THE CHIGNECTO POST
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EVERY THURSDAY,
—AT—
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ADVERTISEMENTS
Inserted at very Lowest Rates.
W. C. MILNER, Proprietor.

CHIGNECTO POST.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 14.--NO. 48. SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1884. WHOLE NO. 725.

J. WILSON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Marbleized Slate Mantels
—AND—
GRATES.
DEALERS IN
Stoves, Ranges, &c.
104 PRINCE WM. STREET,
ST. JOHN, - - - - - N. B.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

—There were 1,662 cows and 82 bulls exported from the Isle of Jersey during the year 1883.

—A correspondent says:—Make your soft soap in the coming of the moon. The soap will be more apt to come.

—Orrin Todd, a farmer residing near Hartford, Conn., has died of glanders contracted from a diseased horse.

—The Jersey Princess II., granddaughter of Coomassie, it is claimed, recently made 27 pounds ten ounces of butter in seven days. This is the highest test recorded.

—Prof. Virchow, after minute inquiry, has been able to authenticate only one case of trichinosis in Germany, which was of doubtful origin. No case has been traced to American pork.

—In 1883 Great Britain imported 494,000,000 pounds of sheep's wool, grew 128,250,000 pounds, and imported alpaca, mohair, etc., to the amount of over 100,000,000 pounds. The product of 296,500,000 pounds, or about 40½ per cent of all this was exported.

—At a recent sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in Stotland the average price obtained was $375. The highest price reported was 275 guineas (about $1,443,) paid for the Erica heifer Waterside Erica 2d. The Pride heifer Waterside Pride 7th brought 160 guineas.

Hints to Furniture Buyers.

For the Chignecto Post.

These are to country people in moderate circumstances, the kind who have to skimp within an inch of the lives to anything, and make it do forever after they get it. If you attain the summit of your ambition and are going to buy one of Weekse's lounges, take a look at the back first. If it is firmly fastened to the front with twelvep-enny nails do not get it. If you do you may like it very well until the cover get soiled. After that it will be an annoyance and an eye-sore to you while it lasts, and that may be a long time. If it is fastened with screws, that you may take out when you want to put a clean cover on, you may consider the matter of buying, if it suits you in other respects, and you have money enough to pay for it, if he won't give you credit. If you go to the extravagance of a pine bedroom set see to it that there are places for casters and at the same time buy the casters—if the store-keeper will not throw them in for nothing. If there are no holes bored for casters do not on any consideration buy that bedstead. If you do you won't get much recreation sweeping day from that time out. You will have to pull and tug and push at that bedstead and it will tear up the edges of the carpet and will creak and get rickety before its time. So will your temper. I would on no account encourage laziness, but having to move a bedstead without casters seems to be an unnecessary waste of strength, when an outlay of fifteen cents extra at the time you buy it will make it easier for you the whole fifty years it is likely to be in use and be for the good of the bedstead as well. Do not buy the towel rack of a pine bedroom set. They are always stuck together with flour paste. They fall to pieces within two or three weeks and will never stick again, even if you glue them. For the reason that they always fall apart, and are so light that they tumble over even if they do happen to stick together they are of no possible use, and if you can beguile the store-keeper into letting you have the set seventy-five cents cheaper for not taking the rack you will make seventy-four cents clear gain. Otherwise a well made pine set is by no means to be dispised and it is easier to move round than walnut, being lighter. Buy wool draperies when you possibly can afford to. Cretonne looks very pretty when new, but you have to replace it too often. Let these principles of wisdom and experience be applied in buying all of your furniture and you will not make any serious mistakes.

Scene: Drug Store.

ENTER YOUNG LADY.

Y. L.—"Do you know, sir, if Philoderma is good for chapped hands?"

POLITE CLERK—"Certainly, Miss, it eradicates with marvellous agility the cutaneous irregularities."

Y. L.—"Well, I guess you can give me a bottle. I have too many *chaps on hand* now and I would like to get rid of a few."

