

THE CHIGNECTO POST
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CHIGNECTO POST

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 15.--NO. 45.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 774.

Mater Dolorosa.
C. C. BAIN.
Because of one dear infant head
With golden hair,
To me all little heads
A halo wear;
And for one saintly face I know
All babes are fair.
Because of two wide, earnest eyes
Of heavenly blue
Which looked with yearning gaze
My sad soul through,
All eyes now fill mine own with tears
Wasting their hue.
Because of little death-marked lips
Which once did call
My name in plaintive tones,
No voices fall.
Upon my ear in vain appeal
From children small.
Two little hands held in my own
Long, long ago,
Now cause me as I wander through
This world of woe,
To clasp each baby hand stretched out
In fear of woe.
The lowest cannot plead in vain,
I loved Him so.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

—Of every 100 pounds of beef consumed in Great Britain it is estimated that 75 pounds are raised there.

—The Australian frozen meat export company declared a loss of £6,000 on the half year at their last meeting.

—The wheat crop in the United States in 1884 was 513,000,000 bushels, oats 583,000,000 bushels, and corn 1,795,000,000.

—It is stated that on Canadian ranges in the west there are at the present time 50,000 head of cattle, 8,000 head of horses, and between 15,000 and 20,000 head of sheep. The time is approaching when dressed beef will not be required from Ontario, if indeed it has not come already.

—It is stated by high authorities in England that the dead meat trade, considerable as it is, is not going to affect very seriously the demand for the better class of meat. It seems the rates of transit are so high that, in cases not a few, cargoes have been shipped at a serious loss to the owners.

—Within the last five years from 3,900 to 4,000 Hereford cattle have been shipped to America. The total number shipped in 1884 is estimated at from 800 to 1,000 head. The Hon. M. H. Cochrane brought 160 to Canada, Messrs. Pope & Penn, 120; Messrs. McKay, Drew & Sharman, 70, and Green Bros., of the Glen, 7 head.

—In the United Kingdom, in 1884, 789 head of Aberdeen Angus, 10,000 head of Friesian, and an average of 236 3/4, which is 25 3/4, higher than the average in 1883, but considerably lower than the average of the two intervening years. One reason assigned for the decline in price is the slackening in the American demand, and another, the severe depression.

—In April, 1884, the 24 horses in training of Lord Falmouth's stud brought 36,000 guineas. At the second sale in July, 16 yearlings summed up 18,350 guineas. Of these, two were sold for 3,000 guineas each, one for 2,500 guineas, one for 2,100 guineas, and one for 1,600 guineas. The latter five were all sired by Galopin, which were sold in the next stall to Hermit, in Mr. Chaplin's stud.

Riel in the Saskatchewan District.

The report that Riel is inciting a rebellion among the half-breeds in the Saskatchewan district is started from time to time, emphatic denials from Ottawa producing no effect on the energetic Riel at the other end of the wire. As a matter of fact Riel would never so much inclined to go to a regular college and attend lectures in chemistry. Of course this idea is simply absurd. Again, some men strongly advocate the scheme of attaching an agricultural department to one of the classical colleges of the province. This thing has been tried in the United States, and has failed miserably. All the theory extant will not make farmers of us. When the book-keeper becomes a skillful accountant without seeing and studying books, when a man becomes a good judge of merchandise without seeing and handling goods, then, and not till then, may we expect to educate horticulturists without gardens, fixtures, and fruits, and farmers without farms and domestic animals. Apart from the impetus which an agricultural college and experimental farm would give to agricultural education in the profession of farming, as well as making a superior class of men, we would have in this institution.

AN INTER-PROVINCIAL BREEDING STATION.

Where the best thoroughbred specimens of various classes of farm stock would be kept, and whose progeny would be the means of infusing new blood into our flocks and herds, and thus elevating the standard of domestic animals. At the Ontario agricultural college, they have an annual sale of surplus thoroughbred stock, and by this means, animals of the highest order of excellence are disseminated throughout the length and breadth of the province. There is no reason why the lower provinces should not be.

THE GARDEN OF CANADA.

Why permit the farmers of Ontario to be so far ahead of us, when our agricultural advantages and possibilities are so superior to theirs?

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The Need of an Agricultural College and Experimental Station for the Maritime Provinces.

