buckwheat Meal.**

In Store and to Arrive:

**10 Tons Buckwheat Meal,**  
For sale at a very Low Price for Cash.

Sackville, Jan. 28, 1885.

**JAS. R. AYER.**

**Special Notice!**

ALL PERSONS indebted to the firm of CORR & McLEOD (recently dissolved) will please notice that all amounts not settled by payment or otherwise, by the FIRST OF MARCH next, will be placed in legal hands for collection.

J. H. COPP.  
Port Egin, Jan. 14, 1885.

**Spring Hill Coal.**

NOW is the time to place your orders and get your COAL in dry and in good order. Suitable for steam and domestic purposes. The cheapest offered on the market.

BLAIR ESTABROOKS,  
Agent.

**NOTICE.**

JUST RECEIVED: Two car loads of FLOUR and FEED, and have four loads of the same coming. Also, selling FINE OVER-SHOES at ten per cent discount.

J. H. GOODWIN.  
Point de Bute, Dec. 31st, 1884.

**C. WARMUDE,**  
**Practical Watchmaker,**  
Music Hall, Sackville, N. B.  
Dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery.

EVERYBODY uses Estey's Fragrant Flippers for Chapped Hands, Sore Lips, etc., because it is superior to any other preparation that they have ever tried, and is perfectly harmless.

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