Exit Y. L. with a bottle of the fragrant.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The VOLTAIC BELT Co., Marshall, Mich. will send DR. DYE'S CELEBRATED ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS AND ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above.—N.B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' rial is allowed

Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are some times affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes $1.25, (in stamps.) Address DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa., Sold by all druggists.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

MARCH 31.—"This demnition grind," Mr. Mantalini was wont to say, speaking of his mangling operations. It has become the view of the majority of the members of the Commons that the same expression may not improperly be used with regard to legislating. It must be a wearisome business at the best, legislating for a country so big as this. Nine questions out of every ten that come up have no interest to more than a third part of the members. Manitoba does not feel any concern in the Nova Scotia railway transfer. New Brunswick cannot bring itself to the work of learning the details of the British Columbia bill. Private legislation at the best is not of great interest to more than a dozen representatives at any one time. Factory acts, bills about drugs and legislation concerning shipwrecks, though general in form, only affect portions of the country. Even tariff laws have special bearings on particular localities, so that after all General Hancock was not far out of the way when he said that the tariff was a "local issue." As an issue is it is a good deal more local that most people seem to think. Considered politically all Government questions are general issues, but two months at a time is as long as most persons care to consider a thing in its political bearings, unless it be that class of persons who depend upon politics for a livelihood, or that other somewhat larger class whose intellectual, moral, social and spiritual enjoyment is drawn from thence. Even these are willing to take a rest.

LARRY POWER'S JOKE.

We have had a bad case of Joke. The House of Commons reporters and newspaper correspondents should have nothing to do with jokes. Hansard men as a rule have carefully closed up their sense of humor during business hours. All of them, English, French, and Irish, being, in respect of jokes, Scotchmen of the severest type. The only case of relaxation on record here is that of the Hansard man who reported a speech of Senator Power in the Senate. Senator Power thought he joked. Perhaps he did. If so, the best point of joke was that anyone should be guilty of levity in the Senate Chamber. But Power thought his joke should be recognized and so he waited upon the reporter and asked him to write "Prolonged laughter" as a parenthesis. The reporter had no knowledge of any precedent, and refused, but after much expostulation, being possibly influenced by feelings of gratitude to the senator—gratitude being in this connection defined as a sense of favors to come—yielded, and the official report credited the senate with prolonged laughter. Now, it happens that Power is the last man in the world to joke a joke that would make a *man* laugh, let alone a senator. And so the reporter created a sensation, and one day it came to the ear of Senator Plumb, who considers himself to be wittier than Power. He was not pleased and rose to a question of privilege. He wanted to know if a member could have comments and opinions on his own speech inserted in the official report. If it were lawful to write "prolonged laughter," it could not be wrong to write that the senate approved or disapproved, or that they went to sleep. The Halifax senator had to rise and acknowledge the corn, and say that he had the words put in on his own responsibility and that henceforth he would be content to bloom unseen.

JOHN WHITE, HIS JOKE.

So much for joking in the Senate. I shall now tell the fate of a witticism in the other chamber. The humorist was John White, the Orangeman. It was in railway committee and Peter Mitchell and John White were on opposition sides in a discussion about a charter. Peter Mitchell had for the twentieth time or so declared that nobody paid him for fighting the Grand Trunk Railway, and had charged White with advocating the interests of that "gigantic corporation" on all occasions." White replied, saying "the Grand Trunk pays me for my services, while no company considers the honorable gentleman's services worth paying for." This was White's joke. Now it has come about that Mitchell has the swing of a pen in connection with the Montreal *Herald* and the next day that journal came down with all the weight of the Canada Pacific Railway, and whatever addition ballast the paper has, upon White, charging him with prostituting his political services and selling himself to the Grand Trunk. Other papers took it up and the matter grew serious.

On Tuesday night John rose to a question of privilege and explained that his remark was a joke and was not true. He read a budget of letters and certificates from the Grand Trunk Railway officials and satisfactorily proved that his unfortunate admission in committee, if not much of a joke, was at last without serious basis of truth.