The following extracts are from a paper read by P. C. Black, of Windsor, N. S., at the recent meeting of the Dairyman's Association:—Among the causes that have hindered hitherto the advancement of agricultural knowledge is the comparative isolation of the farmer. With all the independence of one who walks lord of his own domain, there, from the necessity of the case, less of the polish that comes from attrition to those who press through the crowded streets, or move in the thronged marts where business is transacted. The farmer's life is to a great extent away from society. Doubly valuable, therefore, to him is the agricultural college, a farmers' association, where those interested and engaged in agricultural pursuits are brought into contact, and their attention drawn to a higher plane of action, as a result of this intercourse. Many farmers entertain

AN ERRONEOUS IDEA AS TO THE NATURE OF THE WORK

performed by agricultural colleges and experimental farms. For instance: most farmers have misconceived views of the experiments which are usually conducted at institutions of this kind. They suppose these experiments should be undertaken with the view of elucidating things that have been previously untried. Prof. G. C. Seward, of the Ontario Agricultural College, in the state of Iowa, says that "one of the principle sources of the failure of agricultural colleges, is to attempt to do what they neither have the means nor the time to do well. Conspicuous among these are many of the experiments of feeding domestic animals and raising farm crops." Schools as well as men must learn from the experience of others. The agricultural schools of Europe have learned by a long, expensive, and disastrous experience that experiments for the discovery of new principles of agricultural science cannot be successfully and profitably made by schools for the education of pupils. Hence the establishment of a great many experimental stations, staffed by numerous professors and skilled laborers, and supplied with all the appliances necessary for such important work. If the agricultural schools of Europe, with their long experience and abundant means, cannot do this, how can our new schools which have scarcely any funds and few appliances, need not expect to do it well and profitably. I am aware that the general esteem in which, experimenting is held, and the *résumé* of school experiments, which are published, are very seductive, and hard to resist by a school struggling for the popularity which will give it favor in the eyes of the public as well as the means of subsistence. But the means of the temporary benefits will be more than lost when the real value of such experiments is made known by the test of practical experience. If we make out agricultural colleges useful in teaching the well established principles of agricultural science, the means will be forthcoming to found experimental stations.

NO BETTER SHEEP PASTURES

exist than those right here in these provinces. If there any better, I shall be pleased to hear from them. Some farmers, I trust they are few, suppose that all a man has to do, in order to become a "scientific farmer" is to go to a regular college and attend lectures in chemistry. Of course this idea is simply absurd. Again, some men strongly advocate the scheme of attaching an agricultural department to one of the classical colleges of the province. This thing has been tried in the United States, and has failed miserably. All the theory extant will not make farmers of us. When the book-keeper becomes a skillful accountant without seeing and studying books, when a man becomes a good judge of merchandise without seeing and handling goods, then, and not till then, may we expect to educate horticulturists without gardens, fixtures, and fruits, and farmers without farms and domestic animals. Apart from the impetus which an agricultural college and experimental farm would give to agricultural education in the profession of farming, as well as making a superior class of men, we would have in this institution.

General Gordon and the Sudan Difficulty.

For one day the thoughts of the civilized world were recently turned to one man, and that man one of the most romantic figures of contemporary history—General Gordon. His remarkable ride across the desert to Khartoum was in harmony with his strange career, and his long solitary ride of the town, enveloped by a hostile race burning with religious zeal, and his disappearance upon the eve of success, were but natural events in a story so extraordinary. The news of his death also produced in England a deep and universal excitement, which in intensity was doubtless like that which followed the tidings from Waterloo, or the passage of the Dardanelles by the English fleet. For a moment party strife was outwardly composed, and Tories and Liberals were only Englishmen resolved that the man who stood for England in the African desert, fighting with enemies should be avenged. The Past and the Future were forgotten in the duty of the Present. Why England was upon the Nile in arms, or what disaster might be impending in India, was not to be considered while the fate of Gordon was unknown.

THE JINGO BOOK ENGLISH TO EGYPT.

Why permit the farmers of Ontario to be so far ahead of us, when our agricultural advantages and possibilities are so superior to theirs?

Our land is just as good, while in the matter of market, we have a decided advantage in being fully 1,000 miles nearer the consumers of the world. How is it then that we are so far behind them in agriculture? Obviously from our lack of knowledge of our profession. Then let us remain no longer in the back ground, but seek to acquire that knowledge of which we have so long remained in ignorance. Although belonging to, and intending to locate myself in Nova Scotia, I am not of the opinion that it would be an advisable plan to establish an agricultural college and experimental farm in this province, for two reasons:—First: The province is not large enough to contribute students to fill such a college. A great many farmers will at first be opposed to the scheme and consequently not send their sons to the institution. Ontario with her larger population is yet unable to fill her college with students from among her own farmers, and is forced to admit pupils from England. Fully one-third of the students at her college are from the old country; and if Ontario is unable to fill her college with students, how much more liable will Nova Scotia be to fail in that object.

Second: The legislature of Nova Scotia is not in a position to grant a supply sufficient for the maintenance of such an institution.

(as is stated by Major-General Laurie) \$12,000 per annum is all the government of the province allows for agricultural purposes, how are we to expect enough from the province to sustain a college and farm? Instead of having the institution in Nova Scotia, I maintain that it should be located at such a point as would be equally accessible to students from each of the three provinces, viz: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island, for practically speaking, these are all one.

CLIMATE AND INTELLECT.

A great deal has been said about the effect of climate upon intellect, and not much of the effect of intellect upon climate, or, to be more exact, of the power in mental activity to resist or control climate influences. Some philosophers have held that there is an occult sympathy between mind and matter, and that a great accumulation of mind upon one point—that is to say, the direction of a strong current of desire for intellectual education, would be effective. For instance, if all the people in a wide district suffering under drought should unite in a common longing, a sincere mental struggle, for rain, that nature would better heed the intense desire, and send down its blessing in the form of rain, and rain would come. Unfortunately the experiment has never been tried, for common consent at any moment never has been attained—there is always somebody who says, "Don't fail to give it a trial." But at this at least we can say, that it is safer to have the desire of the general mind in the right direction. Now-two of the vulgar notions of this latitude are, "It is too hot here," and "It is too cold here," and that we need "a cooling off," and that a useful product, consequently, that the more severe cold weather we have and the more snow, the better off we are. And people go on believing this to their deaths every year. As to snow, there is a sentimental notion of its beauty, and as of its utility. And a good deal can be said of it from an artistic point of view. But we are not placed in this stern world merely to indulge our sensuousness. We are put here to make the most of our powers, in a duty, besides being, in the Old Testament view, a reward of virtue. It is probably necessary to have snow at the poles in order to keep the poles cool, and insure a proper circulation and change of air, and the globe, just as it is necessary to keep the equator so hot that it is as unpleasant to sit on it as on a kitchen stove. Snow, indeed, might do little harm in a land where the sun never shone. But in this region, where the sun does shine, where half the winter days are clear, the only effect of the presence of snow is to fill the atmosphere with chilling moisture, lung fever, pneumonia, and that sort of thing. The pleasant weather, the more sunshine we have; the less snow, the better it is for our condition. And yet it is in vain to argue this with people. They are wedded to traditional ideas and full of prejudice, and it seems impossible to convince them that snow in this region is a hindrance, and is prepared to stand to demonstrate to them that but for snow we should have a royal winter climate. On a small scale we see occasionally what it might be. There were such days in January last. The snow had disappeared, the heat (like with the light but not the heat) of an electric lamp of May, and the air was pure, exhilarating, but not damp and grave-like. It would have been perfect but for the chill that came down from the vast snow-fields of Canada, where cold and snow were worshipped and feted all winter. And yet, after such experience, people, convinced, go back to snow. The ignorance of this scientific fact is discouraging.

THE OTHER VULGAR NOTION IS THAT A HAND-TO-HAND STRUGGLE WITH EXTREME COLD FOR MONTHS DOES A PERSON GOOD—BRACES HIM UP.

It is admitted that up to a certain point a struggle or trial is invigorating to the moral and intellectual faculties. In this leads to the Esquimaux, but is little raised above the polar bear and the seal. His whole existence is just an effort to keep alive, to get blubber and skins enough to keep his body vital heat.