There is another case or two of joking with serious consequences. And the result has been that nothing of the kind is allowed. When members want to be funny they squeak the desks or play with pasteboard dancing puppets or throw things about the Chamber, all of which performances are kept out of Hansard and do not become a matter of record.

The Opposition party in this parliament have as large a proportion of well meaning and honest men among them as their opponents have. Individually, they are guided by good principles, no doubt, but in their legislative capacity they are guided by Blake. That is to say he goes ahead and the others tumultuously swarm after. As the compass is found in the hinder end of the ship so in this parliament the party sometimes get ahead of the index finger of Blake—though they seem to travel in the general direction of his point. He makes many a pretest on behalf of provincial rights. Mills and Cameron and Casey follow ahead. Blake objects to the license act, not that he considers it unconstitutional, but because he considers a provincial act covering the same ground would be constitutional Mills goes further, and declares the license law to be *ultra vires*. Weldon goes one better yet and says that the Dominion has no right to interfere with weights and measures by which goods are supplied to fill existing contracts. Mills sees Weldon and goes one better yet, by declaring that the Dominion parliament has no right to legislate in regard to the adulteration of goods. And he argued several square feet of Hansard to prove it. For three minutes he waxed earnest in manner, and for half that time he looked as if he were not entirely without sensation. Who'd have thought the old man had so much blood in him, remarked a man in the gallery as Mills spoke of the down trodden rights of the provinces in this matter of the adulteration of food. Several members were persuaded that the autonomy of the provinces would be lost when the bill passed, but there was a general re-assurance when it appeared that a similar bill in all its tyranical qualities was introduced in 1874 by the ministry of which Mr. Mills was an esteemed member.

THE SEDUCTION BILL

lasted the Senate half an hour. The ghouls were too greedy. They might have had a whole afternoon of butchery and blood. But you cannot eat your cake and have it. The senators gobbled the bill up and are now left lamenting like Lord Ullin when his daughter was drowned.

NO END OF RAILWAY LEGISLATION

has taken place this year. The number of railway charters now in full force and effect is like that of the sands on the sea shore, or the false prophecies of E. Stone Wiggins. It is held to be no harm to charter a railway, and it isn't, but what the companies are to do with all their charters is a question that the most ingenious of your Sackville Justices of the Peace would find too much for him to decide—if such an admission were possible. Naturally some of these roads are rivals to others. It has come about that there are many members who have acquired a direct or indirect interest in some of these roads. Other members have had dealings with companies and are charged with partialities and prejudices in regard to railway projects. The result of this is that sometimes two members of the House come into conflict. that is to say they quarrel. Peter Mitchell is supposed to have a strong feeling against the Grand Trunk. It is not necessary for me to say that Peter Mitchell does not conceal his feelings of antagonism. He rather parades them. The Grand Trunk is mixed up with a good many smaller concerns. Peter has

A NOSE LIKE A CAT.

He can smell out an enterprise in which the gigantic monopoly is concerned with the same sure instincts that lead the tramp to the defenceless house, or guide the life insurance man to the about-to-be-married youth. Wherefore a storm from Peter is no rare occurrence, no committee meeting altogether escapes it. No lobbiest reckoneth without Peter Mitcheli. A principle which honorable gentlemen opposite seem to be

RUNNING INTO THE GROUND

is the independence of Parliament. Parliament ought to be independent of course. Members of the House of Commons ought in no wise to be in the employ of the Government or under pecuniary obligations to the administration. The principle of responsible government is involved in this matter, as any one can see; for an administration might as well be out of the power of the people's representatives as to be able to control the people's representatives. It is commendable to make laws securing to the people the *bona fide* power of deposing and setting up ministries, and to see that these laws are obeyed. We have a law decreeing that members of Parliament shall not hold offices of emolument from the Government, and, generally, shall not receive pay from Government for services performed. The idea at the bottom of this is that a member will not be likely to take an independent view of a Government from which he receives money.