He can think of nothing else; he has room for no other mental effort. We see the same thing in the diaries and accounts of the polar exploration fanatics. It would be the most painful reading in the world if it were not so monotonous. Each one tells exactly the same story—the story of his physical struggle to keep alive with the thermometer fifty degrees below zero. Soon the mind has no other occupation than this struggle. It almost ceases to work in any other direction. This is interesting to us at first as a study of the capacity of the human organism to resist the unrestrained attacks of nature. The experience of a person who should in this latitude, in winter, retire to an ice-house with a hatchet and a supply of frozen hash, a whale lamp, and a fur overcoat and a body-bag, and sit on the ice in the darkness, and record his feelings, the gradual lowering of the vital powers, the concentration of the mind upon the numbness of his legs, would doubtless have a physiological interest. But the second experimenter would not interest his readers so much as the first with his narrative.—CHAS. DUDLEY WARNER in Harper's Magazine for April.

A BILL HAS BEEN INTRODUCED IN THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE PROVIDING THAT MALES AND FEMALES SHALL NOT BE ALLOWED TO USE OR OCCUPY THE SAME FLOOR OF ANY ROLLER-SKATING RINK IN THE STATE AT THE SAME TIME.

The bill also provides for licensing roller-skating rink proprietors and managers, and for the punishment of those who are down upon roller-skating ten times more than on dancing.

A Plant of Rare Virtues.

It is the common and well known Burdock. It is one of the best blood purifiers and kidney regulators in the vegetable world, and the compound known as Burdock Blood Bitters possesses wonderful power in diseases of the blood, liver, kidneys and stomach.

A lady writes: "I could not sleep and would get up in the morning feeling tired and hardly enough life to get out of bed. I had no appetite and my face was all covered with pimples. I used three bottles of Estey's Iron and Quinine Tonic, and am now enjoying good health."

BETTER TIMES ARE COMING FOR FARMERS WHO USE NEELY'S FERTILIZER.

This Fertilizer is equally well suited for Grain or Root Crops. It cannot fail to give satisfaction when properly used. It is excellent when used with half the ordinary quantity of manure, or with thoroughly rotted manure compost. Five years' experience with leading farmers has proved it equal to the imported and at less price. Don't fail to give it a trial. For further information write for pamphlets, giving some of the many testimonials in this regard, to EDWARD READ, Agent at Sackville, or to L. O. NEELY, Manufacturer, Aylesford, Kings Co., N. S. mar 18

TENDERS

For School House at Baie Verte, No. 2 District, Parish of Westmorland.

TENDERS will be received by the Secretary of School Trustees for No. 2 District, Parish of Westmorland, up to the 10th day of APRIL next, 1885, for the erection and completion of a SCHOOL HOUSE at Baie Verte. Plans and specifications to be seen at Secretary's office on and after the 25th day of March inst. The Trustees are not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

JARED S. SILLIKER, Secretary to Trustees, Baie Verte, March 18, 1885. 4i

Harness. Harness.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a full stock of HARNESS of all kinds, made of Superior Stock and by experienced Workmen. We offer special inducements to cash purchasers during the low season. A quantity always on hand at the Tannery, for sale in small lots. Orders personally or by mail receive prompt attention. JAMES R. AYER, Sackville, Feb. 17th, 1885.

Apples and Potatoes.

IN STORE: 70 Bbls. Choice Winter Apples, 500 Bush. Potatoes.

—All in good condition and for sale low. JAMES R. AYER.

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. 4f

Cook Wanted.

WANTED at the Brunswick House, Sackville, a good Female Cook. Good wages will be paid to the right person. Apply to G. B. ESTABROOK & SONS, Brunswick House, Sackville. Feb. 25, 1885. 4f

SAFE FOR SALE.

A FIRST CLASS Medium Sized Second Hand SAFE in good order. Apply to CHAS. MILNER.

Truck Bolts, Car Bolts, Turnbuckles, Lag Screws, Washers, Carriage Rivets, Boiler Rivets, Washers, and all kinds of Hardware.

Hot Rolled and Pressed Square and Hexagon Nuts. ALL KINDS OF Hardware, Milling and Builders' Supplies. Factory: ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK. dec 17

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

ROBERT BECKWITH, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. DORCHESTER, N. B.

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

D. I. WELCH, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. Moncton, - N. B.

POWELL & HEWSON, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. SACKVILLE, N. B.