THE CASE AGAINST SIR CHARLES

is made up by a vigourous intrepretation of this law. But it will be seen easily enough that, if it be true that he received no salary, he did not transgress the law in its true intent and meaning, even though there was a salary attached by law to the office which he held. It ought to be said that there is a disagreement in the Opposition party as to the basis of the case against Sir Charles. Mills, who is usually technical, holds that the offence consists in the acceptance of an office to which a salary is attached. Blake maintains that the sin is in receiving allowances and expenses. They all agree that Sir Charles is guilty and is a very bad man, and this seems to be the only point on which they are unanimous. It is noticed that the party give various reasons for their votes on all questions. These reasons are greatly different from each other, and often contradictory, but they lead up to an agreement on the main point—that the Government is bad and ought to go. However, I set out to speak of the latest developments of Sir Charles's case. It was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections which had two questions to adjudicate upon. First, Blake's resolution that Sir Charles was not the member for Cumberland. Second, the "whitewashing" bill. The committee met a first time, a part of it not a quorum. It met again and decided to have all the documents connected with the case brought down. and Sir Charles invited to appear. Blake and Mills insisted on having Tupper and the papers. It met a third time and it was found that Sir Charles had not been requested to be on hand. The documents were tied up in a bale about

THE SIZE OF A SARATOGA TRUNK,

and no one present had the courage to lay a hand on them. The committee met a fourth time and everything seemed to be in readiness. The stumpy figure and swarthy face of Girouard, the chairman, was at one end of the table, and Sir John was down at the other end. Blake sat scowling at the door; McKenzie, looking weary and old and careworn, sat by Sir John. The expression of mingled dyspepsia and malignity that makes the face of Cameron (Huron) the hatefulest in Ontario, was intensified that morning. Sir Charles and David Mills sat together chatting languidly. Laurier was staid and serious as usual. Weldon had his ordinary look of placid astonishment. Woodworth and Daly joked, and the Tory Cameron was as stern as the black-bearded kings at the sacrifice of Iphigenia. "Landry de Kent" was more like a Presbyterian minister than ever. Seventeen were required for a quorom. Girouard, every five minutes, counted noses, "fifteen," "sixteen," "thirteen," "fourteen," "twelve." "Will the gentlemen not remain when they come?" he remarked, plaintively. "Sixteen." In walked Davies. "Seventeen. Now, gentlemen, let us proceed." This quickly, before any had a chance to get out. The minutes were read and it was announced that

THE QUESTION BEFORE THE COMMITTEE

was whether Sir Charles represented Cumberland. Everybody looked for Blake. A dozen lockjaws boiled down into one could not shut his mouth any tighter than it was at that moment. Mills had moved up to the table and had a paper in his hand. It was whispered among the newspaper men that Mills had taken the contract for the day. But he spoke never a word. They sat "all silent and all damned." The only sign of life was the hurrying pen of the stripling who was concocting a fabulous report for the Montreal *Herald*, and the synchronic swing of Tom White's feet, as their owner sat listlessly on the small table at the end of the room. When the darkness set in among the Egyptians in Bible times it was so dense that the people felt it. So it was with this silence. There ought to have been an earthquake, but there was none. Only Cameron (the Tory one) rose and in a subdued tone moved that Sir Charles was the member for Cumberland. It was

A BOLT FROM THE BLUE,

but there was no answering flash. Like the sound of the trumpet in the Heaven of the Evangelist's dream the motion was followed with a silence for the space of half an hour—less perhaps. Then Mills rose, and, in his grave-yard tones accompanied with his funeral smile, moved an amendment. The amendment was a negative pure and simple, and was apparently irregular, but this was no time to stand on order. It was decided to make no objections. The forenoon had to some extent passed away before anybody spoke or moved, and then the chairman remarked that those who favored the amendment might say so. Mills put in timid "Aye," and a minute or so later Weldon made the same remark, and Laurier said "Oui." Those opposed being invited to say something, languidly spoke to the number of six, three observing "Nay," and three remarking "Non." "Lost," said the chairmain, and the main motion was put and carried in the same way. Then the names were called for and it was found that two-thirds of the committee were in favor of the motion. Thus was the matter decided. Still no word from Blake. He was holding his chair up with his hands. But Mills looked about him. He saw Tupper looking surprised to see himself let off so easy. He saw the crate of state papers, untarnished by the touch of a Grit finger. He felt that

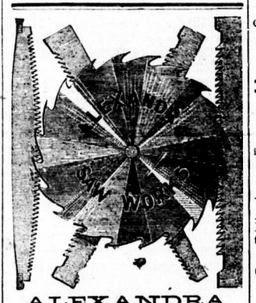
SOMETHING WAS WRONG,

and arose and wailed a wail because Sir Charles had not been asked questions. He declared in dulcet tones that Sir Charles was not the member for Cumberland. The chairman gravely stated that the committee had just decided that the contrary was the fact, and added that Sir Charles had come prepared to answer questions had any one seen fit to ask them.

The second matter before the committee was disposed of in much the same way, and all hands moved out into the corridor and looked at each other for several minutes and then drew a long breath and silently went their several ways. Blake has been as mad as a hatter ever since. He is now a terror to evil doers. He is the *bete noir* of the paper. He is not a praise to them that do well. He is an exceedingly ill-mannered man. Two days ago I saw a slightly reverend looking party in pious attire, but with

AN AWFUL LOOK OF TERROR

on him. He was *going away*, even as the fallaheen goes away from Osman Digma. He looked like a maiden who had been recently spanked in full view of her playmates. He was by no means standing on the order of his going, but was making excellent though irregular time. It was a case of canvassing for parish funds. Blake was the canvassee, and had sent the holy man away with a well populated hornet's nest in his ear. You may see the leader of the Opposition with his wife about the building some Saturdays and Sundays. They may be a loving couple at home, but he has a habit of forgetting how to behave pretty outside. He always steps in advance and she comes following after, like Jill in the nursery rhyme. Now there are a great many doors in the Commons building and they all shut of their own accord. Blake walks fast far enough ahead to allow these doors to fly shut in Mrs. Blake's face. Some day she will get hurt if her husband does not see this and reform.



ALEXANDRA
Saw Works!
J. F. LAWTON, - - Proprietor.
ST. JOHN. N. B.

London House, Retail.
New Spring Arrivals.
A NICE VARIETY of Stylish French Dress Materials;
A Splendid Range of Black Dress Materials;
Ladies' Braided Jerseys, in Bl'k, Navy, Bronze, Dark Green, &c.;
Magnificent Assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk Umbrellas;
Ladies' and Children's Gossamer Waterproofs; Ladies' Corsets;
200 Gross Jet Buttons, all styles; Fancy Metal Buttons;
Metal Buttons, with Velvet Centre, in leading colors;
10 Cases of New Canadian Tweeds, all prices and excellent value.
J. W. BARNES & CO.
Market Sq. and Cor. Charlotte and Union Sts.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

New Spring Goods!
1884.
Just Received and Opened, a Large Assortment of
WHITE, Colored, Bordered, and Brocaded Honey Comb QUILTS;
Alhambra and Mitcheline Quilts;
White and Fancy Toilet Covers;
Men's White and Fancy Regatta Shirts, Collars, etc.;
A Full Line of Men's Spring and Summer Under Clothing;
Men's, Women's, and Children Hosiery;
An Extensive Stock of Prints;
White, Brown, Blue and Fancy Ducks;
A Full Stock White and Grey Cottons;
Cottonades, Lansdowne Tweeds, Shirtings, etc., etc. At Low Prices.
A. EVERITT,
Wholesale Warehouse, 94 & 96 Germain St.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Stephens & Figgures
Have in Stock; and for Sale Low:
150 KEGS BI-CARB. SODA;
52 Bbls. Washing Soda;
200 Dozen Broome, assorted sizes;
71 Boxes Tobacco, best brands;
100 Caddies Tobacco, do.;
80 Dozen Canned Corn;
9 Kegs Prunes; 5 Cases Figs;
30 Bbls. Whiting;
And a FULL Stock of Tea, Coffee, Molasses, Sugar, Raisins, Nuts, Spices, Confectionery, Cheese, etc., etc.
Stephens & Figgures,
DOCK STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Business Cards.