H. A. POWELL, R. W. HEWSON, A. D. RICHARD, LL. B., Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c. DORCHESTER, N. B.

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New Harness Shop.

Opposite Brunswick House. Down with High Prices.

PLEASE call and inspect our Stock, all new and of best American Oak Tanned Leather, before purchasing elsewhere. Repairs cheaply and promptly attended to. JOHNSON & DOBSON.

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

Office: in Office of late Hon. E. B. Chandler. DORCHESTER, N. B.

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L. WESTERGAARD & CO., Ship Agents & Ship Brokers.

(Consulate of the Netherlands.) (Consulate of Austria and Hungary.) NO. 127 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. O. S. TOWNSEND, July 24

Apples, Apples, Apples.

CHARLES DONALD & CO., 79 Queen Street, LONDON, E. C.

WE will be glad to correspond with Apple Growers, Merchants and Shippers, with a view to Autumn and Spring business. They will also give the usual facilities to customers requiring advances. aug 19

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

Prompt attention given to the Collection of Debts in all parts of the Province and State. ALAN W. CHAPMAN, HENRY A. FORSTER, Sackville, N. B., 20th May, 1884.

J. H. OGDEN, Watchmaker and Jeweller.

Musie Hall Block, - SACKVILLE, N. B. —A good assortment of Silver-Ware and Jewellery constantly on hand. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

J. R. WOODBURN & CO.

WE awarded the ONLY MEAL given for CONFECTIONERY at Dominion & Centennial Exhibition. Samples now on view in our Warehouses. An inspection is invited. DOCK STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

S. B. ANDRES.

Marble, Freestone & Granite Works, AMHERST, N. S.

On hand, a Choice Lot of Monuments, Tablets and Head-Stones of New and Elegant Designs. The subscriber has taken pains in the selection of the best Quality of Stone for Durability and Fineness of Texture, and is prepared to stand to orders to the satisfaction of all who may favor him with their patronage. Designs furnished on application free of charge. S. B. ANDRES.

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MANUFACTURERS OF Track Bolts, Car Bolts, Turnbuckles, Lag Screws, Washers, Carriage Rivets, Boiler Rivets, Washers, and all kinds of Hardware. Hot Rolled and Pressed Square and Hexagon Nuts. ALL KINDS OF Hardware, Milling and Builders' Supplies. Factory: ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK. dec 17

Business Cards.

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DR. E. T. GAUDET, Physician and Surgeon. Office: Opposite St. Joseph's College, MEMRAMOOC, N. B. —Special attention given to Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

DR. M. F. BRUCE, Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to St. John General Public Hospital. PRACTICE LIMITED TO: EYE, EAR, THROAT AND NOSE. Office: - 40 Colborne Street, St. John, N. B. dec 17

W. K. FRENCH, A. M., M. D., Graduate College Medicine, New York. W. K. French, Student Medicine, Bowdoin College, FARMER, CLEVELAND, Secretary College, UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK, June 25, 1885.

This is to certify that W. K. French passed three years in Medical College—1877 and 1884—at this institution. Besides College attendance, he has spent more than three years in medical studies. JAMES W. DRAKE, M. D., President Medical Faculty, CHARTERS TAPPAN, CHARTERS TAPPAN, W. K. French Registered in the Provincial Medical Register, N. S., March 17, 1885. 4f

DR. J. W. SANCSTER, DENTIST.

HAS removed his office to the office formerly occupied by Dr. Hordell, near St. John's Hall, where he may be consulted professionally each week day—Monday excepted. No charge for examining teeth or extracting teeth when replaced by artificial teeth on Celluloid. Particular attention paid to preserving Natural Teeth. Office hours: - 10 a. m., and 1 to 5 p. m. At Dorchester on Monday of each week. Rooms over Jack, Cook's Oyster Saloon. mar 17

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TEETH extracted without pain by means of Nitrous Oxide Gas. No charge for extraction when Artificial Teeth are inserted. Special attention given to the preservation of natural teeth, and to the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Celluloid. Office hours—From 9 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m. —Office opposite the Presbyterian Church. mar 17