Lawson & Wallace,
Carriage Builders,
AMHERST, N. S.
Carriages and Sleighs of all descriptions made at short notice. Top and Open Phetons a specialty.

SACKVILLE
Hair Dressing Saloon.
Under New Management.
jan30 1y D. D. BETTS.

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

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

A. D. RICHARD, LL. B.,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.,
DORCHESTER, N. B.
Special attention given to the collection of Accounts in all parts of the United States and Canada.

CHAPMAN & FORSTER,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law,
Solicitors and Conveyancers, &c.
Prompt attention given to the Collection of Debts in all parts of the Provinces and States.
ALLAN W. CHAPMAN.
HENRY A. FORSTER.
Dorchester, N. B., 26th Jan'y, 1884. 3m

D. I. WELCH,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.
Moncton, - - N. B.
All Legal Business attended to promptly.

A. E. OULTON,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc.
OFFICE - - - A. L. Palmer's Building,
Dorchester, N. B.

THOMAS A. KINNEAR,
Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICE.....CHIGNECTO HALL BUILDING,
aug15 SACKVILLE, N. B.

W. W. WELLS,
Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public, &c.
Office: In Office of late Hon. E. B. Chandler.
DORCHESTER, N. B.
Special attention given to the Collection of Debts in all parts of the Dominion and the United States.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

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

CHAPMAN & FORSTER.
ALLAN W. CHAPMAN.
Dorchester, Jan. 24, 1884. 3m

J. H. OGDEN,
Watchmaker and Jeweller.
A Good Assortment of
Silverware and Jewellery
Constantly on Hand.
Music Hall Block,.....SACKVILLE, N. B.

L. WESTERGAARD & CO.,
Ship Agents & Ship Brokers
(Consulate of the Netherlands,)
(Consulate of Austria and Hungary,)
No. 127 WALNUT STREET,
L. WESTERGAARD, GEO. S. TOWNSHEND, } Philadelphia.
july 24

J. R. WOODBURN & CO.
Were Awarded the ONLY MEDAL given for
CONFECTIONERY
At Dominion & Centennial Exhibition.
Samples now on view in our Warerooms. An inspection is invived.
DOCK STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

"CERES"
SUPERPHOSPHATE.
Three Sizes Ground Bone.
The Best Fertilizers in the Market.
Manufactured at the Chemical Fertilizer Works.
JACK & BELL, Proprietors.
OFFICE: - - PICKFORD & BLACK'S WHARF,
HALIFAX, N. S.
Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.

The St. John Bolt and Nut Comp'y,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Track Bolts, Car Bolts,
Machine Bolts, Bridge Bolts, Sleigh Shoe Bolts, Turnbuckles, Lagscrews, Fishplates, Washers, Carriage Rivets, Boiler Rivets, Wharf Spikes,
Hot Forged and Pressed Square and Hexagon Nuts.
ALL KINDS OF
Railway, Mining and Builders' Supplies.
Factory: ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.
dec19 1y

Rotary Saw Mills.
Oxford Foundry & Machine Shops.
Machine Castings,
Bedstead Fastenings,
Saw Teeth, &c.
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.
A. MacPherson & Co.,
OXFORD, N. S.

Business Cards.

DR. I. W. KNAPP,
DENTIST,
HAS just returned from New York and has opened an Office in Bell's Building, Corner of Foundry Street.
Dentistry attended to in all its branches. Special attention paid to Preserving Natural Teeth. mar19 tf

DENTISTRY.
DR. E. L. FULLER,
Surgeon Dentist,
Graduate of New York College of Dentistry,
AMHERST, N. S.
TEETH extracted without pain by means of Nitrous Oxide Gas. 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 new Presbyterian Church.
mar5 tf

DR. J. W. SANGSTER,
DENTIST,
HAS removed his office to the office formerly occupied by Dr. Botsford, near Chignecto Hall, where he may be consulted professionally each week day—Monday excepted.
No charge for examining Teeth or extracting Teeth when replaced by Artificial ones.
Particular attention paid to preserving Natural Teeth.
Office hours: 9 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 5 p. m.
At Dorchester on Monday of each week. Rooms over Jas. Cook's Oyster Saloon. mar21

DR. E. T. GAUDET,
Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE: Opposite St. Joseph's College, MEMRAMCOOK, N. B.
Special attention given to diseases of the EYE and EAR. 1y dec29

W. F. COLEMAN, M. D.
Memb. Roy. Col. Surg., Eng.
OCULIST AND AURIST
TO ST. JOHN GENERAL PUBLIC HOSPITAL,
PRACTICE LIMITED TO
EYE AND EAR.
OFFICE 40 COBURG ST. ST. JOHN, N. B.

McLAUCHLIN'S
Waterproof LEATHER Preserver
WILL keep out snow-water and keep your feet perfectly dry. It preserves the leather, and will make your Boots wear twice as long as they otherwise would. Give it a trial and be convinced. If your store-keeper does not keep it, tell him to get it from any respectable wholesaler or from the proprietors.
ROBERT V. BARKER & CO.,
nov28 Wholesale Druggists, St. John, N. B.

F. C. Palmer & Co.,
Successors to the late Stephen W. Palmer,
Dealers in General Merchandise,
DORCHESTER, N. B.
apl1 3m

Co-Partnership Notice.

WE, the undersigned, have this day entered into Co-Partnership under the name and style of F. C. PALMER & Co., successors to the late Stephen W. Palmer, for the purpose of doing a General Mercantile Business.

FRED. C. PALMER.
PHILIP J. PALMER.
Dorchester, April 1st, 1884. 3m

CARD.

THE subscriber begs to announce to to the inhabitants of Westmorland County, particularly the Parish of Sackville, that he has taken out an

Auctioneer's License,

and, by strict attention to business, hopes to merit a share of patronage.

Residence at Four Corners, Upper Sackville. Orders left at the Store of Mr. Blair Estabrooks will receive attention.

mar19 ALLEN E. WALL.

WHITE, UPHAM & WHITE,
Leather Manufacturers,
SUSSEX, N. B.
We keep Constantly on Hand
No. 1 Sole Leather,
Wave Leather and Calf Skins,
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A Large Stock of Silverware
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AMHERST, N. S., May 19, 1883. THEO. H. GRIFFIN. 1y

QUEEN ANNE & EASTLAKE
FURNITURE!
HAVING FITTED UP a Room in our Factory with Special Machinery, we are prepared to FILL ORDERS for
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We intend making a specialty of the BEST class of Hardwood Furniture from the latest designs.
Messrs. Treen and Doull, experienced Cabinet Makers, have an interest in and charge of this branch of the business.
Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
RHODES, CURRY & CO.
Amherst, Feb. 6, 1883. tf

Travellers Column.

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Renovated and Refurnished thoroughout.
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Fresh Beef,
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To the Horse-Owning Public.
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Carry on the Business of
HARNESS MAKING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Repairing of all Kinds
Executed Promptly at Low Prices.
Hoping by strict attention to business and moderate charges to meet a share of public favor, we respectfully solicit your patronage.
JAMES JOHNSON.
JOSEPH DOBSON.
Sackville, Jan. 23, 1884.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1883 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1884

ON and after MONDAY, the 10th December, the Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE:

Express for Halifax and Pictou	5.33 a. m.
Accommodation for Moncton	8.13 a. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou	4.06 p. m.
Express for St. John	2.18 p. m.
Spring Hill Accomodation	7.50 p. m.
Express for St. John & Quebec	8.58 p. m.

WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER:

Express for Halifax and Pictou	5.05 a. m.
Accommodation for Moncton	9.00 a. m.
Express for Halifax & Pictou	12.37 p. m.
Express for St. John	2.45 p. m.
Spring Hill Accommodation	7.08 p. m.
Express for St. John & Quebec	9.25 p. m.

All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., December 6th, 1883.

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