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GREAT SUCCESS WITH OUR FERTILIZERS. Good crops grown on them notwithstanding the wet and cold season where other crops were almost a total failure. We offer for the seventh season our Celebrated Fertilizer which has been found to be the best. "CERES" SUPERPHOSPHATE, (The Complete Fertilizer.) GROUND ROSE, BEST QUALITY. BONE MEAL, Finest Mechanical Condition. Fertilizers analyzed by Prof. George Lawson, Senior Analytical Chemist, Sackville, N. S. JACK & BELL, "The Fish & Black" Halifax, N. S. Agents under an unexpired territory. 701 60

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Have rebuilt and are now running the Amherst Wood-Working Factory, and with the aid of good men and good machinery are prepared to fill orders at short notice for Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Window and Door Frames, Brackets and Mouldings of all Descriptions, Kiln Dried Lumber and Building Material, Planing, Sawing, &c. —Store and Office fitted out. All orders promptly attended to. 701 60

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Oxford Foundry & Machine Shops. Machine Castings, Bedstead Fastenings, Saw Teeth, &c. MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

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HAVING lately added to our Job Printing Department some of the Latest Designs in Printing Materials, we are now prepared to execute in the Best Style the Art. Hand Bills, Letter Heads, Business Cards, Note Heads, Stationery, Visiting Cards, Wedding Cards, Statements, Developments, Memorandums, Shipping Tags, Bills of Lading, Programmes, Bank Printing, Receipts, S. R. B. Bills, Pamphlets, Circulars, By-Road Lists, Price Lists, Mortgages, Deeds, &c. Printing done in Black, Red, Blue, Green, Purple and Bronze. LARGE STOCK OF ALL SIZES. —A good supply of Lawyers' and Magistrates' Black, Blue, Note, Blank Receipts &c. Always on hand, and printed to order. Orders promptly attended to. Prices moderate. SEND YOUR ORDERS TO this Office for Job Printing, as we can do as fine work as can be done in St. John or Halifax. 43rd Year. \$1.50 a Year. Send three 2c stamps for Sample Copy (English or German) and Premium List of the oldest and best Agricultural Journal in the World. CHAS. J. JUDG. & DAVID W. JUDD, Pres. 731 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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Business Cards.

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Hair Dressing Saloon.

WM. KNIGHT, - Proprietor. Special attention paid to Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting.

Cigars, Tobaccos and Pipes and all Smokers' Requisites. Kept in Stock, and will be sold Cheap for Cash. Open every day except Sunday. may 28 17

New Tailoring Establishment!

THE subscriber begs to announce to the inhabitants of Sackville and vicinity that he has opened a Tailoring Establishment in the store formerly occupied by Mr. C. A. Bowser, opposite Chignecto Hall, where he is prepared to Make up Clothing in the Most Fashionable Styles. At the very Lowest Prices. Orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. march 17 J. R. MCLEAN.

THE S O R BEST PIANSEWING C MACHINES S

ARE to be had on the easiest terms and lowest price possible, consistent with First Class Goods. Write for latest reduced prices, either for cash or instalment, or come and examine the offer for yourselves before leaving elsewhere. Special discounts to Churches, Schools and Teachers. Most Perfect Sewing Machines of the World. Best Goods, Small Footers and Quick Sales. Trade Books and Catalogues. Write for them. The Celebrated "Davis" Sewing Machine. Amherst, N. S., 17, March 17, 1885. 4f C. S. FREEMAN.

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

JUST opened at T. H. GRIFFIN'S, next door to Lang's Hotel, a very large Assortment of Fine Gold and Silver Watches, GUARANTEED TO RUN. Also, Fine Gold and Silver Chains, Fob Chains, and all the latest styles of Jewellery. Also, Fine Gold and Silver Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Gold Pens and Pencils. A Large Stock of Silverware suitable for Wedding Presents. Best lines of Silver and Gold Clocks and TIME PIECES. This is the Finest Stock in this live over show and at very low prices. No misrepresentation. Every Article Guaranteed as represented and at very low prices. Watches, Clocks and Jewellery cleaned and repaired. THEO. H. GRIFFIN, AMHERST, N. S., May 10, 1884. 4f

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1884 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1885. On and after Monday, 1st December, 1884, the Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows: WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE. Express for Halifax and Pictou, 5.42 a. m. Accommodation for Moncton, 8.22 a. m. Express for Halifax and Pictou, 12.20 p. m.